



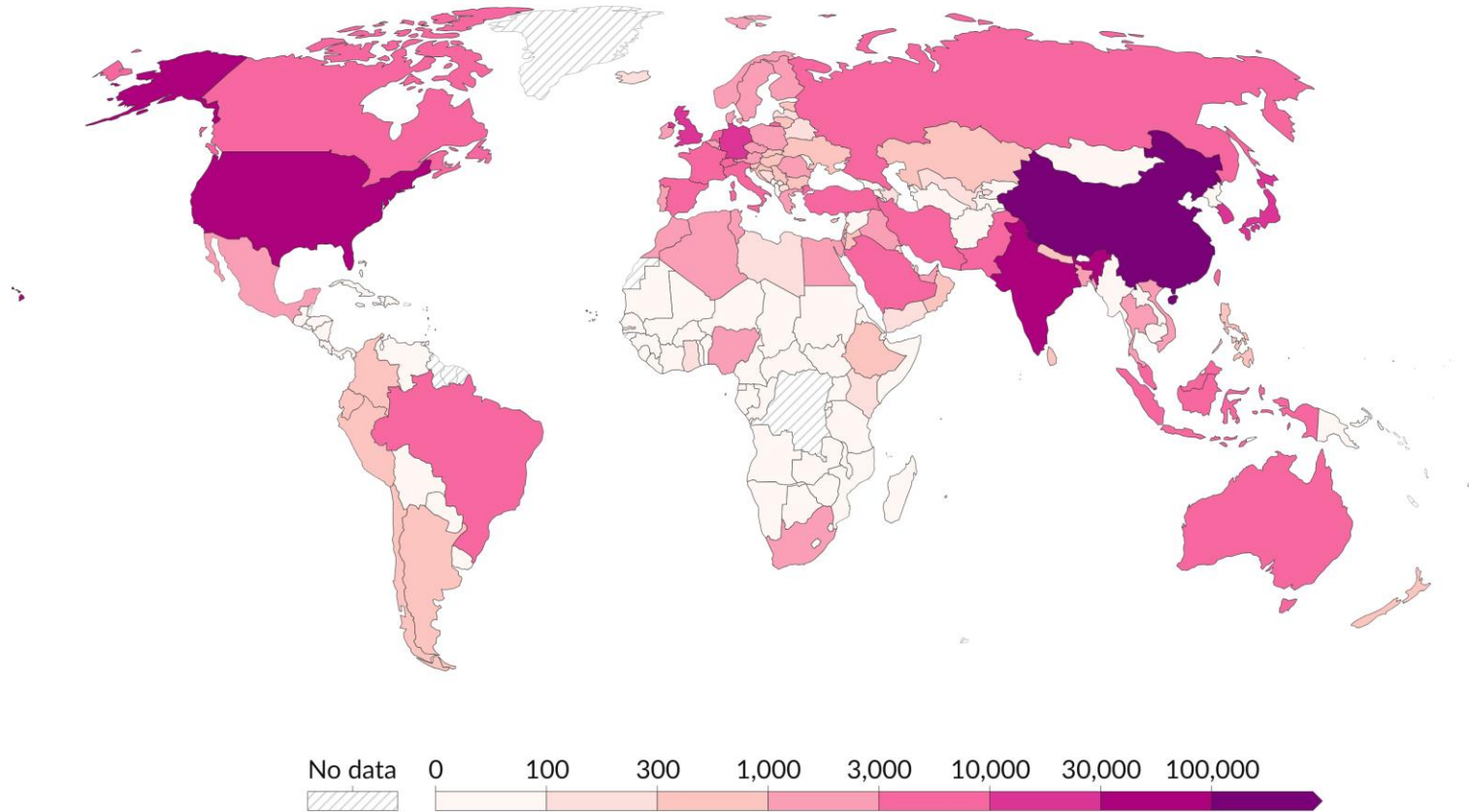
IA, Algoritmos e Democracia



Annual scholarly publications on artificial intelligence, 2022



English- and Chinese-language scholarly publications related to the development and application of AI. This includes journal articles, conference papers, repository publications (such as arXiv), books, and theses.



Data source: Center for Security and Emerging Technology (2025)

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What is artificial intelligence?

- “No entanto, em termos concretos, e na maioria das aplicações, a IA é definida como **inteligência não humana** que é medida pela sua **capacidade de replicar competências mentais humanas**, tais como **reconhecimento de padrões, compreensão da linguagem natural (PNL), aprendizagem adaptativa a partir da experiência, elaboração de estratégias, ou raciocinar sobre outros assuntos.**” (Tradução livre)

De Spiegeleire, S., Maas, M., & Sweijs, T. (2017). WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? In *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF DEFENSE: STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED FORCE PROVIDERS* (pp. 25–42). Hague Centre for Strategic Studies. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep12564.7>

Algoritmos e dados massivos



A partir de uma sequência de passos, os algoritmos alcançam resultados em função da obtenção de dados massivos.

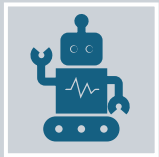


A inteligência artificial possibilita que as máquinas logrem capacidade de aprendizagem automatizada nesse processo, que recebe o nome de *Machine Learning*.



Como elucidam Ivette Villarroel, Nuria Martín e Guillermo Moreno: “Entre los elementos que caracterizan a la IA están: a) **la capacidad para aprender**, lo que se conoce como Machine Learning, es decir, aprendizaje automatizado, un sistema que puntúa la probabilidad de lo que estás a punto de hacer; b) la habilidad del manejo de incertidumbre ante la información derivada de bases de datos masivos, **Big Data**; así como (c) **la formación de conceptos a partir de algoritmos**, a través de un razonamiento lógico e intuitivo”

A Inteligência Artificial e a Quarta Revolução Industrial



Quarta Revolução Industrial, ou simplesmente Indústria 4.0: composta por Big Data, robótica e tecnologias de impressão 3D .



Cenário marcado pela extrema automação e pela hiperconectividade

IA, algoritmos e uma nova revolução industrial

- Klaus Schwab argumenta que “of the many diverse and fascinating challenges we face today, the most intense and important is how to understand and shape **the new technology revolution, which entails nothing less than a transformation of humankind.** We are at the beginning of a **revolution that is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, and relate to one another.** In its scale, scope and complexity, what I consider to be the fourth industrial revolution is unlike anything humankind has experienced before”

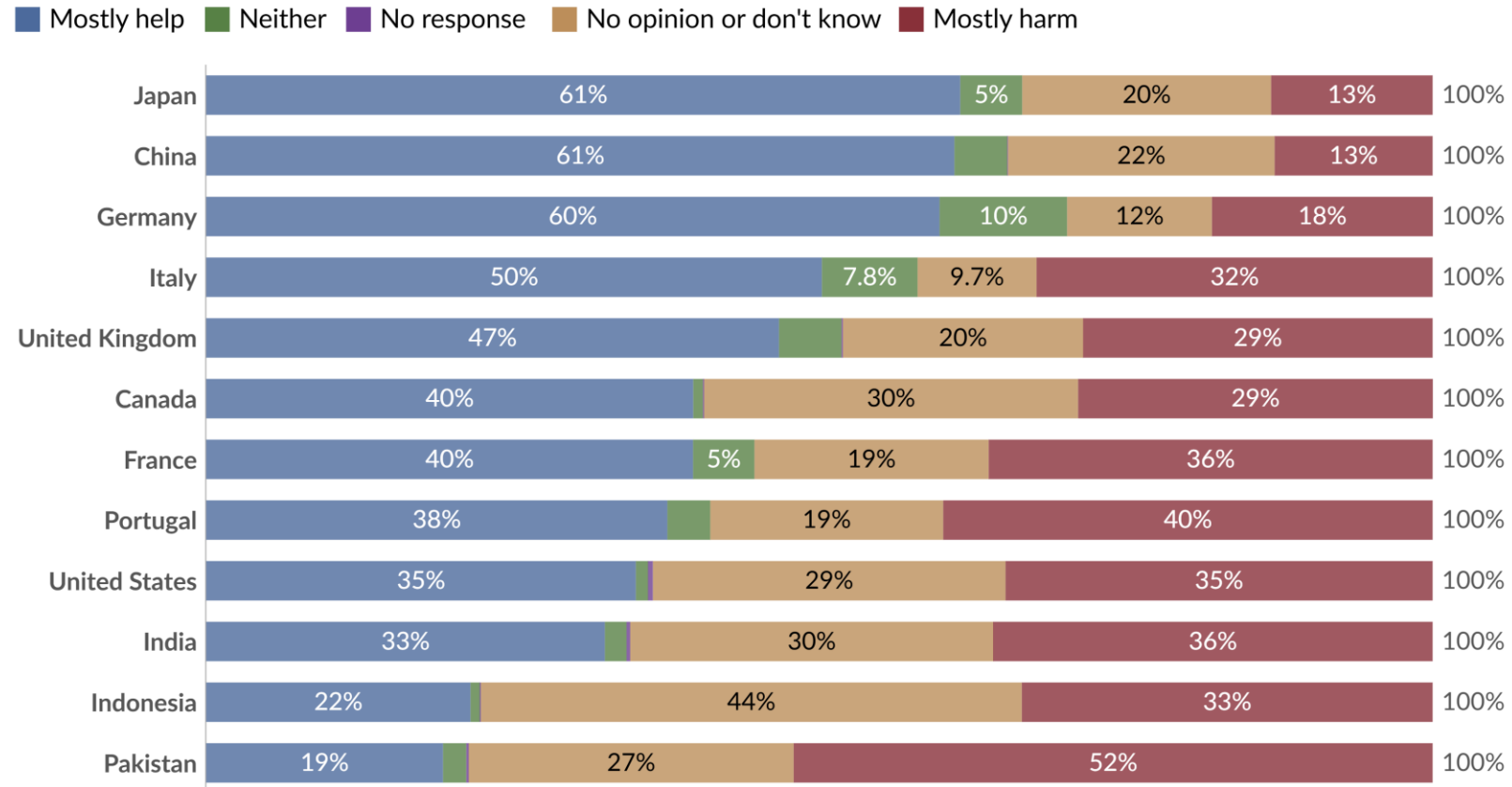
Aspectos desafiadores do uso da IA

- Para Dora Kaufman, se de um lado não há grandes dúvidas sobre os benefícios do uso dos algoritmos de inteligência artificial, do outro também são inúmeros os impactos negativos, “dentre eles, destacam-se (a) **o viés nos processos de decisão automatizados**, (b) **a invasão da privacidade e as novas formas de controle**, e (c) **a personalização dos acessos e pesquisas online**”

Views about AI's impact on society in the next 20 years, 2021



Survey respondents were asked, "Will artificial intelligence help or harm people in the next 20 years?"



Data source: Lloyd's Register Foundation (2022)

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Note: A global total of 120,000–130,000 people aged 15+ were asked this question in each survey year. For most countries, respondents were a nationally representative sample of around 1,000 people.








IA, Algoritmos e Democracia

- **Problemas com a transparência: algoritmos**, sobretudo os baseados em aprendizado de máquina, operam como "**caixas-pretas**", de difícil compreensão mesmo para especialistas. Isso compromete o direito dos cidadãos de saber como decisões que os afetam são tomadas
- **Viés algorítmico**: como os sistemas aprendem com dados históricos, **tendem a reproduzir e amplificar desigualdades sociais preexistentes**. Casos documentados de discriminação algorítmica em decisões judiciais, processos seletivos e policiamento preditivo são exemplos preocupantes.
- **Risco de erosão da esfera pública**: plataformas digitais, orientadas por algoritmos de recomendação, **priorizam conteúdos polarizadores**, facilitando a formação de bolhas informativas e dificultando o diálogo democrático. A personalização extrema também favorece a manipulação da opinião pública.

Article

Governance Democratic and Big Data: A Systematic Mapping Review

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Abstract: The use and management of Big Data in the political sphere has posed unprecedented challenges concerning democratic governance, equity, and the rule of law. As Big Data establishes itself as a resource of growing value, it is imperative to address one of the most critical challenges: data sustainability. Data sustainability involves social and ethical considerations relating to the correct use of personal data. Lack of informed consent and transparency in collecting and using personal data raises serious concerns regarding privacy and individual rights. It is necessary to define regulations and public policies that guarantee citizens' digital rights based on ethical and democratic standards associated with data management. This article aims to review the literature in the context of data sustainability to identify how Big Data is used, particularly emphasizing its application in the policy domain and the challenges it poses for democratic governance, equity, and law. We have used systematic mapping methodology to collect relevant papers, finding 28 papers associated with democratic governance and Big Data in the context of data sustainability. From the review of these papers, there appears to be a lack of proposals focusing on applying or implementing democratic governance and Big Data. Furthermore, there seem to be no measures to assess the application of Big Data in democratic governance. From these, the need to move towards the definition of formal models that integrate Big Data practices in democratic governance is identified.

Keywords: democratic governance; Big Data; data sustainability



Citation: Hochstetter-Diez, J.; Negrier-Seguel, M.; Diéguez-Rebolledo, M.; Vásquez-Morales, F.; Sancho-Chavarría, L. Governance Democratic and Big Data: A Systematic Mapping Review. Sustainability 2023, 15, 12630.

Governança Democrática e Big Data: Uma Revisão de Mapeamento

Revisão Sistemática de artigos sobre o uso de Big Data na governança democrática



2010-2023



28 artigos
incluídos








1 proposta
de aplicação
prática

Principais Descobertas

- Predominância de análises teóricas (93%)
- Falta de modelos formais para medir a aplicação do Big Data
- Proposta de modelo de maturidade

Desafios Éticos e Técnicos

-  Uso indevido de dados pessoais
-  Falta de consentimento informado
-  Falta de transparência
-  Viés algorítmico e discriminação
-  Desconfiança pública nas instituições

Conclusão

Necessidade de unir tecnologias de dados com modelos e políticas que assegurem ética, segurança e transparência

Tipos de ameaça à democracia

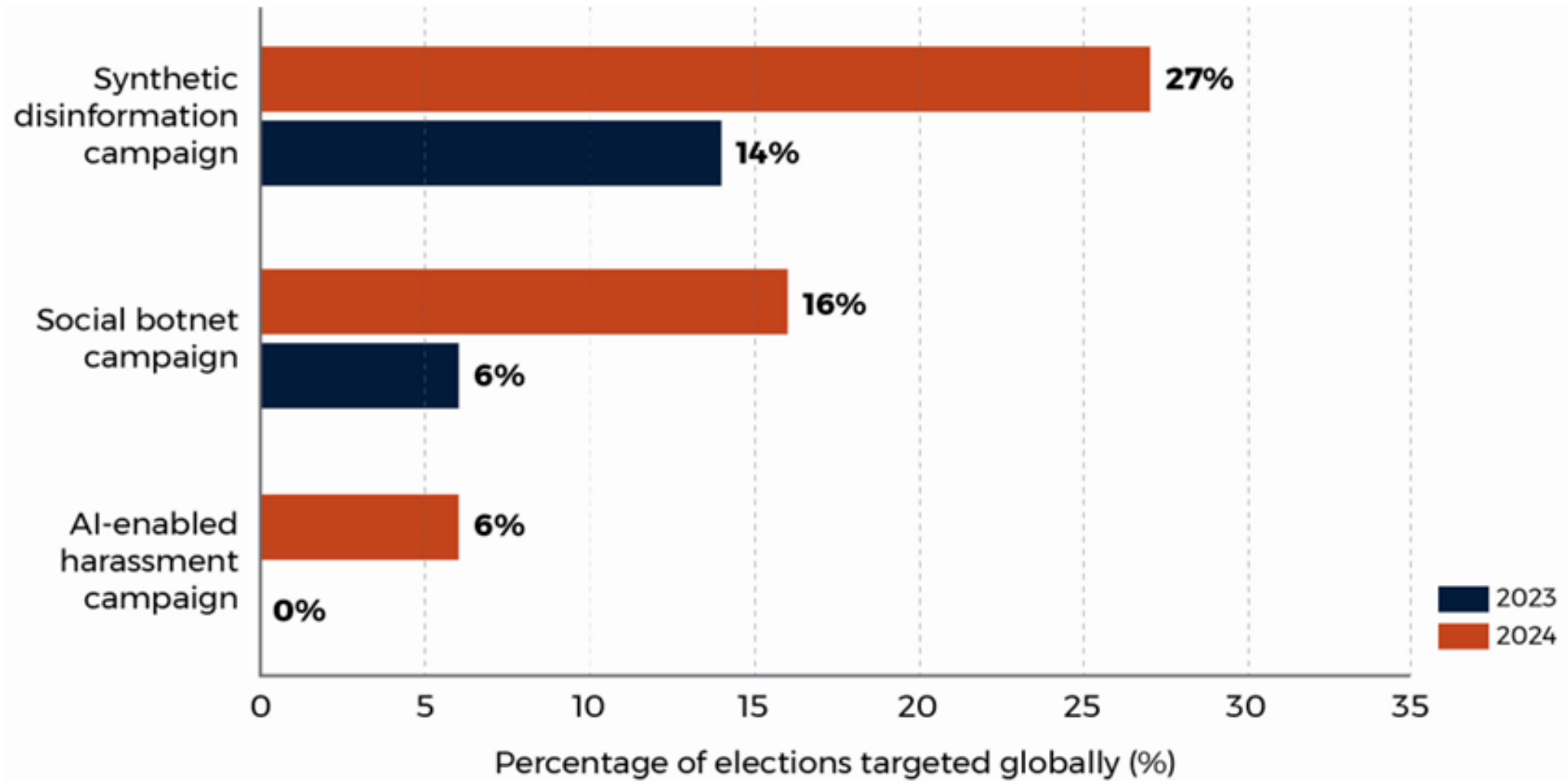
Types of AI-enabled threats

Synthetic disinformation campaign: The use of AI to create disinformation to be spread online, pushing a consistent message or theme, or as part of a sporadic and uncoordinated effort to create disinformation about candidates running for office.

Social botnet campaign: Automated botnets, characterized by the use of LLMs to generate content or AI-generated profiles.

AI-enabled harassment campaign: The use of AI to aggressively pressure or intimidate a democratic politician.

Figure 1: Growth in AI-enabled threats to democratic processes from 2023 to 2024



Casos emblemáticos

- Escândalo Cambridge Analytica (EUA/Reino Unido)
- Uso indevido de dados do Facebook para influenciar campanhas eleitorais, incluindo o Brexit e as eleições presidenciais dos EUA (2016).
- Evidencia como algoritmos de segmentação e perfis psicográficos podem ser usados para manipular opiniões e comportamentos eleitorais.
- Campanhas de desinformação.





Casos emblemáticos

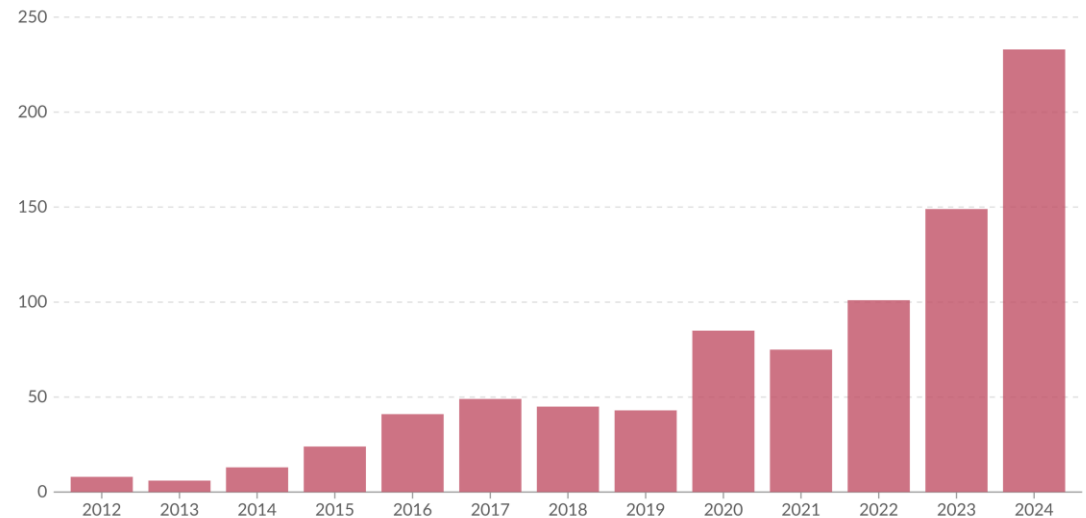
- Social Credit System (China): Sistema estatal de reputação social que usa dados de comportamento para avaliar a “confiabilidade” dos cidadãos.
- Vigilância algorítmica institucionalizada que afeta diretamente a liberdade e os direitos civis.
- Vigilância, autoritarismo digital e controle algorítmico.

Aumento de incidentes
envolvendo a IA

Global annual number of reported artificial intelligence incidents and controversies

Our World
in Data

Notable incidents include a "deepfake" video of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy surrendering, and U.S. prisons using AI to monitor their inmates' calls.

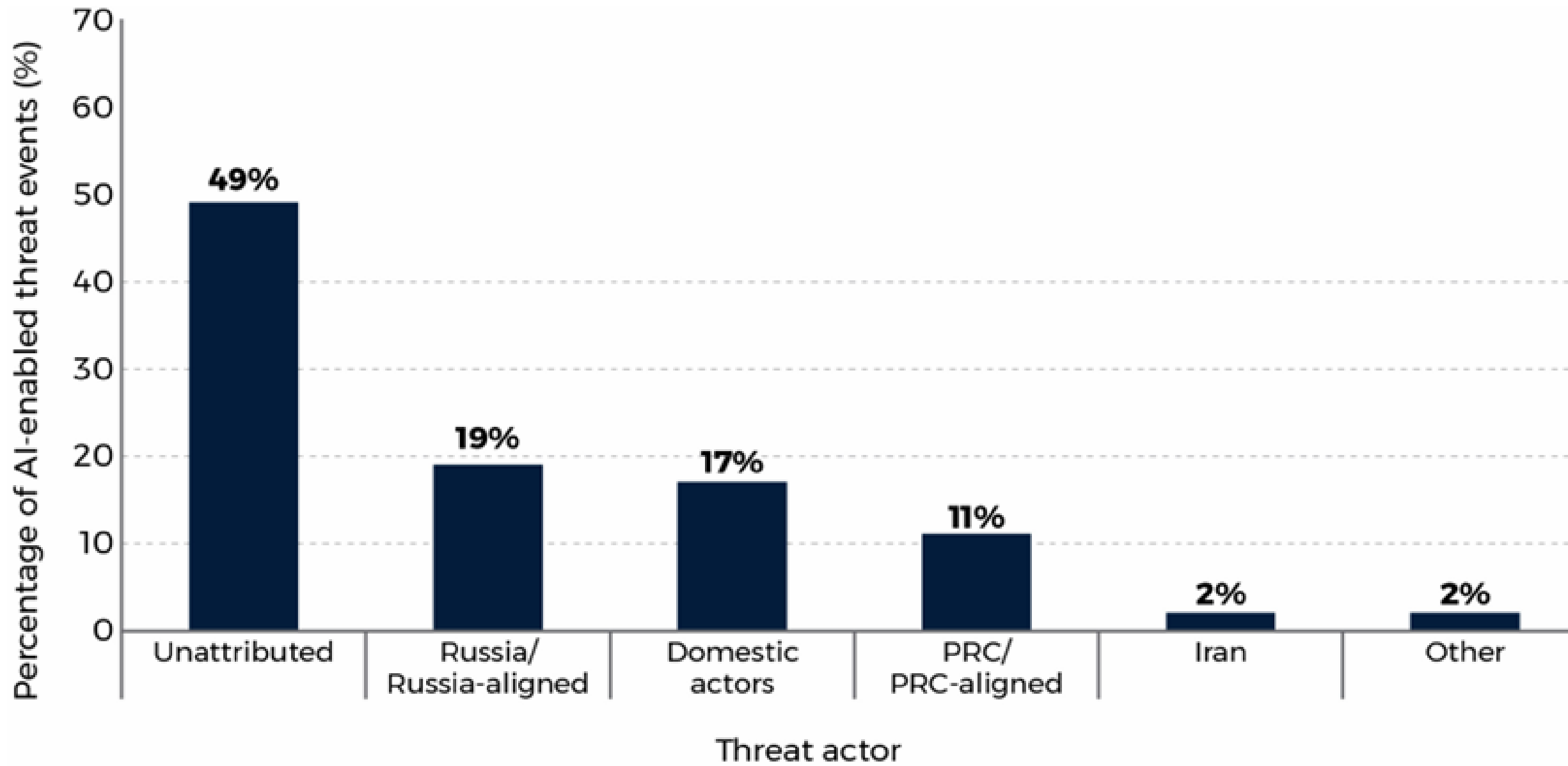


Data source: AI Incident Database via AI Index (2025)

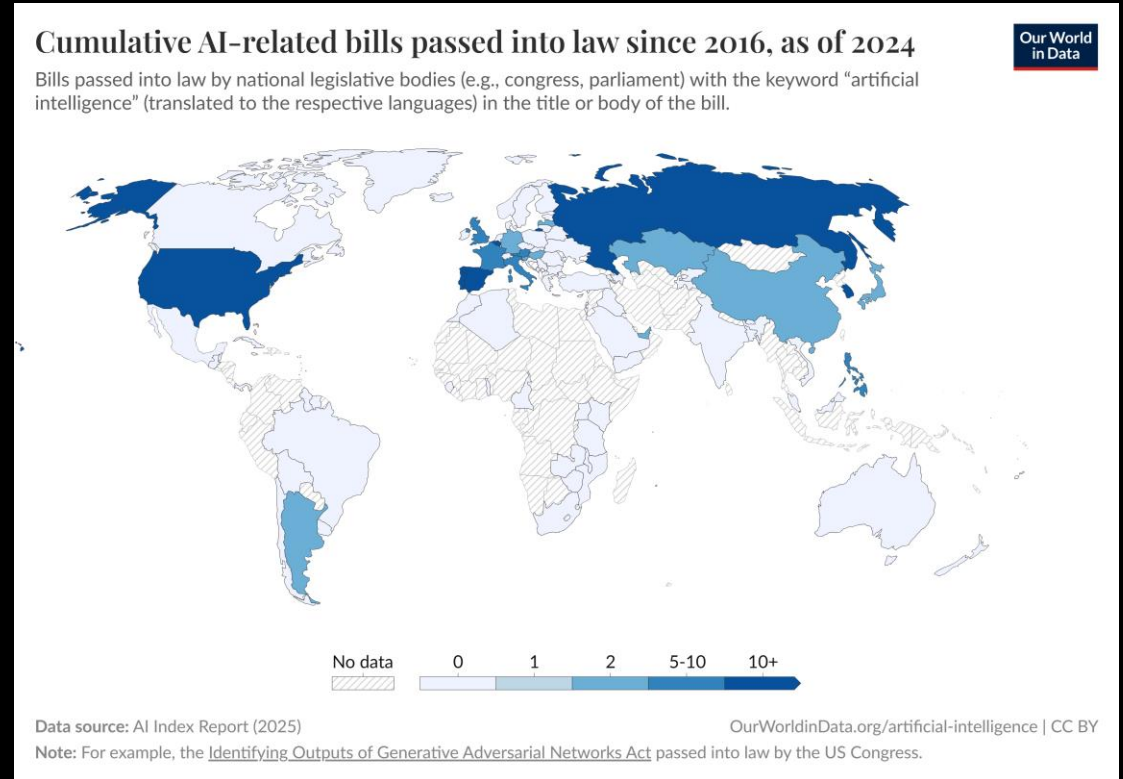
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Note: Does not yet include incidents reported in 2022, as incidents must first undergo a vetting process. Reported incidents likely undercount

Figure 3: Attributions of threats to democratic processes



- Aumento de projetos legislativos

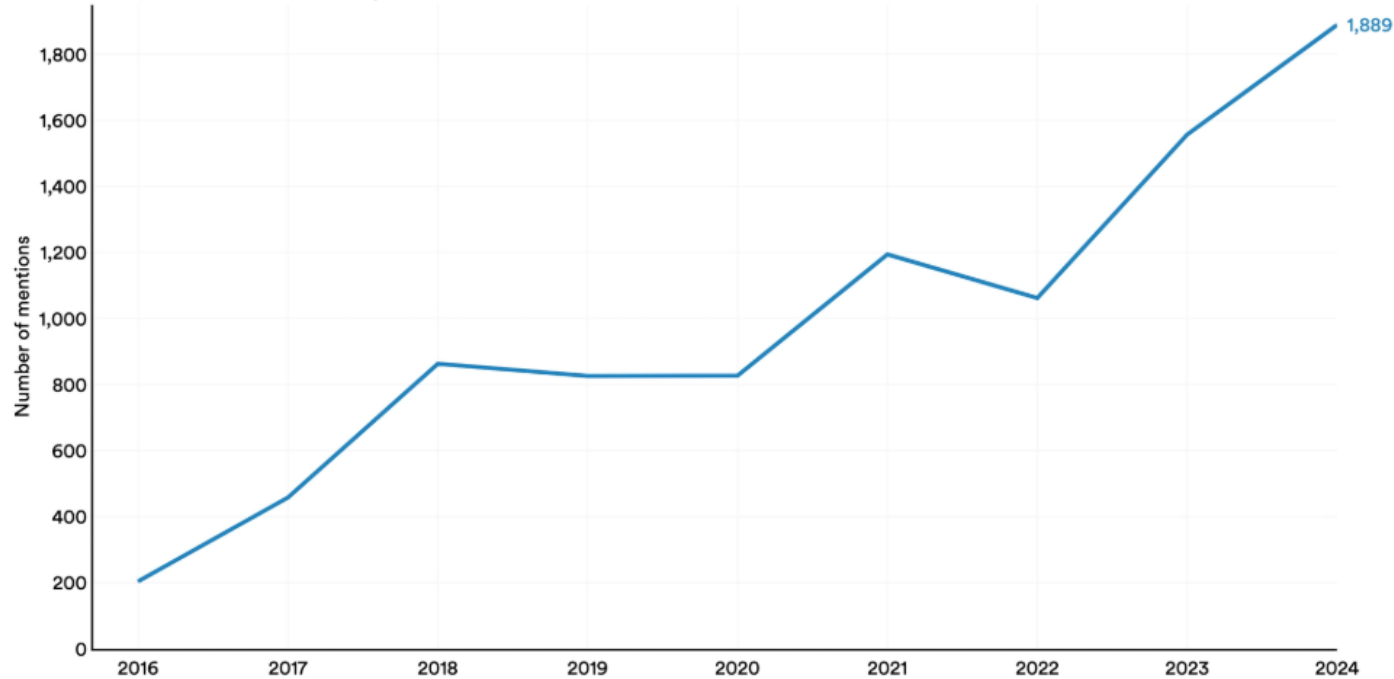


3. Across the world, mentions of AI in legislative proceedings keep rising.

Across 75 major countries, AI mentions in legislative proceedings increased by 21.3% in 2024, rising to 1,889 from 1,557 in 2023. Since 2016, the total number of AI mentions has grown more than ninefold.

Number of mentions of AI in legislative proceedings in 75 select geographic areas, 2016–24

Source: AI Index, 2025 | Chart: 2025 AI Index report



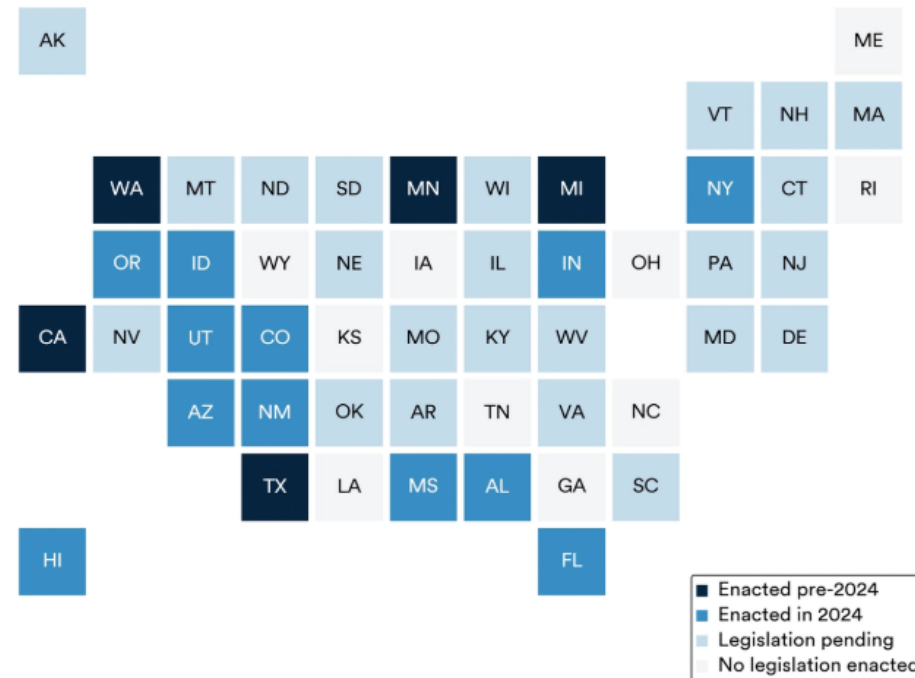
Fonte: Policy
and Governance
| The 2025 AI
Index Report |
Stanford HAI

6. U.S. states expand deepfake regulations.

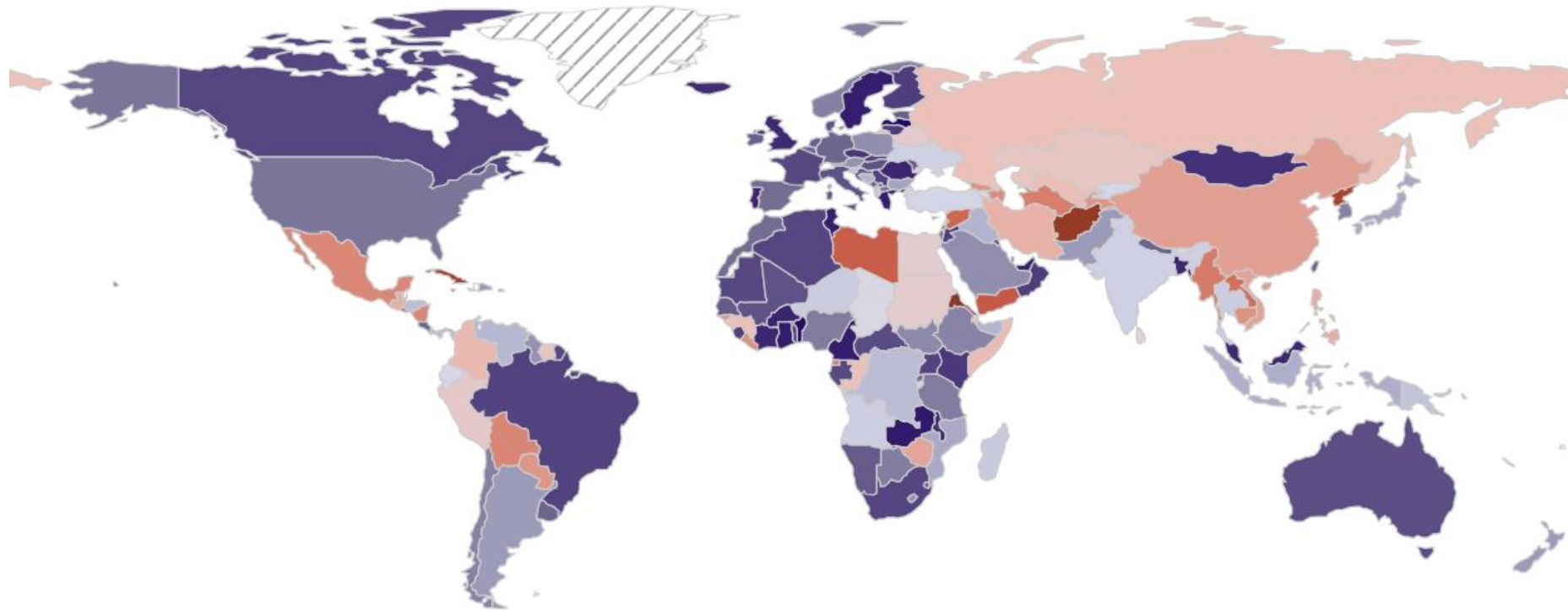
Before 2024, only five states—California, Michigan, Washington, Texas, and Minnesota—had enacted laws regulating deepfakes in elections. In 2024, 15 more states, including Oregon, New Mexico, and New York, introduced similar measures. Additionally, by 2024, 24 states had passed regulations targeting deepfakes.

State-level laws regulating AI-generated deepfakes in elections in the US by state and status as of 2024

Source: Public Citizen, 2025 | Chart: 2025 AI Index report



Defamation protection (2024)



Highcharts.com | V-Dem data version 15 |



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