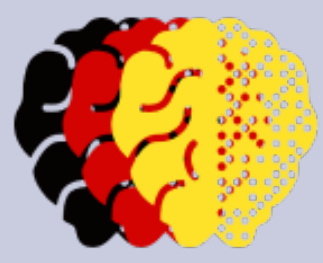


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Joint recommendations for AI regulation in the European Union


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7-Point Plan on Regulating Artificial Intelligence in the EU

Joint Remmondations - Part I

National AI associations that have gathered around the European AI Forum have put forward the following recommendations to be considered by policymakers when drafting a regulatory framework for AI in the European Union. The below listed recommendations conclude that a European AI regulatory framework must enable a secure, stable and competitive environment for research and development of AI applications for it to drive innovation and economic growth in Europe.

1. AI is one of the key-technologies for future innovation, economic growth, and welfare. In a globalized economy, Europe must take on a leading role in the research of AI and development of AI applications. It is vital for the competitiveness and digital sovereignty of the EU that we not only use but also develop AI-technology “made in Europe”.

2. AI-companies in the EU are committed to ensuring that AI-technology is applied in accordance with European laws, values and democratic understanding. As it is in the nature of AI technology to continuously enhance itself, any regulation must be flexible enough to not over-regulate and therefore slow down the current and future progress in AI – especially in areas with very little risk of negative impact: The regulation of AI has to be proportional to the risk it is aiming to reduce!

3. Existing regulation in critical areas such as automotive, healthcare, aviation, transportation should be applied wherever possible. These regulations should be reviewed and – if necessary – updated to include recent technological advancements.

7-Point Plan on Regulating Artificial Intelligence in the EU

Joint Remmondations - Part II

4. AI is always part of a comprehensive technical system and/or software application and can be applied to a wide variety of use cases across all industries. The quality, ethical implications, and regulation of an AI application must be considered in the context of their specific use case. New use cases that are not covered by existing regulations should be classified by their potential risk, based on a clear and transparent framework. Only AI systems that bear high risk should be regulated.

5. Decisions made by AI systems only come with a certain, measurable accuracy but rarely reach 100 %. The accuracy of human performance should be used as a benchmark to assess the quality of an AI system.

6. We recommend the adoption of AI sandboxes. The AI sandbox is a virtual environment which every company, researcher or innovator sets for themselves based on clear guidelines with the goal of allowing creativity and flexibility. In the sandbox, potential harm caused by untested AI algorithms is limited. We therefore support a soft regulatory approach for the AI sandbox, which we believe will ensure that innovation costs are low and that EU's innovators are globally competitive.

7. Following the adoption of a regulatory framework, companies, especially SMEs will need clear guidelines on how to adopt the new regulations. We ask policymakers to keep in mind that any new regulatory burden is relatively easier and cheaper for large companies to comply with, than for small and medium sized ones.