

SLIDES

Slide 0 - Title and Concept

Between Data and Decisions: Unveiling the Power of LLMs in the Bank of the Future

Language models that are redefining rules, risks, and opportunities in the financial universe.

Future

Slide 1 – Introduction: AI Regulation and Governance

Objective: Introduce key concepts and set the stage for the debate on AI and public policy.

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping society, economy, and politics.
 - Regulation and governance are essential to ensure ethical, safe, and public-interest development.
 - The European Union, USA, China, and other nations propose different models but face ethical, technical, and geopolitical challenges.
 - How to regulate without stifling innovation? How to ensure effective governance in a rapidly evolving field?
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Slide 2 – What is Regulation?

Objective: Present the concept of regulation in public policies, emphasizing the technological context.

- Regulation = a set of laws, rules, and guidelines that guide behaviors and practices.
 - Example: regulation in health, environment, finance — now also in AI.
 - Types:
 - Ex ante (preventive): sets criteria before deployment.
 - Ex post (corrective): acts after adverse effects.
 - In AI, regulation aims to mitigate risks, protect rights, and promote trust.
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Slide 3 – What is Governance?

Objective: Differentiate governance from regulation and highlight its practical role.

- Governance = framework for decision-making, responsibility assignment, and control.

- Involves governments, companies, multilateral organizations, and civil society.
 - Includes:
 - Soft law: voluntary guidelines, codes of ethics.
 - Hard law: formal laws and sanctions.
 - Effective governance requires transparency, accountability, participation, and adaptability.
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Slide 4 – Why Regulate and Govern AI?

Objective: Explain the main risks and motivations for AI regulation and governance.

- AI already makes decisions in critical areas: health, justice, credit, security.
 - Ethical risks:
 - Algorithmic bias
 - Automated discrimination
 - Amplification of inequalities
 - Geopolitical risks:
 - Technology race
 - Big tech dominance
 - Mass surveillance
 - Motivations:
 - Protect human rights
 - Promote responsible innovation
 - Ensure security and social justice
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Slide 5 – Regulation of LLMs: The Case of General-Purpose AIs

Title: General-Purpose Language Models: A Challenge for Traditional Regulation

- LLMs (like ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini) are broad-use AIs: banking, health, education, defense, legal.
 - A single model impacts multiple sectors — surpassing traditional regulatory logic.
 - Current proposals suggest regulation proportional to the model's risk and scale.
 - Emerging demands:
 - Transparency in training data
 - Continuous risk assessment
 - Traceability and technical governance
 - Prevention of malicious uses (deepfakes, fraud, political manipulation)
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Slide 6 – Data Governance: The Heart of LLM Risks

Title: Data as Critical Infrastructure: The Thread Connecting Risks and Responsibilities

- LLMs learn from large volumes of data — public, private, and sensitive.

- Risks:
 - Personal data leaks (memorization)
 - Hallucinations appearing truthful
 - Reinforcement of biases and toxic content
 - Key questions:
 - Who owns and controls the data?
 - What ethical standards apply to data collection and curation?
 - How to ensure consent, anonymization, and individual rights?
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Slide 7 – Compliance, Risk Mitigation, and Auditing

Title: Traceability and Accountability: New Requirements for the AI Lifecycle

- High-impact models, such as LLMs, must undergo regular and independent audits.
 - Proposed obligations:
 - Record of changes and updates
 - Security, bias, and social impact assessments
 - Explainability (XAI) and technical documentation
 - Reporting channels and correction mechanisms
 - Penalties: fines proportional to global revenue, similar to GDPR.
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Slide 8 – Geopolitics of Regulation: Who Sets the Rules?

Title: The New Race for Algorithmic Sovereignty

- AI has become a strategic battleground among the USA, EU, and China.
 - Regulatory models:
 - EU: preventive approach focused on human rights (AI Act).
 - USA: self-regulation and private sector ethical guidelines.
 - China: strict state regulation and algorithmic surveillance.
 - “Brussels effect”: EU norms influence globally (like GDPR).
 - What is at stake: digital sovereignty, transnational ethics, and balance between control and innovation.
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Slide 9 – Conclusion: Is Responsible AI Possible?

Title: Innovation with Ethics or Risk Without Limits?

- Regulation does not suffocate innovation — it lays tracks for sustainable progress.
- We need:
- International cooperation
- Public and institutional participation
- Transparency and accountability
- Regulating AI means regulating power relations in the new digital paradigm.
- Final question: who teaches AI to think, and to whom does it answer?

