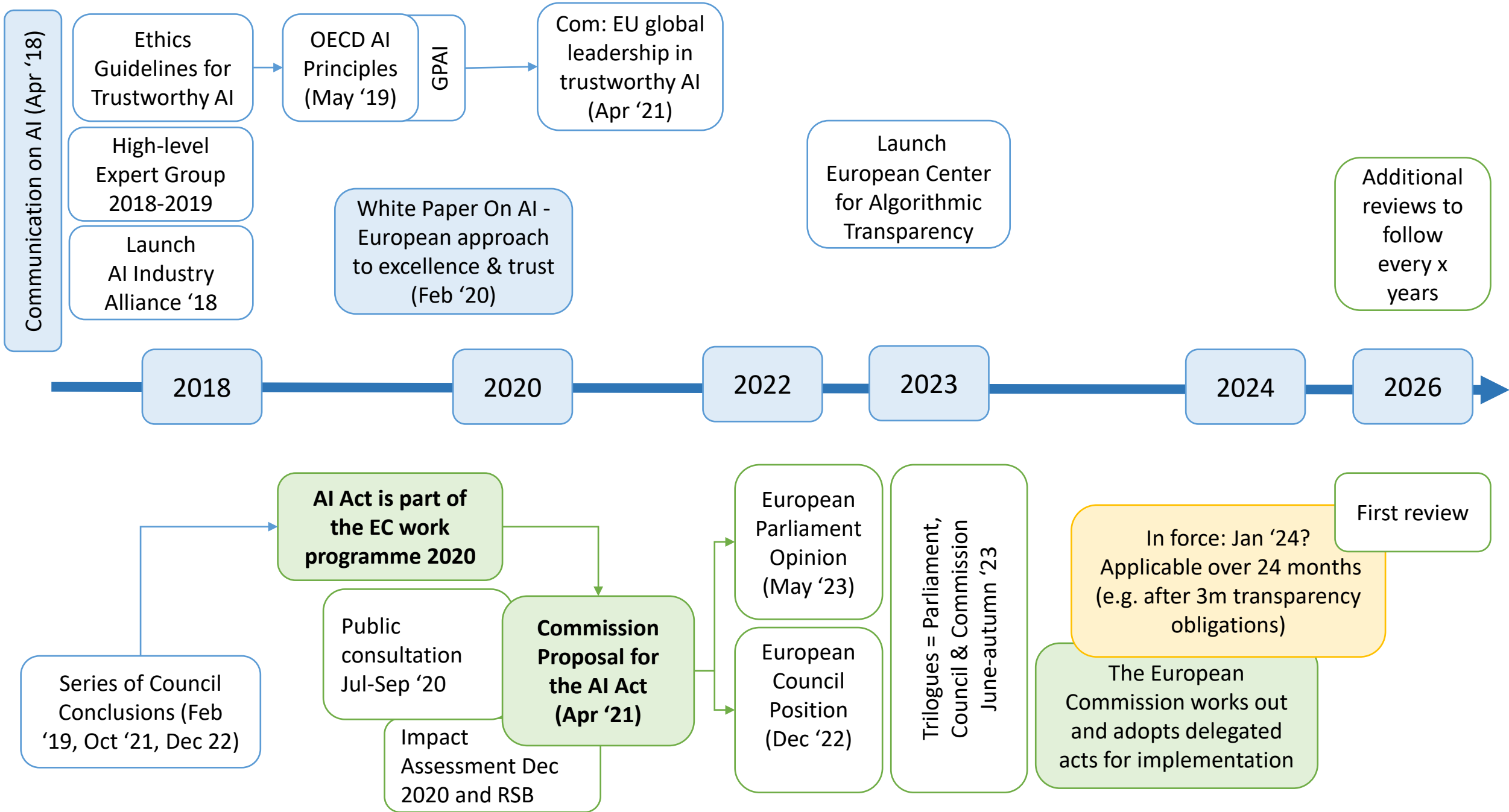


European Union: AI Act

- ❖ People and businesses should be able to **enjoy the benefits of AI** while feeling safe and protected (“trustworthy AI”).
- ❖ It’s a **framework** regulation: 85 articles, 88 pages and still requires secondary legislation adopted by the European Commission (called **delegated acts**). Citizens, businesses, public sector and academia
- ❖ **Classic example** of how the regulatory sausage is made (meticulously)
- ❖ **Reviews**: 2026, then every 2-3 years
- ❖ In a **risk-based approach** it applies to all business.
- ❖ **It was proposed by the European Commission on 21 April 2021 and will soon enter into force**

... but there is a story before and after ...



Risk level

Examples of AI systems

Allowed in the EU?

Unacceptable risk



Social scoring used by governments; toys using voice assistance which encourages dangerous behaviour

No

High risk



Scoring of exams; AI application in robot-assisted surgery; verification of authenticity of travel documents

Yes, subject to mandatory requirements, ex-ante and ex-post enforcement

Limited risk



Chatbots; "deep fake" videos

Yes, subject to transparency requirements

Minimal risk



AI-enabled video games; spam filters

Yes

Is HC high-risk?

1) Ensuring health & safety is the overarching ambition:

- Regulation (EU) 2017/745 on medical devices
- Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices

Example: emergency healthcare patient triage system

There are emergency exceptions possible

2) Public authorities healthcare (benefits/services) are high risk

3) Regulatory sandbox

More: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-approach-artificial-intelligence>