



CAIDP Update 3.10 (May 16, 2022) – EU and US Align on Tech Policy, AI Goals Remain Unclear

EU and US trade negotiators wrapped up meetings outside Paris in the context of the Trade and Technology Council. Participants included U.S. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, and Trade Representative Katherine Tai and European Commission Executive Vice Presidents Margrethe Vestager and European Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis. The meeting represented a reset of sorts as the transatlantic alliance shifted its 2021 focus from China’s growing tech dominance in the global economy to the economic disruptions brought about by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

The participants [noted agreements](#) across a wide range of issues including technology standards, clean tech objectives, data governance, security and competitiveness, and the misuse of technology threatening security and human rights. The participants also proposed the “Development of a joint roadmap on evaluation and measurement tools for trustworthy Artificial Intelligence and risk management, as well as a common project on privacy-enhancing technologies,” but negotiators had already [committed](#) to “discuss measurement and evaluation tools and activities to assess the technical requirements for trustworthy AI, concerning, for example, accuracy and bias mitigation” at the last TTC meeting in September 2021. And the G7 nations committed to “robust transparency” to counter algorithmic bias in June 2021. It is not clear from the most recent TTC statement whether bias mitigation remains a priority or whether the TTC is actually making progress on the AI policy goals set out in earlier statements

In advance of the Pittsburgh meeting in Fall 2021, CAIDP [wrote](#) to Commissioner Vestager and Secretary Raimondo to support efforts to promote transatlantic cooperation and to “urge you to also include steps to curtail high-risk implementations of AI technologies.” CAIDP noted the recent report of UN Human Rights Commissioner Michelle Bachelet, which urged a moratorium on the sale and use of AI that pose a serious risk to human rights until adequate safeguards are put in place. She also called for a ban on AI applications that do not comply with international human rights law. “We fully support the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Commissioner and urge the TTC to issue a similar statement,” wrote CAIDP. “Now would be the appropriate time for the EU and the US to suspend the use of facial surveillance and to commit to align the development of AI systems with democratic values and international human rights law.

In a January 2022 [statement to the US Congress](#), CAIDP wrote, “We support the collaboration between the White House and European Commission, through the TTC, toward common objectives on AI policy. We write to recommend a similar collaboration between the US Congress and the European Parliament to advance shared values, protect fundamental rights and support the rule of law.” In a [statement following the recent TTC meeting](#), MEP Dragoş Tudorache, a rapporteur for the EU AI Act, called for greater cooperation between Congress and Parliament. “We need to give strategic priority to the work of the TTC and to strengthen it with an inter-parliamentary dimension,” he said.