EUROPEAN

BIG DATA VALUE FORUM

2-4 OCT | BUDAPEST - HUNGARY

EUROPE FOR GLOBAL LEADERSHIP IN AI & DATA

ORGANISED BY BDV BIG DATA VALUE ASSOCIATION

IN COLLABORATION WITH

European Commission · ELTE Eötvös Loránd University · IDEAL-IST · NTP Neumann Technology Platform · HUN REN · SZTAKI · AI & AUT EXPO

PLATINUM SPONSORS

DAWEX data exchange technology · COSMOTE · NEC · HUN REN SZTAKI · SIEMENS

GOLD SPONSORS

intel · SINTEF · IDEAL-IST · HELMHOLTZ · ILVO Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

SILVER SPONSORS

SAP · TNO innovation for life · VTT

START UP/MICRO SME

novatrust

PARTNERS

DATA SPACES SUPPORT CENTRE · Adra The AI Data Robotics Association · EUROPEAN LANGUAGE DATA SPACE · CHANGE2TWIN · SECURED · OpenVerse · HEALTHDATA4EU · DYNABIC · SYNTHEMA · TRUSTEE · AI on Demand

enRichMyData · GREEN.DAT.AI · DATA NEXUS · DS2 DATA SPACE | DATA SHARE · Circular TwAIn · 6GXR · PISTIS · UPCAST PROJECT · FAME · Integra Cloud · DECODE

GRAPH MASSIVIZER · EMERALDS Extreme-scale Urban Mobility Data Analytics as a Service · TEADAL · WATERVERSE · ExtremeXP · OpenWebSearch.eu · humAIne · TEMA · INTELLIMAN · datamite · Sesto senso · AgriDataValue

EFRA · EXTRACT · NEARDATA · STELAR · DataBri-X · PANDORA · GLACIATION · MobiSpaces · TANGO · EXA4MIND · EURO

AI REDGIO 5.0 · CIRCULOOS · AISYM4MED · Trustworthy Autonomous Systems Hub · NEXUS FORUM · INTEND · AI4EUROPE · NOUS Empowering Europe's Data Future · DeployAI · CREXDATA Critical Action Planning over Extreme-Scale Data · RecAI

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

The AI Act – Where did ethics go?

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

Session setup

Speaker

Lucilla Sioli, *Director of the "EU AI Office"*

within Directorate-General CONNECT at the European Commission

Panelists

Ana García Robles, *Secretary General at BDVA*

Krisztina Menyhard-Balazs, *Lecturer at ELTE Faculty of Informatics*

Irene López de Vallejo, *Head of EU Affairs at CTIC Technology Centre*

Patrick van der Smagt, *Head of etami, professor for ML & robotics at ELTE*

Moderators

Laura Lucaj, *Phd candidate at TUM & VW Group,*

AI Auditing and Regulation Researcher at etami & VW Group

Michelle Plötner, *Project and Communications*

Manager at etami & VW Group

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

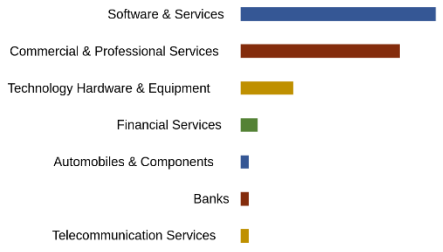
etami in a nutshell

Mission

»By translating European and global principles for ethical AI into actionable and measurable guidelines, tools and methods, etami supports and promotes legal, ethical and trustworthy design, development, and deployment of AI systems.«

Members' Countries

Members' Industry Sectors



BDV BIG DATA VALUE ASSOCIATION

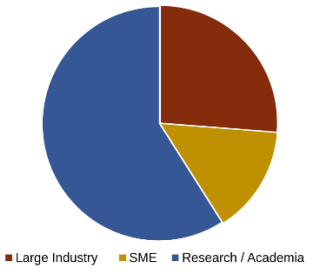
USP

etami provides AI professionals and researchers with a platform to **connect**, **stay up to date**, **get inspired**, and **kick off joint projects**, **scientific publications**, and **governance solutions**.

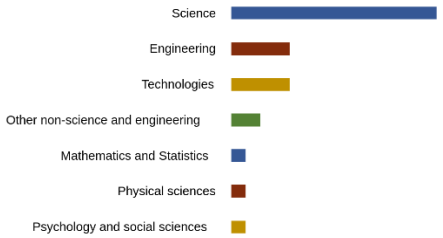
This makes etami unique: a clear focus on **practical applicability** paired with **excellent academic research**.

Members

Members' Demographics

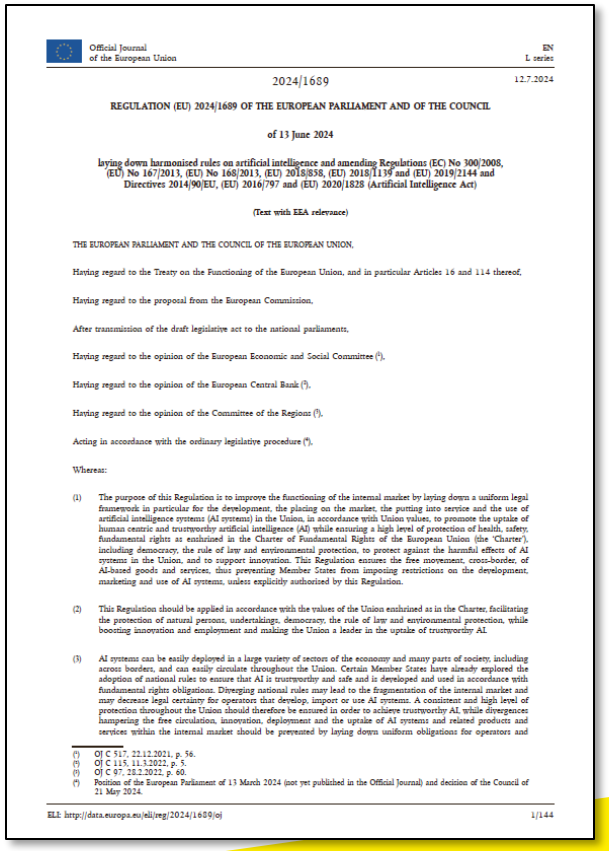


Members' Academic Disciplines



New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

The AI Act: Transparency and Accountability



Official Journal of the European Union — EN L series

2024/1689 — 12.7.2024

REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 13 June 2024

laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 16 and 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (3),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (4),

Whereas:

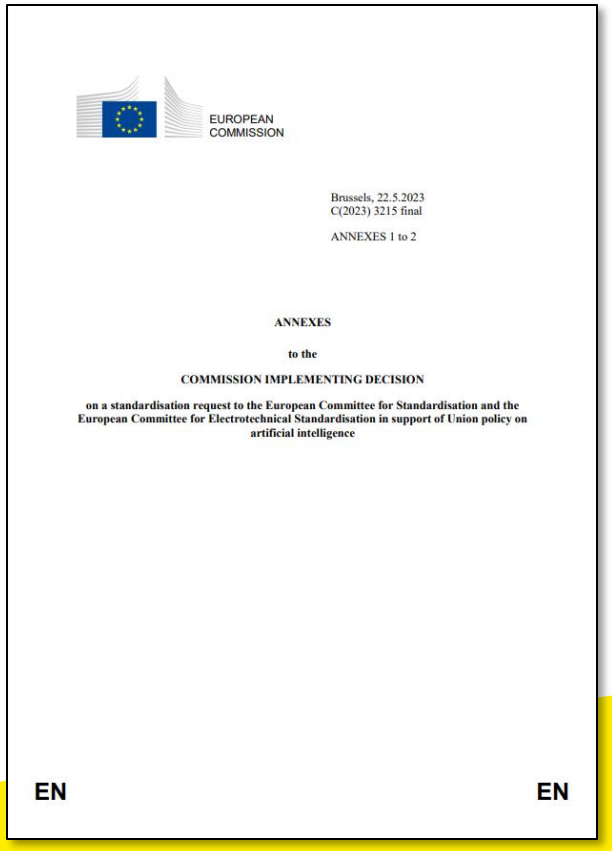
(1) The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by laying down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence systems (AI systems) in the Union, in accordance with Union values, to promote the uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI) while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter'), including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, to protect against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union, and to support innovation. This Regulation ensures the free movement, cross-border, of AI-based goods and services, thus preventing Member States from imposing restrictions on the development, marketing and use of AI systems, unless explicitly authorised by this Regulation.

(2) This Regulation should be applied in accordance with the values of the Union enshrined as in the Charter, facilitating the protection of natural persons, undertakings, democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, while boosting innovation and employment and making the Union a leader in the uptake of trustworthy AI.

(3) AI systems can be easily deployed in a large variety of sectors of the economy and many parts of society, including across borders, and can easily circulate throughout the Union. Certain Member States have already explored the adoption of national rules to ensure that AI is trustworthy and safe and is developed and used in accordance with fundamental rights obligations. Diverging national rules may lead to the fragmentation of the internal market and may decrease legal certainty for operators that develop, import or use AI systems. A consistent and high level of protection throughout the Union should therefore be ensured in order to achieve trustworthy AI, while divergences hampering the free circulation, innovation, deployment and the uptake of AI systems and related products and services within the internal market should be prevented by laying down uniform obligations for operators and

(1) OJ C 517, 22.12.2021, p. 56.
(2) OJ C 115, 11.3.2022, p. 5.
(3) OJ C 97, 28.2.2022, p. 60.
(4) Position of the European Parliament of 13 March 2024 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 21 May 2024.

ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj — 1/144



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 22.5.2023
C(2023) 3215 final

ANNEXES 1 to 2

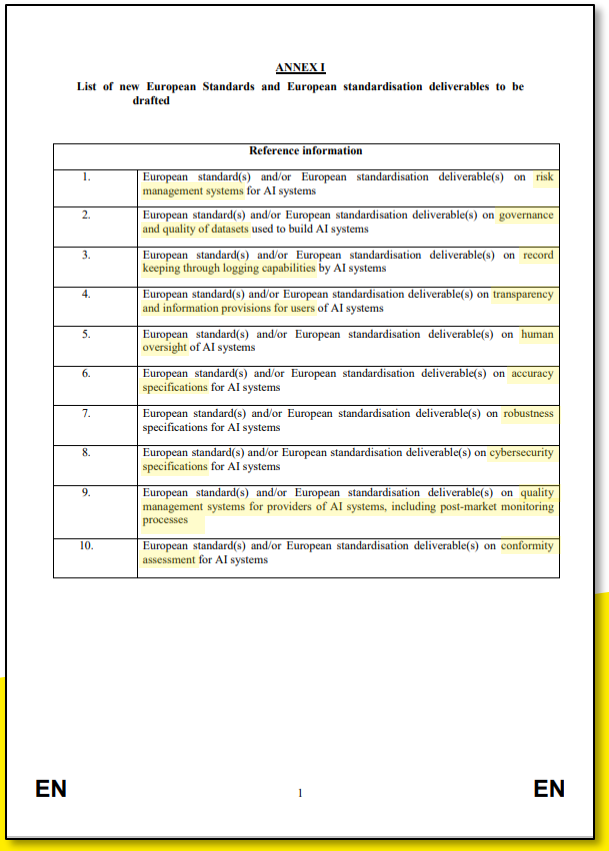
ANNEXES

to the

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation in support of Union policy on artificial intelligence

EN — EN



ANNEX I

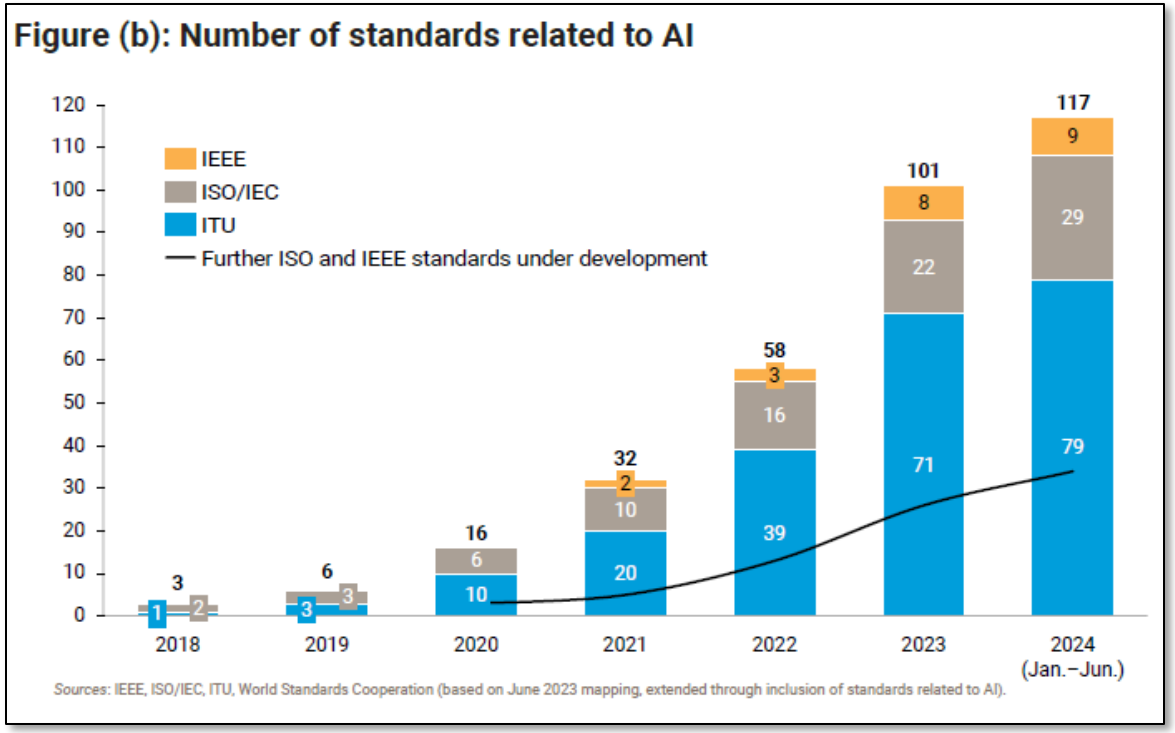
List of new European Standards and European standardisation deliverables to be drafted

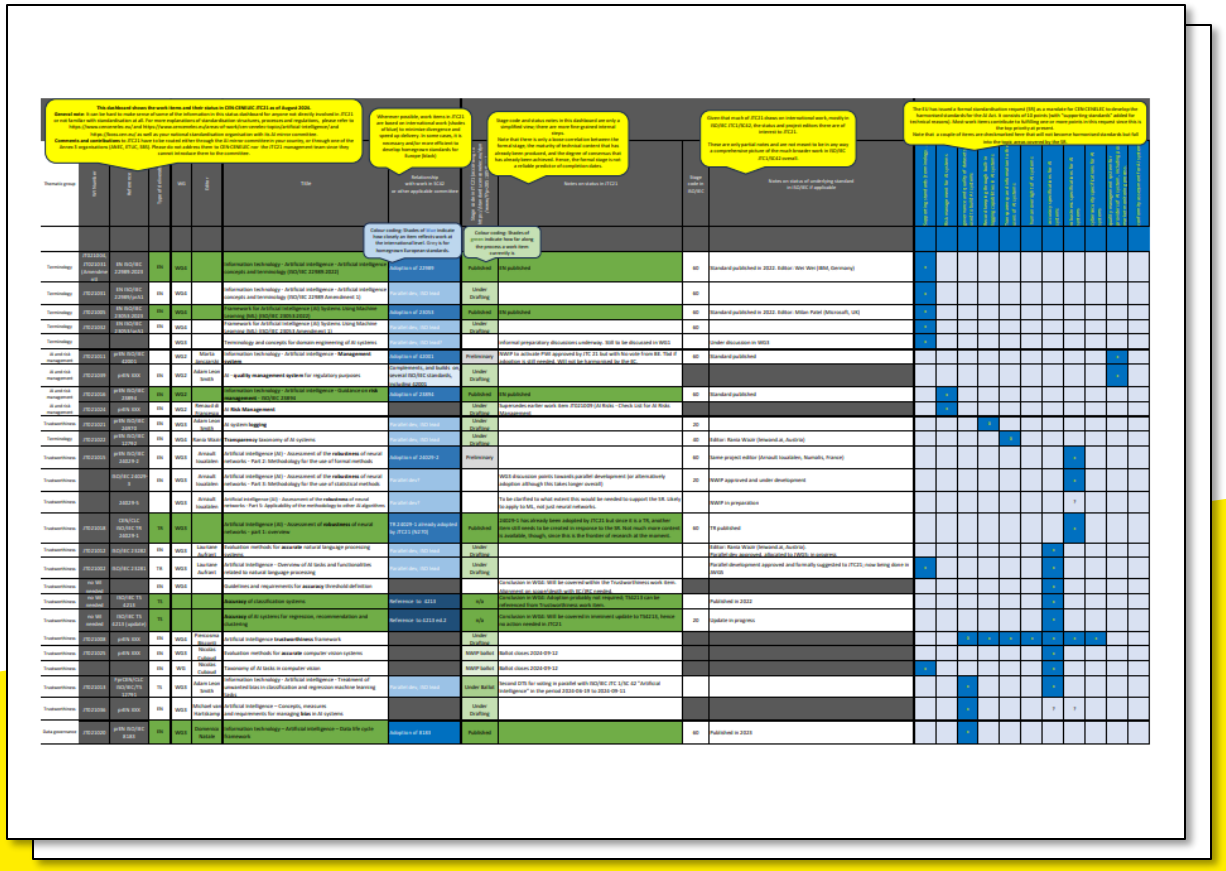
	Reference information
1.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on risk management systems for AI systems
2.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on governance and quality of datasets used to build AI systems
3.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on record keeping through logging capabilities by AI systems
4.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on transparency and information provisions for users of AI systems
5.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on human oversight of AI systems
6.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on accuracy specifications for AI systems
7.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on robustness specifications for AI systems
8.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on cybersecurity specifications for AI systems
9.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on quality management systems for providers of AI systems, including post-market monitoring processes
10.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on conformity assessment for AI systems

EN — 1 — EN

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

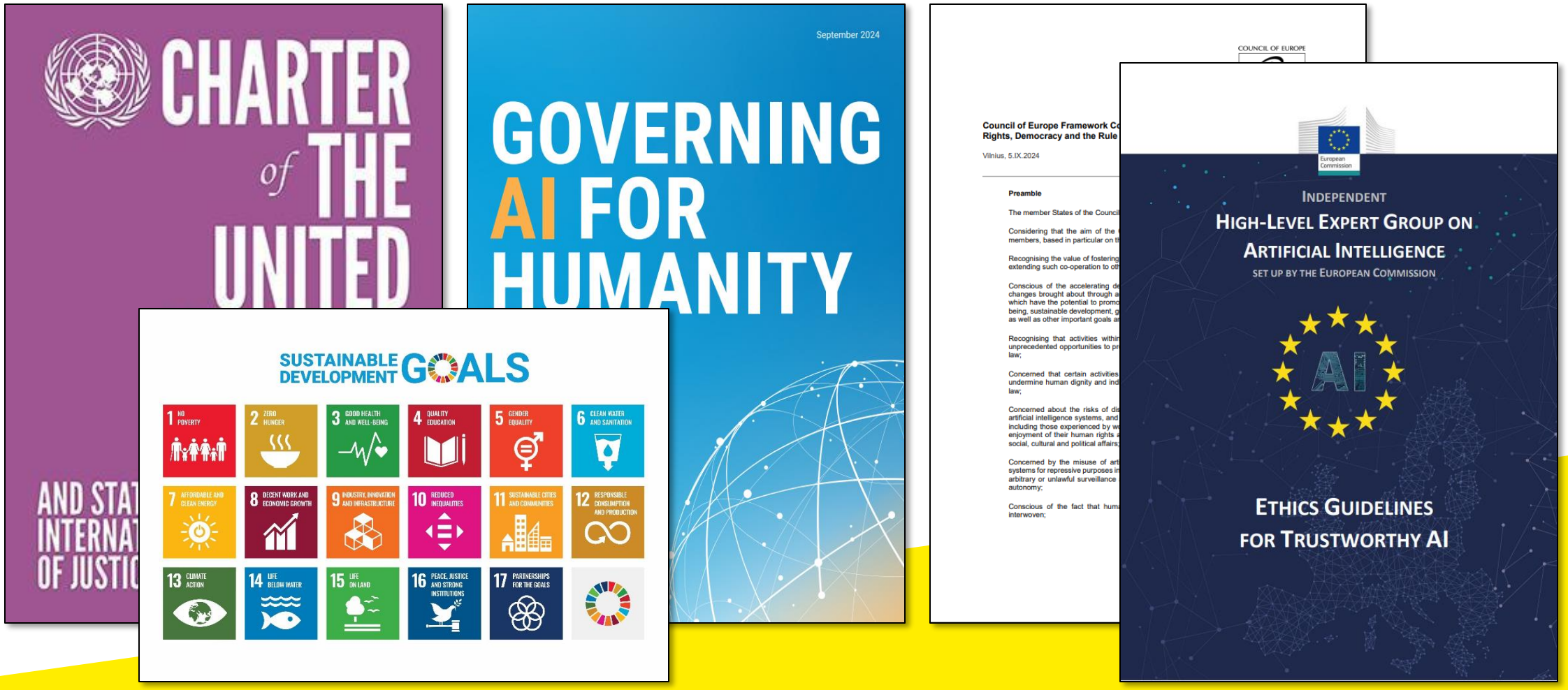
European and international standards





New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

International human rights and other European & international commitments



New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

The global landscape; environmental, economic, and societal challenges

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

References

A lack of integration of human rights considerations into standard-setting processes is another gap to be bridged. (Governing AI for Humanity, P. 56)

Two trends stand out. First, these standards were largely developed to address specific questions. There is no common language and many terms that are routinely used with respect to AI – fairness, safety, transparency – do not have agreed definitions or measurability (despite recent work by OECD and the National Institute of Standards and Technology adopting a new approach for dynamic systems, such as AI). Secondly, there is a disjunction between those standards that were adopted for narrow technical or internal validation purposes, and those that are intended to incorporate broader ethical principles. Computer scientists and social scientists often advance different interpretations of the same concept, and a joined-up paradigm of sociotechnical standards is promising but remains aspirational. (Governing AI for Humanity, P. 56)

The innovation pipeline in the EU is also weaker at the next stage of commercialising fundamental research. Much of the knowledge generated by European researchers remains commercially unexploited. According to the European Patent Office, only about one-third of the patented inventions registered by European universities or research institutions are commercially exploited. A key reason for this failure is that researchers in Europe are less well integrated into **innovation "clusters" – networks of universities, start-ups, large companies and venture capitalists (VCs)** – which account for a large share of successful commercialisations in high-tech sectors. Such clusters have been critical to the more dynamic industrial structure seen in the US. Europe has no innovation "clusters" in the top 10 globally, while the US has 4 and China has 3. (The future of European competitiveness, P. 25)

The EU has an important programme for R&I – Horizon Europe – with a budget of close to EUR 100 billion. But it is spread across too many fields and access is excessively complex and bureaucratic. It is also insufficiently focused on disruptive innovation. The EU's key instrument to support radically new technologies at low readiness levels – the European Innovation Council's (EIC) Pathfinder instrument – has a budget of EUR 256 million for 2024, compared with USD 4.1 billion for US Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and USD 2 billion for the other "ARPA" agencies. It is also mostly led by EU officials rather than top scientists and innovation experts. Lack of intra-EU coordination affects the wider innovation ecosystem as well. Most Member States cannot achieve the necessary scale to deliver worldleading research and technological infrastructures, in turn constraining R&I capacity. By contrast, the examples of CERN and the European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC) showcase the importance of coordination when developing large R&I infrastructure projects. (The future of European competitiveness, P. 25)

New frontiers in AI Act operationalisation

Panel discussion: Key questions

1. The UN says that AI standards often overlook human rights and do not clearly address fairness, safety, and transparency. Standards focus too much on technical details, and too little on ethical issues. How can our network of AI professionals help in aligning the different AI standardisation efforts?

2. Does adherence to the AI standards automatically guarantee compliance with the AI Act?

3. Mario Draghi alarms that Europe's innovation ecosystem is not thriving because of overlapping regulations and bureaucracy. What can we do through the etami ecosystem to solve this?