

Capacity Building Programme on Artificial Intelligence

Ethics and Human Rights Aspects of AI

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COMCEC

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Real Life Applications of AI

The Dutch Tax Authority Was Felled by AI—What Comes Next? › European regulation hopes to rein in ill-behaving algorithms

BY SAMUEL RAD | 09 MAY 2022 | 4 MIN READ | □



Prime Minister Mark Rutte talks to parents before being interrogated by the parliamentary interrogation committee regarding the child-care allowance on 26 November 2020 in The Hague, Netherlands. NIELS WENIGST/NSA AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

'The Dutch childcare benefit scandal shows that we need explainable AI rules'

UvA researcher Błażej Kuźniacki urges for more transparency around AI in tax

8 February 2023

<https://www.uva.nl/en/shared-content/faculteiten/en/faculteit-der-rechtsgeleerdheid/news/2023/02/childcare-benefit-scandal-transparency.html?cb>

<https://spectrum.ieee.org/artificial-intelligence-in-government>

The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/08/06/business/facial-recognition-false-arrest.html>

Eight Months Pregnant and Arrested After False Facial Recognition Match

Porcha Woodruff thought the police who showed up at her door to arrest her for carjacking were joking. She is the first woman known to be wrongfully accused as a result of facial recognition technology.



By Kashmir Hill

Aug. 6, 2023

Self-driving car blocking road 'delayed patient care', San Francisco officials say

Cruise, the robotaxi firm, denies the city's claims its vehicle blocked ambulance which resulted in injured person's death



📷 A driverless taxi of Cruise is seen on the road of San Francisco. Photograph: Michael Ho Wai Lee/SOPA Images/Shutterstock

US immigration authorities collecting DNA information of children in criminal database

Collection of migrants' DNA has increased by 5,000% in three years in a 'massive expansion of genetic surveillance'



Immigrant families wait to be processed by US border authorities in Lukeville, Arizona, on 5 December 2023. Photograph: John Moore/Getty Images

PARESH DAVE

CAROLINE HASKINS

BUSINESS FEB 4, 2025 3:47 PM

Google Lifts a Ban on Using Its AI for Weapons and Surveillance

Google published principles in 2018 barring its AI technology from being used for sensitive purposes. Weeks into President Donald Trump's second term, those guidelines are being overhauled.



The Google Bay View campus in Mountain View, California. PHOTOGRAPH: MIKE KAI CHEN/GETTY IMAGES



Ethical Principles for AI

OECD AI Principles Overview

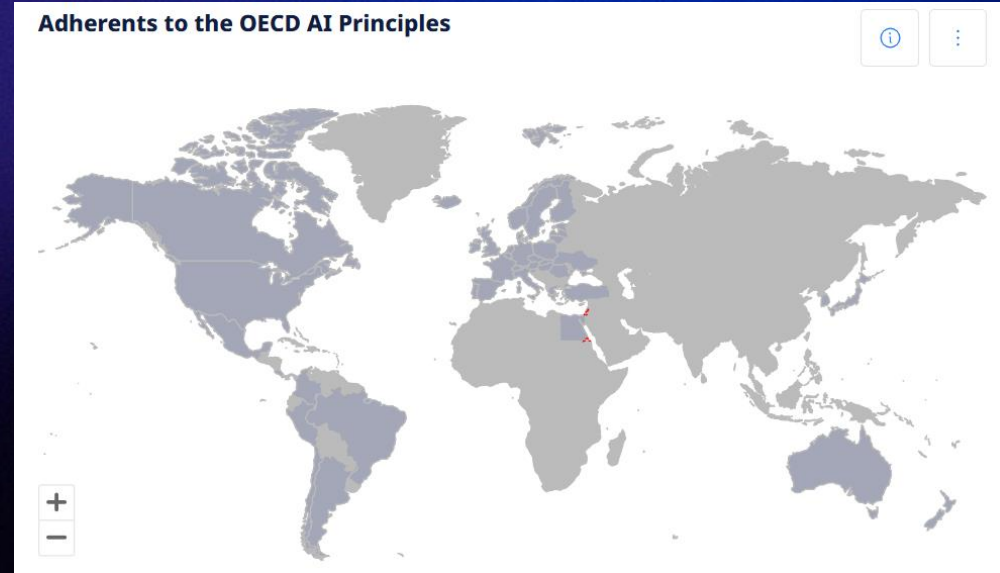
Values-based principles

	Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being >
	Human rights and democratic values, including fairness and privacy >
	Transparency and explainability >
	Robustness, security and safety >
	Accountability >

Recommendations for policy makers

	Investing in AI research and development >
	Fostering an inclusive AI-enabling ecosystem >
	Shaping an enabling interoperable governance and policy environment for AI >
	Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transition >
	International co-operation for trustworthy AI >

- The OECD Recommendation on AI is the first intergovernmental standard on AI. Today, there are 47 adherents to the Principles.
- By May 2023, governments reported over 1000 policy initiatives across more than 70 jurisdictions in the OECD. AI national policy database that follow the OECD AI Principles.



UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence



- UNESCO produced the first-ever global standard on AI ethics – the ‘Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence’ in November 2021. It is applicable to all 194 member states of UNESCO.
- The Recommendation interprets AI broadly as systems with the ability to process data in a way which resembles intelligent behaviour.
- Central to the Recommendation are four core values which lay the foundations for AI systems that work for the good of humanity, individuals, societies and the environment: human rights and human dignity, living in peace, ensuring diversity and inclusiveness, environment and ecosystem flourishing.

UNESCO - A human rights approach to AI

1. Proportionality and Do No Harm

The use of AI systems must not go beyond what is necessary to achieve a legitimate aim. Risk assessment should be used to prevent harms which may result from such uses.

2. Safety and Security

Unwanted harms (safety risks) as well as vulnerabilities to attack (security risks) should be avoided and addressed by AI actors.

3. Right to Privacy and Data Protection

Privacy must be protected and promoted throughout the AI lifecycle. Adequate data protection frameworks should also be established.

4. Multi-stakeholder and Adaptive Governance & Collaboration

International law & national sovereignty must be respected in the use of data. Additionally, participation of diverse stakeholders is necessary for inclusive approaches to AI governance.

5. Responsibility and Accountability

AI systems should be auditable and traceable. There should be oversight, impact assessment, audit and due diligence mechanisms in place to avoid conflicts with human rights norms and threats to environmental wellbeing.

6. Transparency and Explainability

The ethical deployment of AI systems depends on their transparency & explainability (T&E). The level of T&E should be appropriate to the context, as there may be tensions between T&E and other principles such as privacy, safety and security.

7. Human Oversight and Determination

Member States should ensure that AI systems do not displace ultimate human responsibility and accountability.

8. Sustainability

AI technologies should be assessed against their impacts on 'sustainability', understood as a set of constantly evolving goals including those set out in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

9. Awareness & Literacy

Public understanding of AI and data should be promoted through open & accessible education, civic engagement, digital skills & AI ethics training, media & information literacy.

10. Fairness and Non-Discrimination

AI actors should promote social justice, fairness, and non-discrimination while taking an inclusive approach to ensure AI's benefits are accessible to all.



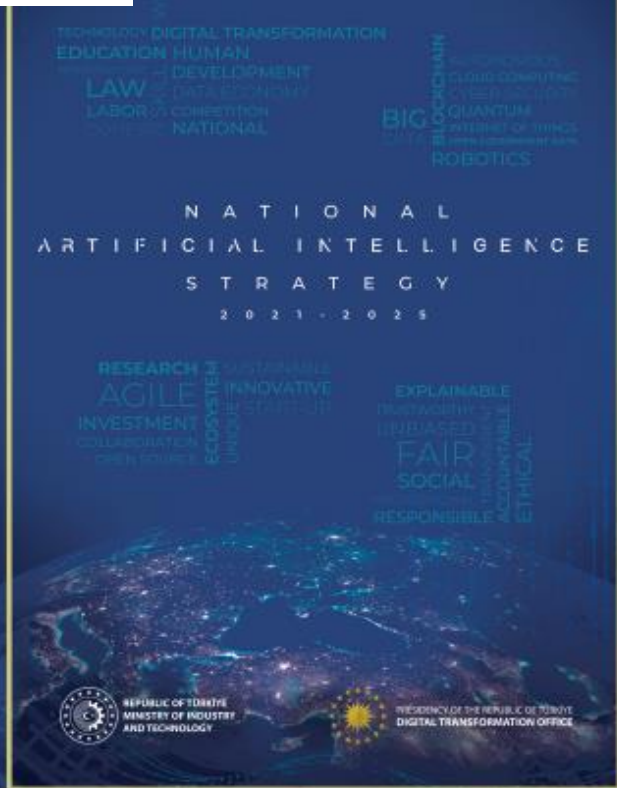
The aim of the Guidelines is to promote Trustworthy AI. Trustworthy AI has three components, which should be met throughout the system's entire life cycle:

(1) it should be lawful, complying with all applicable laws and regulations

(2) it should be ethical, ensuring adherence to ethical principles and values and

(3) it should be robust, both from a technical and social perspective since, even with good intentions, AI systems can cause unintentional harm.

National Initiatives and Policy Trends



National Artificial Intelligence Strategy is Türkiye's first national strategy document in the field of artificial intelligence.

AI PRINCIPLES

1. Proportionality
2. Safety and Security
3. Fairness
4. Privacy
5. Transparency and Explainability
6. Responsibility and Accountability
7. Data Sovereignty
8. Multi-Stakeholder Governance



T.C. SANAYİ VE
TEKNOLOJİ BAKANLIĞI



TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI
DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM OFİSİ

ULUSAL YAPAY ZEKÂ STRATEJİSİ 2024-2025 EYLEM PLANI

No	Stratejik Öncelik	Eylem Sorumlusu Kurum	İlgili Kurum	Eylem Adı
1	Yapay Zekâ Uzmanlarını Yetiştirmek ve Alanda İstihdamı Artırmak	Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı	Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı Dışişleri Bakanlığı CB İnsan Kaynakları Ofisi Yurtdışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar Başkanlığı	Eylem 1.1_TechVisa Programı kapsamında YZ alanındaki yeteneklerin ülkemize çekilmesine yönelik mekanizmalar hayata geçirilecektir.
2	Yapay Zekâ Uzmanlarını Yetiştirmek ve Alanda İstihdamı Artırmak	TÜBİTAK	Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı CB İnsan Kaynakları Ofisi Yurtdışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar Başkanlığı	Eylem 1.2_Yapay zekâ alanındaki yetkin işgücünün artırılması amacıyla Uluslararası Lider/Genç Araştırmacılar ve Sanayi Doktora Programı destek miktarları ve bu programlardan yararlanan araştırmacı sayısı arttırılacaktır.
3	Yapay Zekâ Uzmanlarını Yetiştirmek ve Alanda İstihdamı Artırmak	Yükseköğretim Kurulu	Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı CB Dijital Dönüşüm Ofisi CB İnsan Kaynakları Ofisi TÜBİTAK Üniversiteler	Eylem 1.3_YZ alanı haricindeki bilim alanlarında eğitim programlarının müfredatına, veri bilimi ve YZ konularının dahil edilmesi hususunda koordinasyon yürütülecektir.
4	Yapay Zekâ Uzmanlarını Yetiştirmek ve Alanda İstihdamı Artırmak	Yükseköğretim Kurulu	Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı CB Dijital Dönüşüm Ofisi CB İnsan Kaynakları Ofisi TÜBİTAK Üniversiteler	Eylem 1.4_Orta ve uzun vadeli iş gücü analiz ve projeksiyonları dikkate alınarak YZ alanında ön lisans, lisans ve lisansüstü düzeyde programlar açılacaktır.

Taking into account the recent developments in the field of AI and the 12th Development Plan, the Action Plan has been updated as the 2024-2025 Action Plan.



100 EĞİTİMİN
YÜZYILI



EĞİTİMDE YAPAY ZEKÂ POLİTİKA BELGESİ VE EYLEM PLANI [2025-2029]

T.C. MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI
YENİLİK VE EĞİTİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

2025 | ANKARA

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: POLICY DOCUMENT AND ACTION PLAN (2025–2029)

Ministry of National Education

- The document outlines concrete actions aimed at transforming Türkiye's education system to meet the demands of the age of artificial intelligence. The policy steps included in this plan are designed to promote the sustainable and ethical use of AI in education, thereby creating a more inclusive, high-quality, and future-ready learning ecosystem.
- The planned initiatives encompass the training of AI experts in Türkiye, the enhancement of public AI literacy, and the development of AI-based educational materials.
- Furthermore, with the integration of AI into educational processes, the plan aims to strengthen the digital competencies of both students and teachers, and to establish more efficient, personalized learning environments.



Board of Ethics for Public Servants

Principle Decision No. 2024/108

(Ethical Conduct Principles That Public Servants Must Follow in the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems)



1. Competence
2. Integrity
3. Impartiality
4. Transparency
5. Confidentiality and Security
6. Accountability
7. Executive Responsibility



RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- The right to protection of human dignity should be respected by safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms. (*General Recommendations*)
- Possible adverse consequences on human rights and fundamental freedoms should be assessed, and a precautionary approach based on appropriate risk prevention and mitigation measures should be adopted. (*Recommendations for Developers, Manufacturers and Service Providers*)
- The role of human intervention in decision-making processes should be ensured. The freedom of individuals not to rely on the results of the suggestions provided by AI applications should be protected. (*Recommendations for Decision Makers*)

Human Rights and AI: Areas of Concern

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London police deploy facial recognition during Palestine and Israel protests

🕒 Jan 15, 2024, 1:26 pm EST | [Masha Borak](#)

CATEGORIES [Biometrics News](#) | [Facial Recognition](#) | [Law Enforcement](#)

Relevant rights in question:

Freedom of speech, right to assembly, right to privacy including rights related to personal data protection.

“The London police have deployed facial recognition during protest actions in support of Palestine and Israel over the last weekend to identify people bearing “offensive placards and banners” and committing other types of offenses.”

Elon Musk's AI startup xAI has made it mandatory for employees to install 'spy software' on their laptops

TOI Tech Desk / TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Jul 14, 2025, 18:37 IST



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Elon Musk's xAI has reportedly mandated its employees to install Hubstaff, a monitoring software, on company laptops. This decision, aimed at bolstering security, has sparked privacy concerns among staff training Grok. The tool tracks website visits, app usage, and mouse movements.

Relevant rights in question:

right to privacy including rights related to personal data protection, right to fair and just working conditions.

Related Fundamental Rights (Not exhaustive)

- Right to privacy (including personal data protection with relevance to the AI systems)
- Freedom of expression
- Right to have a fair trial
- Right to assembly
- Right to education
- Right to asylum
- Right to fair and just working conditions
- Right to access preventive care
- ...

How are they protected?

Right	International Instrument
Right to privacy	Article 8 – ECHR Article 12 - UDHR
Freedom of expression	Article 10– ECHR Article 19 - UDHR
Right to a fair trial	Article 6– ECHR Article 10- UDHR
Right to assembly	Article 11– ECHR Article 20- UDHR
Right to education	Protocol No. 1, Article 2 – ECHR Article 26- UDHR ICESCR Art. 13
Right to asylum	Article 14- UDHR 1951 Refugee Convention
Right to fair and just working conditions	Article 23(1) – UDHR ICESCR Art. 7
Right to access preventive care	Article 25- UDHR ICESCR Art. 12

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- Not legally binding but considered **a part of customary international law** and therefore universally obligatory.
- The International Court of Justice Statute defines customary international law in Article 38(1)(b) as "*a general practice **accepted as law***"
- Article 12 of UDHR states: «*No one shall be subjected to **arbitrary interference with his privacy**, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.*»

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

- An instrument of the Council of Europe
- 46 Member States of the Council of Europe
- Binding upon ratification
- Subparagraph 2 of Article 8 counts the exceptions of right to privacy.

Article 8 of ECHR

*Everyone has the **right to respect for his private and family life**, his home and his correspondence.*

National Impact: Turkish Constitution - Article 90

Turkish Constitution specifically includes provisions;

- Privacy and protection of private life,
- Freedom of thought and opinion
- Freedom of expression and dissemination of thought
- Rights and freedoms of assembly



*“International agreements duly put into effect have the force of law. No appeal to the Constitutional Court shall be made with regard to these agreements, on the grounds that they are unconstitutional. **In the case of a conflict between international agreements, duly put into effect, concerning fundamental rights and freedoms and the laws due to differences in provisions on the same matter, the provisions of international agreements shall prevail.**”*

- International agreements duly put into effect are part of Turkish domestic law and overrides other law that are contradictory to the international agreements pertaining to human rights.

- Turkish Constitution - Article 20

“Privacy of private life

Everyone has the right to demand respect for his/her private and family life. Privacy of private or family life shall not be violated.

(...)

Everyone has the right to request the protection of his/her personal data. This right includes being informed of, having access to and requesting the correction and deletion of his/ her personal data, and to be informed whether these are used in consistency with envisaged objectives. Personal data can be processed only in cases envisaged by law or by the person’s explicit consent. The principles and procedures regarding the protection of personal data shall be laid down in law.”

***How can privacy be protected
in the digital age?***

Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide

As social and economic activities continue to shift online, the importance of privacy and data protection has become increasingly critical. Recognizing this, governments, businesses, and individuals alike must prioritize robust data protection measures to foster trust, secure online environments, and support the sustainable growth of the digital economy.

Percentage of countries with legislation in Privacy and Data Protection



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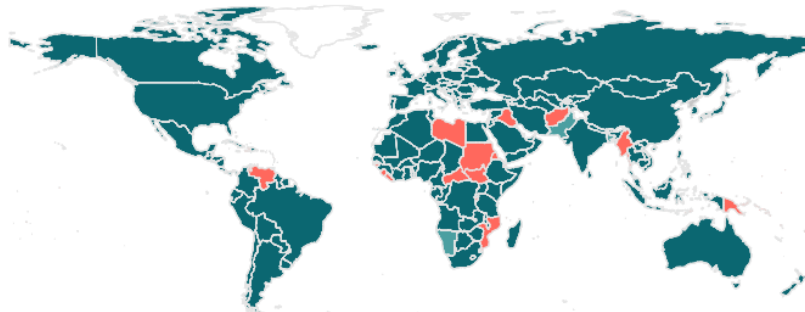
[E-TRANSACTION LAWS](#)

[CYBERCRIME LAWS](#)

[CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS](#)

[INDIRECT TAXATION](#)

Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide



How can human rights and fundamental freedoms be protected in the case of AI systems?

Council of Europe - Committee of Artificial Intelligence (CAI) Framework Convention

First-ever international legally binding treaty in AI, democracy and rule of law.

Article 4 – Protection of human rights

Each Party shall adopt or maintain measure to ensure that the activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are consistent with obligations to protect human rights, as enshrined in applicable international law and in its domestic law.

Article 7 – Human dignity and individual autonomy

Article 8 – Transparency and oversight

Article 9 – Accountability and responsibility

Article 10 – Equality and non-discrimination

Article 11 – Privacy and personal data protection

Article 12 – Reliability

Article 13 – Safe innovation

<https://rm.coe.int/1680afae3c>



Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 225

Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

Vilnius, 5.IX.2024

Preamble

The member States of the Council of Europe and the other signatories hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members, based in particular on the respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

Recognising the value of fostering co-operation between the Parties to this Convention and of extending such co-operation to other States that share the same values;

Conscious of the accelerating developments in science and technology and the profound changes brought about through activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems, which have the potential to promote human prosperity as well as individual and societal well-being, sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as other important goals and interests, by enhancing progress and innovation;

Recognising that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems may offer unprecedented opportunities to protect and promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

Concerned that certain activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems may undermine human dignity and individual autonomy, human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

Concerned about the risks of discrimination in digital contexts, particularly those involving artificial intelligence systems, and their potential effect of creating or aggravating inequalities, including those experienced by women and individuals in vulnerable situations, regarding the enjoyment of their human rights and their full, equal and effective participation in economic, social, cultural and political affairs;

Concerned by the misuse of artificial intelligence systems and opposing the use of such systems for repressive purposes in violation of international human rights law, including through arbitrary or unlawful surveillance and censorship practices that erode privacy and individual autonomy;

Conscious of the fact that human rights, democracy and the rule of law are inherently interwoven;

Article 7 – Human dignity and individual autonomy Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures to respect human dignity and individual autonomy in relation to activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

Article 8 – Transparency and oversight Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures to ensure that adequate transparency and oversight requirements tailored to the specific contexts and risks are in place in respect of activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems, including with regard to the identification of content generated by artificial intelligence systems.

Article 9 – Accountability and responsibility Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures to ensure accountability and responsibility for adverse impacts on human rights, democracy and the rule of law resulting from activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

Article 10 – Equality and non-discrimination

(1) Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures with a view to ensuring that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems respect equality, including gender equality, and the prohibition of discrimination, as provided under applicable international and domestic law.

(2) Each Party undertakes to adopt or maintain measures aimed at overcoming inequalities to achieve fair, just and equitable outcomes, in line with its applicable domestic and international human rights obligations, in relation to activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

Article 11 – Privacy and personal data protection

Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures to ensure that, with regard to activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems:

a) privacy rights of individuals and their personal data are protected, including through applicable domestic and international laws, standards and frameworks; and

b) effective guarantees and safeguards have been put in place for individuals, in accordance with applicable domestic and international legal obligations.

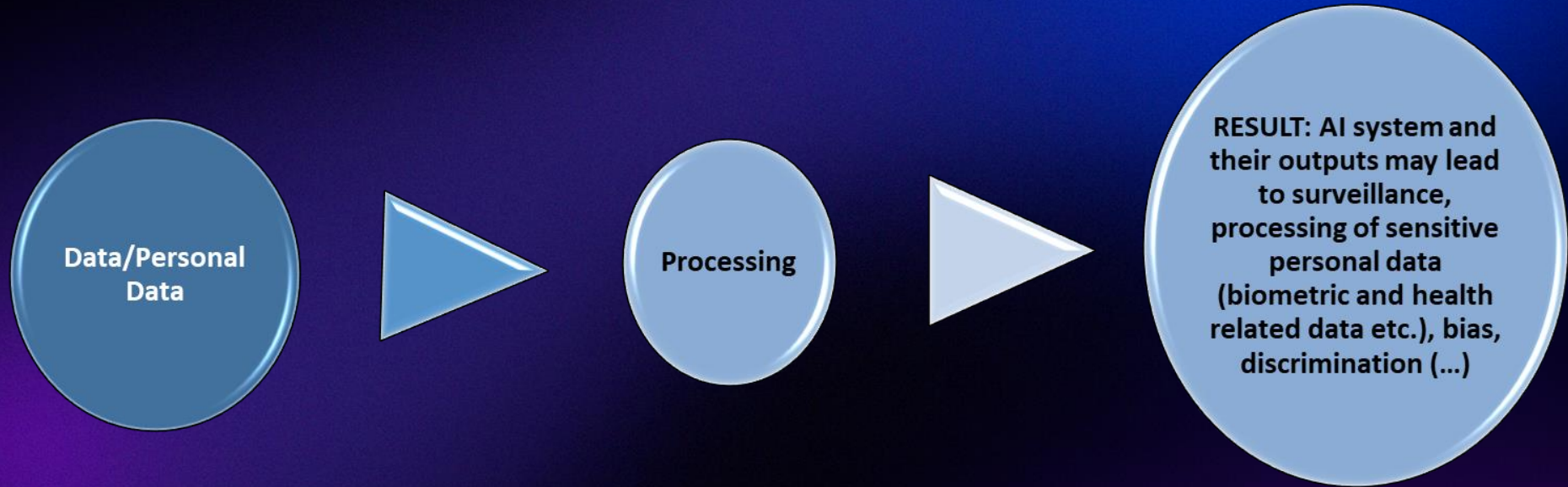
Article 12 – Reliability

Each Party shall take, as appropriate, measures to promote the reliability of artificial intelligence systems and trust in their outputs, which could include requirements related to adequate quality and security throughout the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

Article 13 – Safe innovation

With a view to fostering innovation while avoiding adverse impacts on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, each Party is called upon to enable, as appropriate, the establishment of controlled environments for developing, experimenting and testing artificial intelligence systems under the supervision of its competent authorities.

Case Studies: Ethical and Legal Dilemmas



Smart City Sensors Tracking Vehicles & People

Scenario: City deploys smart sensors to monitor traffic and pedestrians for urban planning.

Real Life Example: Toronto's Sidewalk Labs smart city project (2019) — cancelled among other reasons (high costs etc.) and backlash over privacy and surveillance concerns.



DEC 4, 2024

Why Google's "smart city" failed

Google subsidiary Sidewalk Labs and Toronto's government tried to renovate part of the Canadian metropolis into a digital utopia. Journalist Josh O'Kane explores the tensions that led to the project's collapse.



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Ethical and Legal Concerns

- **Surveillance & Privacy:** Continuous data collection can violate individuals' reasonable expectation of privacy in public spaces.
- **Consent:** Citizens are rarely given meaningful consent options.
- **Purpose limitation:** Data might later be used for unrelated purposes, like law enforcement, training of AI system or commercial profiling.
- **Transparency:** Residents often don't know what data is collected, by whom, or for how long.
- **Human dignity:** Treating people as data points to optimize city efficiency risks dehumanizing them and ignoring their right to live without constant monitoring.

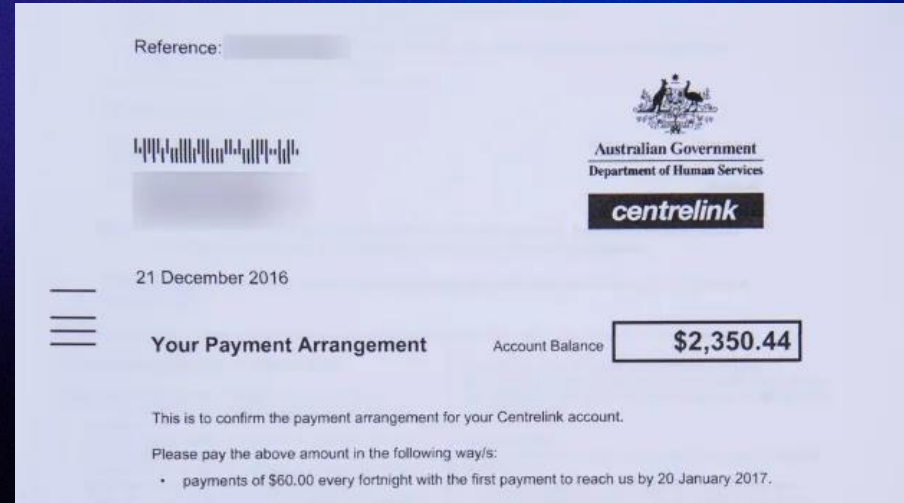
AI Chatbots for Tax or Social Service Enquiries

Scenario: AI chatbot/automated debt assessment system using citizens' sensitive financial or welfare data.

Real Life Example: Australia's Centrelink "robo-debt" (2016–2020) — automated debt recovery based on faulty AI-generated calculations.

"It had forced some of the country's poorest people to pay off false debts."

"[It's] a bit like the Mafia saying, you know: 'You owe me money. Do I have to prove that you owe me money? No I don't.'



"20,000 people sent Centrelink 'robo-debt' notices found to owe less or nothing"

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-06-27/centrelink-robo-debt-system-extortion-former-tribunal-member/11252306>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-66130105>

Ethical and Legal Concerns

- **Accuracy & fairness:** The algorithm generated thousands of false debt notices, causing harm to vulnerable citizens.
- **Accountability:** Citizens found it hard to challenge decisions made by an opaque system.
- **Human dignity:** Treating individuals as mere data points undermines their dignity and trust in public services.
- **Right to property:** Wrongfully issued debts and enforced repayments violated citizens' right to property.

Predictive analytics ranks families for potential child abuse risk

Scenario: Predictive analytics ranks families for potential child abuse risk.

Real Life Example: Allegheny Family Screening Tool (AFST)

“AFST assigned a risk score of child maltreatment for a 14-year-old living in a bad conditioned house three times higher than for a 6-year-old potentially facing abuse and homelessness.”



AP report: DOJ examining AI screening tool used by Pa. child welfare agency

Nation Jan 31, 2023 11:56 AM EDT

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Justice Department has been scrutinizing a controversial artificial intelligence tool used by a Pittsburgh-area child protective services agency following concerns that it could result in discrimination against families with disabilities,

Ethical and Legal Concerns

- **Bias & discrimination:** Low-income, minority families are disproportionately flagged as “high-risk” because of **biased historical data** without due process.
- **Transparency & explainability:** Families and even caseworkers **may not understand how scores are calculated.**
- **Autonomy:** Families **lose agency over decisions about their lives** based on opaque scoring.
- **Human Dignity:** Families are reduced to a risk score, undermining their inherent worth and right to be treated as individuals with respect.



ONLINE EXCLUSIVE

Why Romania Just Canceled Its Presidential Election



The Romanian government is trying to guard against Russian election interference. But such a drastic, unexpected, and last-minute move risks undermining people's faith in democracy.

By [Veronica Anghel](#)

December 2024

Revealed: 50 million Facebook profiles harvested for Cambridge Analytica in major data breach







Whistleblower describes how firm linked to former Trump adviser Steve Bannon compiled user data to target American voters

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/mar/17/cambridge-analytica-facebook-influence-us-election>



<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-64075067>

How was Facebook users' data misused?

- 1** In 2014 a Facebook quiz invited users to find out their personality type 
- 2** The app collected the data of those taking the quiz, but also recorded the public data of their friends 
- 3** About 305,000 people installed the app, but it gathered information on up to 87 million people, according to Facebook 
- 4** It is claimed at least some of the data was sold to Cambridge Analytica (CA) which used it to psychologically profile voters in the US 
- 5** CA denies it broke any laws and says it did not use the data in the US presidential election 
- 6** Facebook sends notices to users telling them whether their data was breached 

CA denies any wrongdoing. Facebook has apologised to users and says a "breach of trust" has occurred.

Responsible AI and Best Practices

Foundations of AI Trustworthiness [NIST]

Validity and Reliability	Accountability	Interpretability
Safety	Transparency	Privacy
Security and Resilience	Explainability	Fairness

ISO/IEC TR 24028:2020

Reliability	Availability	Resilience
Security	Privacy	Safety
Accountability	Transparency	Integrity
Authenticity	Quality	Usability

Suggestions & Best Practices



AI Literacy Trainings

Public sector AI actors should take measures ensuring that their personnel, suppliers and users have adequate level of understanding for AI literacy.

Not One-Size-Fits-All Approach

Trainings should be tailored based on the needs of trainees, their professional fields, their level of expertise, and the development and development context of AI technologies..

Suggestions & Best Practices



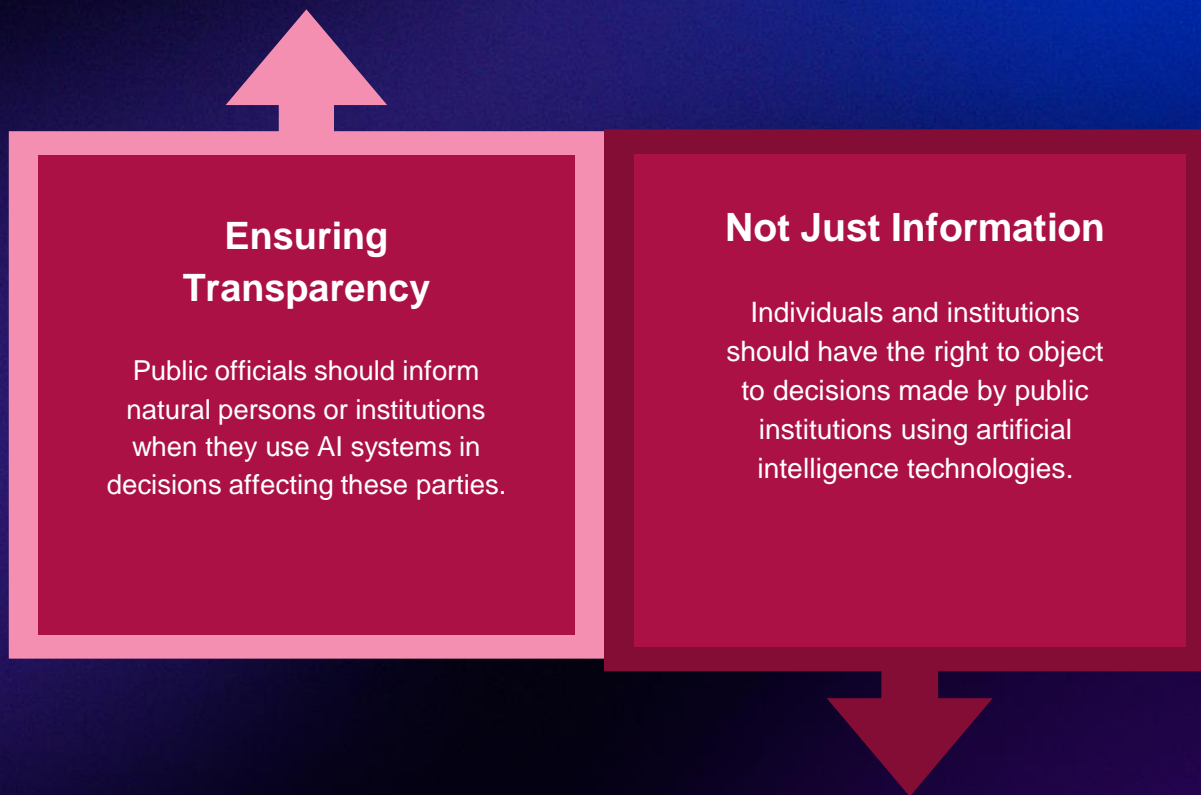
Appropriate Measures

Public institutions should take appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure that AI technologies work in line with its intended purpose.

Avoid Appointing Officials Without AI Competence

Human oversight measures and controls should be assigned to persons with the necessary competence, training and authority.

Suggestions & Best Practices



Suggestions & Best Practices



Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment

Public institutions should conduct Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment (FRIA) before the development and deployment of AI technologies.

Not Only One Stage But Throughout the Lifecycle

FRIA should be performed even after the deployment of AI technologies, if the sources of risk diversify, the level of risk increases, or if there is any change in the AI itself or in the context of deployment.

Suggestions & Best Practices

ISO/IEC 42001: AI Management System: It is applicable to any organization, regardless of size or type, involved in developing, providing, or using AI systems. It focuses on integrating AI governance into existing management structures to ensure responsible AI practices.

ISO/IEC 42005: AI System Impact Assessment: It offers a structured approach for organizations to assess the implications of AI systems throughout their lifecycle, from design to deployment and provides guidance on conducting impact assessments for AI systems to evaluate potential effects on stakeholders and society.

ISO/IEC 23894: AI Risk Management: It is applicable to organizations developing, deploying, or using AI systems, focusing on identifying, assessing, and mitigating AI-related risks. ISO/IEC 23894 offers guidance on managing risks associated with AI systems to ensure they operate safely and effectively.

Goals for Future

- **Future Research:** *Possible Impacts From the Integration of AI Technologies with Other Emerging Fields (e.g. NeuroTech)*
- **Harmonized Interoperable Standards for AI Technologies**
- **Ensuring Adequate AI-Literacy Globally**
- **Global Consensus on the Minimum User Protection Requirements in the Context of AI**



T H A N K Y O U



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