



European
Commission

SHAPING EUROPE'S DIGITAL FUTURE

Future Networked Car Symposium

5 March 2020
Geneva, Switzerland

Geneva International
Motor Show



AI for Safe & Trusty Autonomous Driving

Everyone is experiencing the digital transformation in their life, the EU digital strategy will make it work for people, businesses and the planet, in line with EU values.

Who will benefit from the EU's digital strategy?



EVERY EUROPEAN

Technology improves every citizen's daily life.



BUSINESSES

Businesses start, grow, innovate and compete on fair terms.



THE PLANET

Digital technologies help the EU reach climate neutrality.

What will we do?



Digital technologies are crucial for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, the goal set in the European Green Deal.



Energy networks



Precision farming



Mobility and transport



Smart buildings



Green data spaces



The power of data



2040



Take advantage of AI, 5G, cloud and edge computing, and the Internet of Things



Support automated and connected transport

Technology that works for people

Invest in digital competences for all Europeans;

Protect people from cyber threats (hacking, ransomware, identity theft);

Ensure Artificial Intelligence is developed in ways that respect people's rights and earn their trust;

Accelerate the roll-out of ultra-fast broadband for homes, schools and hospitals throughout the EU;

Expand Europe's super-computing capacity to develop innovative solutions for medicine, transport and the environment.

Businesses in a digitalised society

1

Access to high-quality industrial data

2

Better framework for doing business online

3

Competition rules fit for purpose

4

Investing in people and infrastructure

5

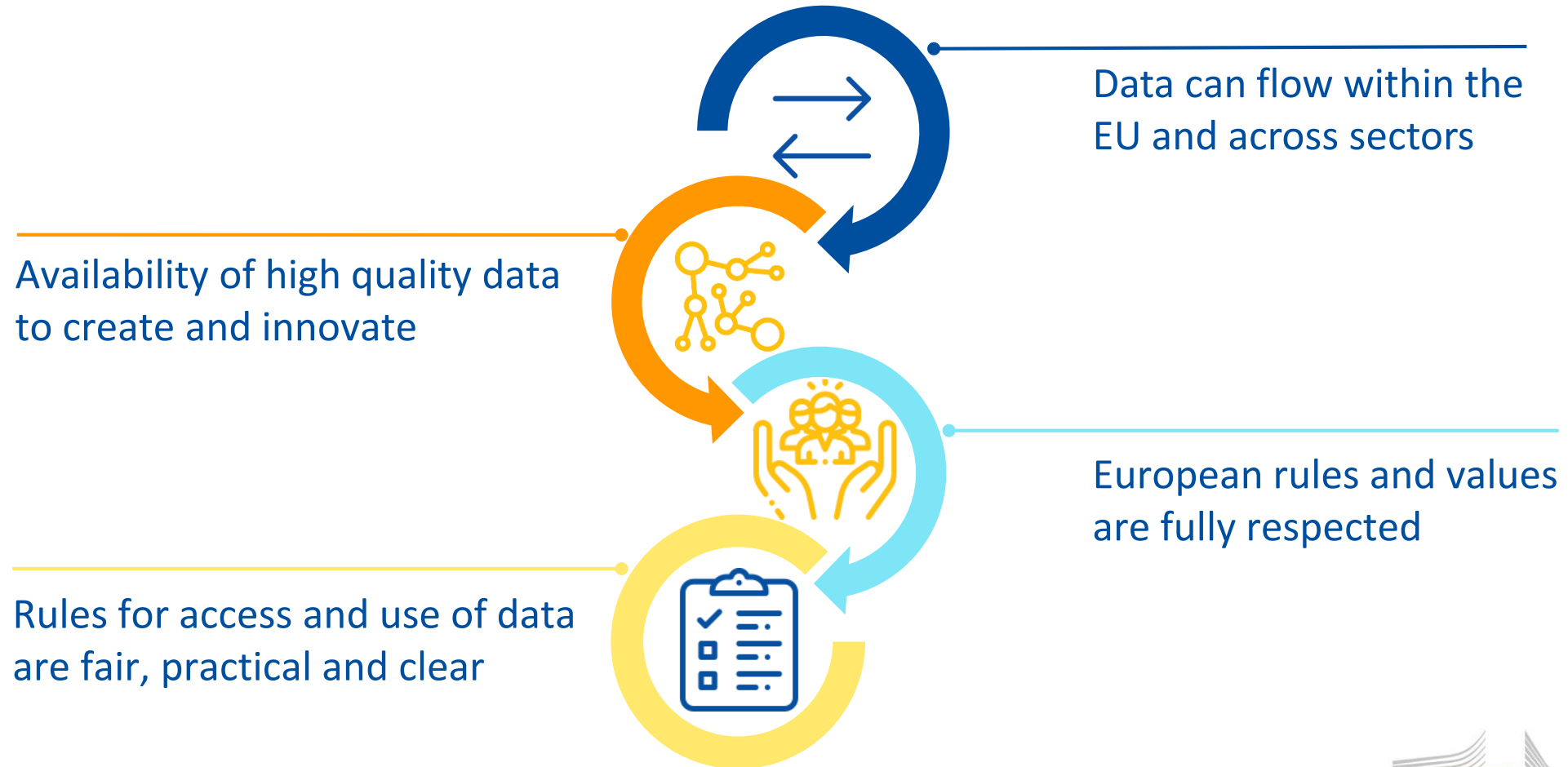
Supporting SMEs to use Artificial Intelligence

European Strategy for Data

AI White Paper

EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR DATA

A common European data space, a single market for data



Deploying the strategy through 4 pillars



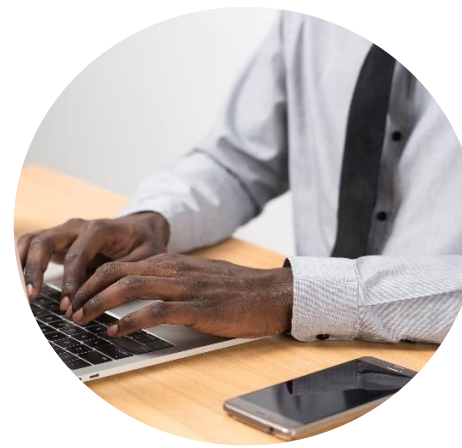
A governance framework for data access and use

including a legislative framework for the governance of European data spaces and other cross-sectoral measures for data access and use for specific situations



Enablers

investments of € 2 billion on European data spaces, including data sharing architectures and governance mechanisms as well as federating cloud infrastructures and services



Competences

User empowerment, investments in general data literacy, addressing lack of skilled labour, up/reskilling of our work forces as well as dedicated capacity building for SMEs.



Rollout of common European data spaces

in crucial economic sectors and domains of public interest, looking at data governance and practical arrangements.

International Aspects

EUROPEAN APPROACH ON AI

The EU's approach to Artificial Intelligence (AI), based on trust and excellence, will give citizens the confidence to embrace these technologies while encouraging businesses to develop them.



Citizens

Better healthcare, safer and cleaner transport and improved public services.



Businesses

Innovative products and services, for example in energy, security, healthcare; higher productivity and more efficient manufacturing.



Governments

Cheaper and more sustainable services such as transport, energy and waste management.

AI: a balanced approach

An ecosystem of excellence

AI has enormous potential

Our competitors are rushing up

The EU needs to step up its efforts

An ecosystem of trust

AI creates certain risks, which require an informed debate → High Risk

Based on the work of the HLEG the need for a regulatory intervention should be assessed

Any regulatory approach on AI should be a European one

What is a high-risk AI application?

- ▶ When it concerns a critical use in a critical sector

CRITICAL SECTORS

- healthcare
- transport
- police
- legal system

CRITICAL USE

- legal effects
- risks of death
- damage or injury

- ▶ For example: medical equipment, automated driving, decisions on social security payments.
- ▶ Some uses are critical in all sectors, for example use of AI in recruitment processes.

How to enforce trustworthy AI in practice?

- ▶ High-risk AI will be subject to strict rules (compliance tests, controls, sanctions).
- ▶ Other AI applications can use voluntary labelling.



**THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?**

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