

EU AI Act

Giuliano Borter
CAIDP Fellow
27 September 2021



Key Point #1 - EU Shapes Global Digital Policy

- Unlike OECD AI Principles, EU AI legislation will have legal force with consequences for businesses and consumers
- EU has enormous influence on global digital policy (e.g. GDPR)
- EU AI regulation could have similar impact
- Chancellor Merkel called for EU AI regulation in 2019 similar to GDPR
- EU Commission President von der Leyen carried forward this commitment in 2020 with 2020 AI White Paper and request for public comments
- Commissioners Vestager and Breton are now leading effort

Shaping the Final Results

"We share the same ambition to create a sound and future proof legal framework for trustworthy artificial intelligence in Europe. So that people can benefit from AI driven products and services that are safe and that respects European fundamental rights and value."

Margrethe Vestager, Executive Vice-President of the Commission addressing the EP in April 2021



EU and Global Digital Policy #DigitalEU

"The Commission's approach to AI has two objectives: creating ecosystems of excellence and trust to promote the development and uptake of AI and addressing the risks associated with certain uses of this technology."

Thierry Breton, European Commissioner for Internal Market

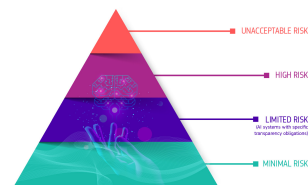


Key point #2: EU Institutions Will Shape Final AI Act

- European Commission introduced the proposal
- Committees of the European Parliament (AIDA, IMCO, LIBE) will shape the proposal
- European Council (representing European Member States) will also have a role
- There is a “trilogue” among these institutions
- There are also opportunities for public comment on the proposal

Key Point #3 - EU AI Act Takes Risk-Based Approach

- Goals: To ensure that AI technologies are based on rules that safeguard the **functioning of markets** and the **public sector** as well as ensuring people’s **safety** and **fundamental rights**.
- The proposal is comprehensive.
- **Risk-based approach:** the higher the risk that a specific AI may cause to our lives, the stricter the rules (**compare medical decisions with Internet advertising**)
- Unresolved issues:
 - Mass surveillance
 - **Lethal Autonomous Weapons (LAWS)**
 - Facial recognition



Key Point #4 - CAIDP is Focused on EU AI Act

- [The EU AI Act supports democratic values](#)
- [The EU AI Act advances goals in the Universal Guidelines for AI](#)
- **CAIDP favors the initiative but would like to see it improved!**
- [CAIDP Statement on Proposed EU AI Act \(July 28, 2021\)](#)
- [CAIDP Statement](#) for AIDA Committee regarding hearings of *External Dimensions of AI*.
- [CAIDP Statement](#) on the Ban of Biometric Mass Surveillance (ECI).
- CAIDP to Meet with Members of the EU Parliament.
- [CAIDP Update](#) of April 14, 2021 regarding the EU AI Regulations.

Key Point #5: Important Next Steps on EU AIA

- Many steps till EU AI Act (**EU AIA**) becomes law
- **CAIDP will follow statements of EU political leaders on AI.**
- **CAIDP will follow hearings in Parliament – AIDA, IMCO, and LIBE.**
- **CAIDP will follow comments of AIA Rapporteur MEP**
- **CAIDP will follow changes to text of the proposal.**
- Seek for engagement opportunities **for CAIDP** (e.g. meeting with Members of **European Parliament in Washington DC, 4 November**).

CAIDP references and sources

- [CAIDP Update 1.3](#): European Commission Proposes Four Options for Ethical AI (Aug 3, 2020)
- [CAIDP Update 2.15](#): EU AI Regulation will Establish "Red Lines" for AI (Apr 14, 2021)
- [CAIDP Update 2.21](#) Slovenia, as EU President, to Highlight AI (May 24, 2021)
- CAIDP [10 Key Points](#) on the EU AI proposal
- <https://reclaimyourface.eu>
- Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values [AISCI 2020](#)
- [CAIDP Statement](#) for AIDA Committee regarding hearings of *External Dimensions of AI*
- [CAIDP Statement](#) on the Ban of Biometric Mass Surveillance (ECI)