

Webinar on AI literacy

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AI – fast-growing technology

The 1950s, the concept of artificial intelligence is coined

1975 Sweden's first AI-professor

1997 the computer Deep Blue defeats the world champion in chess

2022 ChatGPT is released to the public

IQ Test Results

Score reflects average of last 7 tests given



Note: The "Offline" IQ quiz is a test made by a Mensa member that has never been on the public internet, and is in no AI training data. Mensa Norway is a public online IQ test.

AI is still developing

Man files complaint after ChatGPT said he killed his children

21 March 2025

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A Norwegian man has filed a complaint after ChatGPT falsely told him he had killed two of his sons and been jailed for 21 years.

has contacted the Norwegian Data Protection Authority and demanded the chatbot's maker OpenAI is fined.

It is the latest example of so-called "hallucinations", where artificial intelligence (AI) systems invent information and present it as fact.

Sverige / Region Kronoberg

Läkarnas förvåning: "Buk" byttes till "kuk"

Publicerad 1 maj 2024 kl 15.37

I region Kronoberg satsas det på AI, artificiell intelligens, för att skriva läkarnas journaler.

Men AI:n ersätter ibland medicinska diagnoser med namn på grönsaker och kan byta ut ord som "buk" mot "kuk".

– Naivitet är nog ett ganska bra ord för att beskriva vad som präglat det här införandet, säger urolog och överläkare till [SR](#).

AI Act

- World's first legislation on AI
- Consists of 113 articles
- Swedish law since 1 august 2024
- Step by step application – i principle completely applicable by 2 august 2026
- Art 1-5 applicable since 2 february 2025

"The EU aspires to be the global leader in safe AI. By developing a strong regulatory framework based on human rights and fundamental values, the EU can develop an AI ecosystem that benefits everyone."
– European Commission



Art 4 – AI literacy

Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to ensure, to their best extent, a sufficient level of AI literacy of their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on their behalf, taking into account their technical knowledge, experience, education and training and the context the AI systems are to be used in, and considering the persons or groups of persons on whom the AI systems are to be used.



What does AI literacy entail?

"In order to obtain the greatest benefits from AI systems while protecting fundamental rights, health and safety and to enable democratic control, AI literacy should equip [...] with the necessary notions to make informed decisions regarding AI systems."

The notions may vary but can include understanding of:

- the measures to be applied during its use
- the suitable ways in which to interpret the AI system's output,
- the knowledge necessary to understand how decisions taken with the assistance of AI will have an impact on affected persons

What is the definition of AI system?

A machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.

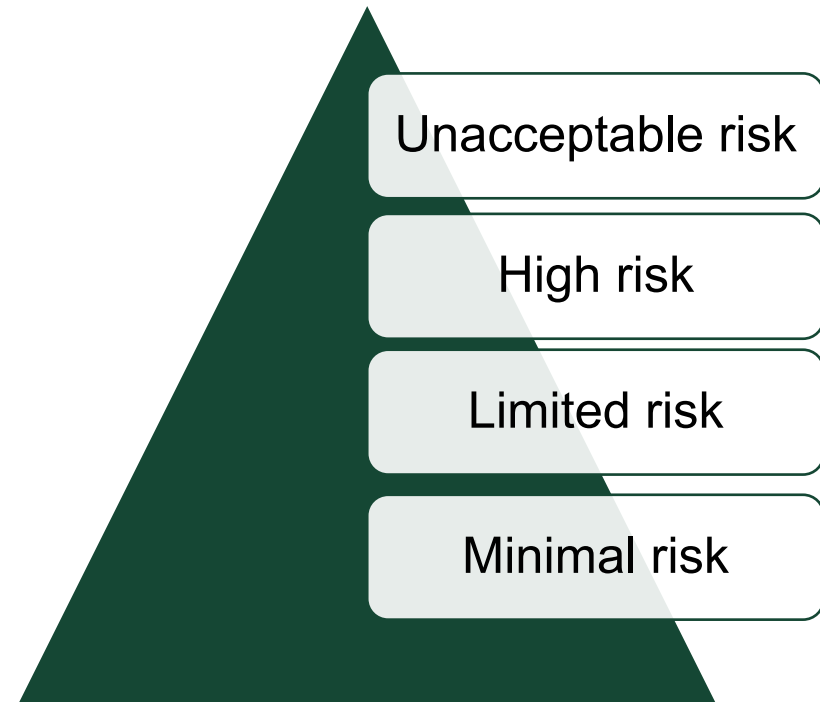


AI Act

Risk-based approach

- Unacceptable risk AI systems (prohibited)
- High risk AI systems (several requirements)
- Limited risk AI systems (requires transparency)
- Minimal risk AI systems (No requirements in the AI Act)

The risk assessment is based on the intended area of use.



Unacceptable risk

- Prohibited AI systems
- There is a few exceptions, example for police in connection to surveillance.

Social scoring

Create or expand facial recognition databases through the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage

Exploits any of the vulnerabilities of a natural person or a specific group of persons

Manipulation of behaviour causing harm

Making risk assessments of natural persons in order to assess or predict the risk of a natural person committing a criminal offence

To infer emotions of a natural person in the areas of workplace and education institutions

High risk

There are two categories.

Category 1

the AI system is intended to be used as a safety component of a product, or the AI system is itself a product, covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I

AND

the product is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment to be placed on the market or put into service.

Category 2

AI systems referred to in Annex III.

- Education and vocational training
- Employment, workers' management and access to self-employment

Ex. AI systems that is used for recruitment and evaluation of employees or to evaluate learning outcomes or determine admission to education.



High risk

Obligations are imposed on both provider and **deployer**.

- Follow the instructions for the AI system
- Ensure AI literacy (educate personal)
- Inform the provider and relevant public authority of risks
- Save logs
- Inform affected employees and trade union
- In some situations do a **fundamental rights impact assessment**

Note! the assessment needs to be done **before** the system starts to be used.



Limited risk

AI system that interacts with persons.

Requires transparency so that the person understands that it is an AI on the other side.

Ex. chatbot.

AI system that generates texts, images and more.

Requires transparency so that one can understand that it is created by an AI.

Ex. deepfakes.

Minimal risk

- AI Act makes no requirements
- Organisations can voluntarily commit to codes of conduct for AI systems.
- Other legislation still applied, for example GDPR.



Exception for research

- AI Act should not undermine research and development activity.
- Therefore the AI Act does not have to be considered when you develop an AI system. However an AI still cannot be trained on just any data. Regulated by other legislations.
- The AI system still has to comply with the AI Act when it is released on the market.

The New York Times

The Times Sues OpenAI and Microsoft Over A.I. Use of Copyrighted Work

Millions of articles from The New York Times were used to train chatbots that now compete with it, the lawsuit said.

 Share full article    1.3K



AI Act and GDPR

- GDPR applies alongside AI Act
- Means that no matter the risk of the AI system if personal data is processed the GDPR needs to be applied.
 - There needs to be a purpose with the processing, “fun/cool” toy/technology is not sufficient purposes
 - The fundamental principles of GDPR needs to be taken into account
 - Personal data that is collected for another purpose cannot be used to train an AI
 - Third country transfers have to be considered
 - Data Processing Agreement
- Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection (IMY) has developed a guide regarding GDPR and AI Act, [Vägledning om GDPR och AI | IMY](#)

To keep in mind when using AI

- Transparency: if a text or image is created and processed with an AI there should be information about this in connection to the text or image.
- If you intend to process someones personal data with an AI you should **first** inform the person of that.
- SLU as a public authority need to be able to motivate the decisions that are made.
- If you use an AI to for example translate a text you should check it before publishing it. If the AI refers to a source double check it. You are responsible even if an AI is involved in part of the work.



You cannot blame the AI

AI-kritik mot Busch: ”Bristande kunskap”

Att Ebba Busch har använt AI på ett slarvigt sätt får nu kritik. ”En publik person, i det här fallet en politiker, borde känna ett särskilt ansvar för att dubbelkolla sina källor”, säger professor Marco Kuhlmann.

Birgitta Forsberg

Publicerad 2025-08-15

Följ skribent



Energi- och näringsminister Ebba Busch (KD) har trampat snett i sin AI-användning och felciterat kulturjournalisten Elina Pahnke i sitt Almedalstal. Något Ebba Busch, som även är vice statsminister, nu har bett om ursäkt för på Facebook.

Ebba Busch kritiseras för slarvig AI-användning när hon felciterade

WORLD NEWS

Deloitte to partially refund Australian government for report with apparent AI-generated errors

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Deloitte Australia will partially refund the 440,000 Australian dollars (\$290,000) paid by the Australian government for a report that was littered with apparent [AI-generated](#) errors, including a fabricated quote from a federal court judgment and references to nonexistent academic research papers.

Deloitte Australia to partially refund \$290,000 report filled with suspected AI-generated errors
| AP News

To keep in mind when using AI

- Think about what you share with an AI. Many AI services (especially the ones that are for free) learn from the information the users give them. This can lead to dispersion of the data the the AI recieves. Do not share:
 - Confidential information
 - Sensitive personal data
 - Information that cannot be shared within anyone, for example passwords
- The rules for ordinary IT systems also applies for AI systems.
 - Do an assement according to the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act before sharing confidential information with a trusted AI



Conclusion: What does AI literacy entail for SLU?

- AI is not excused from other legislation, it needs to be taken into account.
- You can't just hit the button and start using AI systems.
- Preparations needs to be made before the AI system can be used.
 - Identify which risk category the AI system falls within
 - Review what the AI will have access to and how it will process the input
 - Make sure that the staff that will use the AI knows how it works and how to interpret the result (output)
 - Make sure that other parties that will be affected by the AI system are informed
- AI literacy makes excuses like *"I didn't know that I had to be transparent"* invalid.

Thank you for the attention

Contact information

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For questions on GDPR/data protection,
please e-mail dataskydd@slu.se

You can find advice regarding using AI services on the staff web
[Advice on using AI services at work | Medarbetarwebben](#)



SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION **FOR**
SUSTAINABLE
LIFE