WEBINAR

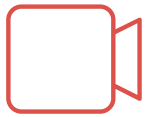
Deep-dive into artificial intelligence and data ecosystems: the regulatory approach of the European Union

data.europa academy

02 February 2024

10.00 — 11.30 CET

Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded

For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat.

Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form

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Introduction

Hans Graux
Lawyer IP, IT and data protection law, Partner at Timelex

Eleni Kosta
Professor of Technology Law and Human Rights at the Tilburg Institute for Law

Pieter Gryffroy
Lawyer, data protection and privacy at Timelex

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Agenda

10.00 – 10.10	Opening and introduction – *Hans Graux*
10.10 – 10.40	An introduction to the AI Act – *Eleni Kosta*
10.40 – 11.10	Risk management & the draft AI act– *Pieter Gryffroy*
11.10 – 11.25	Q&A session
11.25 – 11.30	Closing statements

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An introduction to the AI Act

Eleni Kosta

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An introduction to the AI Act

Webinar
Deep-dive into AI and dataecosystems: the regulatory approach of the EU

Prof. dr. Eleni Kosta

02.02.2024

Political deal achieved

Artificial Intelligence Act: deal on comprehensive rules for trustworthy AI

Press Releases IMCO LIBE 09-12-2023 - 00:04

- Safeguards agreed on general purpose artificial intelligence
- Limitation for the of use biometric identification systems by law enforcement
- Bans on social scoring and AI used to manipulate or exploit user vulnerabilities
- Right of consumers to launch complaints and receive meaningful explanations
- Fines ranging from 35 million euro or 7% of global turnover to 7.5 million or 1.5% of turnover

MEPs reached a political deal with the Council on a bill to ensure AI in Europe is safe, respects fundamental rights and democracy, while businesses can thrive and expand.

On Friday, Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the Artificial Intelligence Act. This regulation aims to ensure that fundamental rights, democracy, the rule of law and environmental sustainability are protected from high risk AI, while boosting innovation and making Europe a leader in the field. The rules establish obligations for AI based on its potential risks and level of impact.

AI Act

2021/0106 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AN[illegible]F THE COUNCIL

LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFIC[illegible]LLIGENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDI[illegible]CER[illegible]UNION LEGISLATIVE [illegible]S

Leaked

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT[illegible]D TH[illegible]OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the [illegible]g of the European Union, and in particular Articles 16 and 114 thereof,

Havin[illegible]ard to the [illegible]m the European Commission,

After trans[illegible]e 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 joint opinion of the European Data Protection Board and the European Data Protection Supervisor,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions[3],

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

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Subject matter

The purpose of this Regulation is to **improve the functioning of the internal m**arket and promoting the **uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence**, while ensuring a **high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights** enshrined in the Charter, including democracy, rule of law and environmental protection against harmful effects of artificial intelligence systems in the Union and supporting innovation.

This Regulation lays down:
(a) harmonised rules for the **placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence systems** ('AI systems') in the Union;
(b) **prohibitions of certain artificial intelligence practices**;
(c) specific **requirements for high-risk AI systems** and **obligations** for operators of such systems;
(d) harmonised **transparency rules** for certain AI systems;
(da) harmonised rules for the placing on the market of **general-purpose AI models**;
(e) rules on **market monitoring, market surveillance governance and enforcement**;
(ea) measures to **support innovation**, with a particular focus on SMEs, including start-ups;

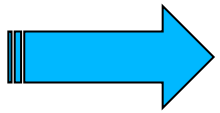
Scope

This Regulation applies to:
(a) **providers** placing on the market or putting into service AI systems or placing on the market general-purpose AI models in the Union, irrespective of whether those providers are established or who are located within the Union or in a third country;
(b) **deployers** of AI systems that have their place of establishment or who are located within the Union;
(c) **providers and deployers** of AI systems that have their place of establishment or who are located **in a third country**, where the output produced by the system is used in the Union;
(ca) **importers and distributors** of AI systems;
(cb) **product manufacturers** placing on the market or putting into service an AI system together with their product and under their own name or trademark;
(cc) **authorised representatives of providers**, which are not established in the Union.
(cc) **affected person**s that are located in the Union.

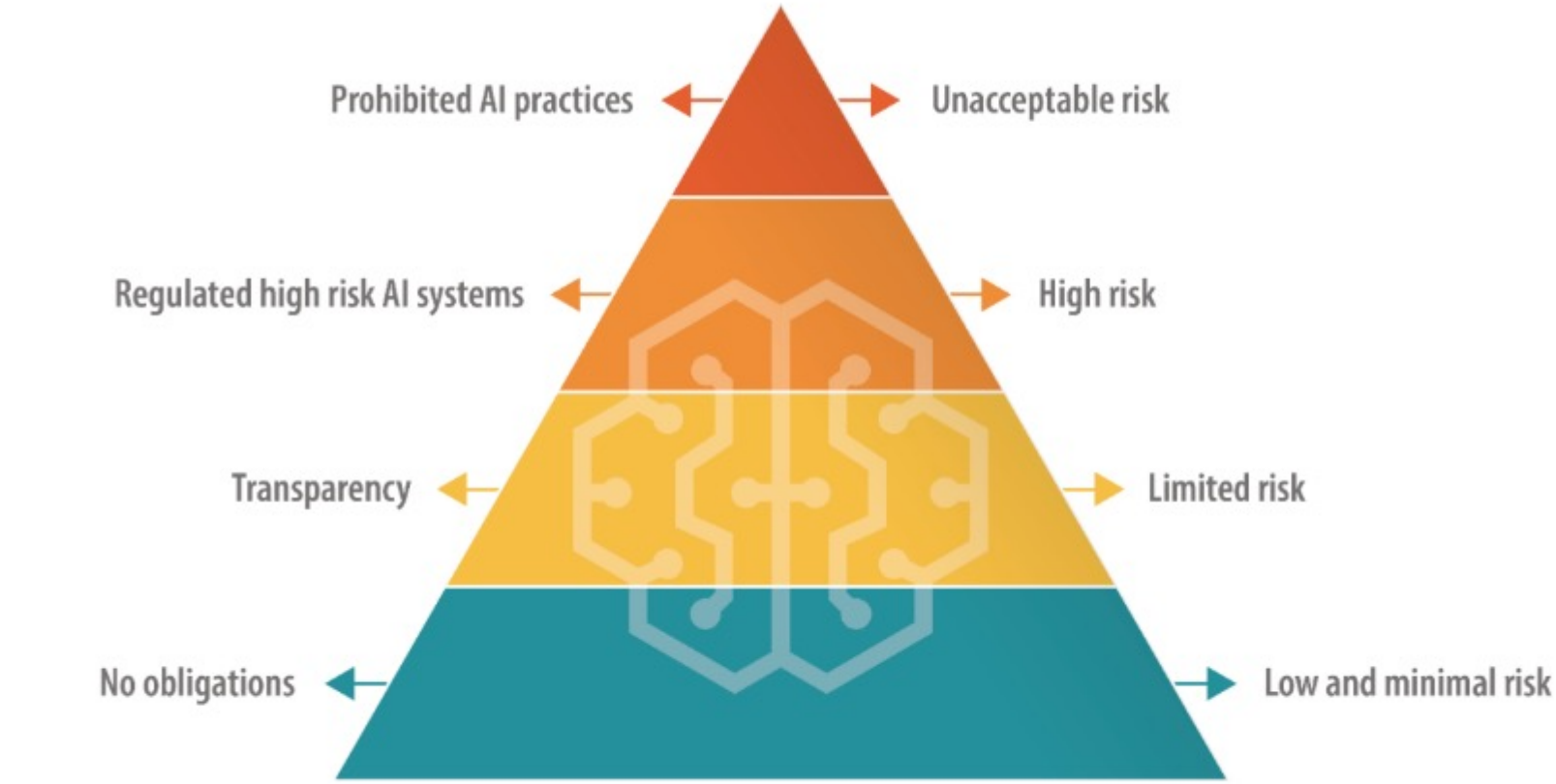
AI Regulation

Risk based regulation

High-risk AI systems and non-high risk

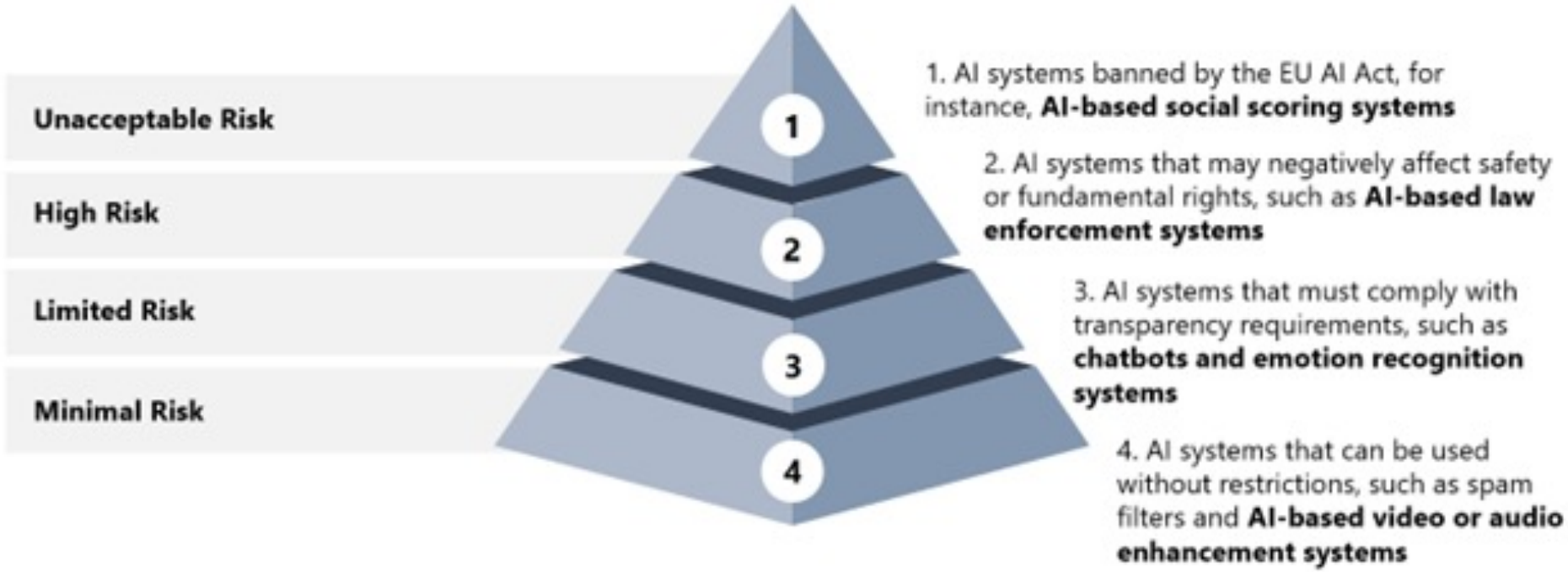


different requirements depending on the level of risk



Data source: European Commission.

AI Act Risk Levels



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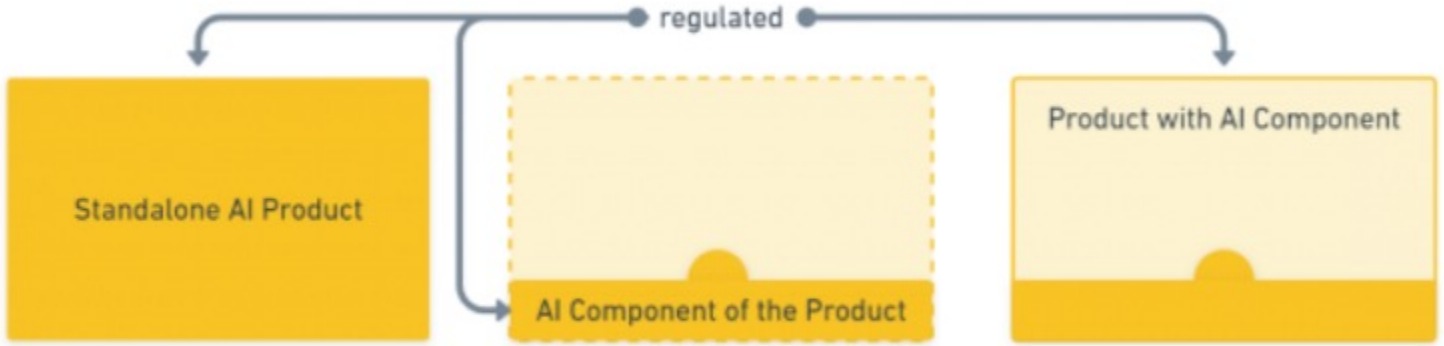
What is high risk

AI system could be considered “high-risk” irrespectively of whether it is a **component** of another system or whether it is put into service independently as a **standalone product**.

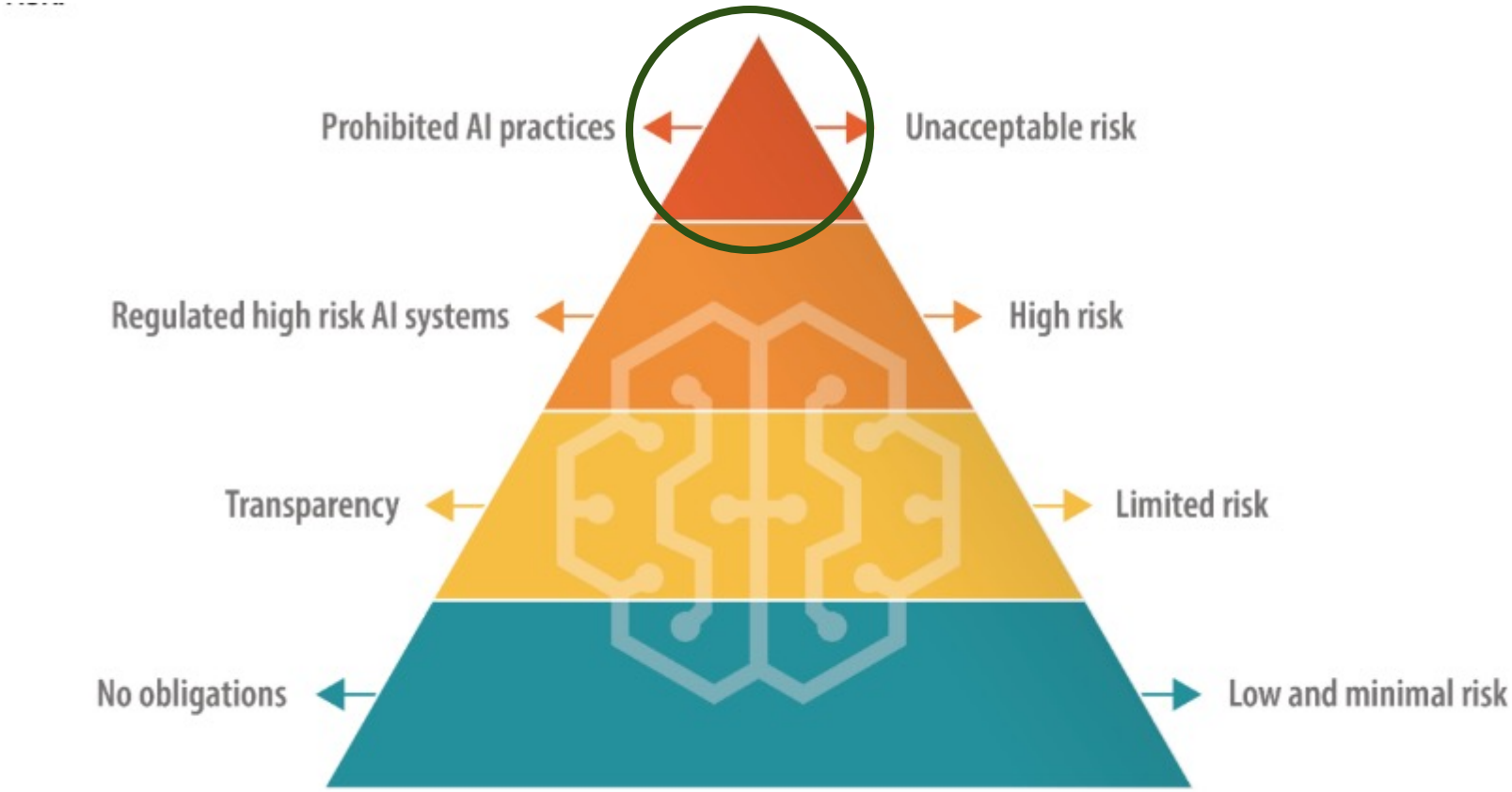
What is regulated



Nikita Lukianets, https://futurium.ec.europa.eu/en/european-ai-alliance/open-discussion/more-visual-guide-proposed-eu-artificial-intelligence-act

AI system

An AI system is a **machine-based** system designed to operate with varying levels of **autonomy** and that may exhibit **adaptiveness after deployment** and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, **infers**, from the input it receives, **how to generate outputs** such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.



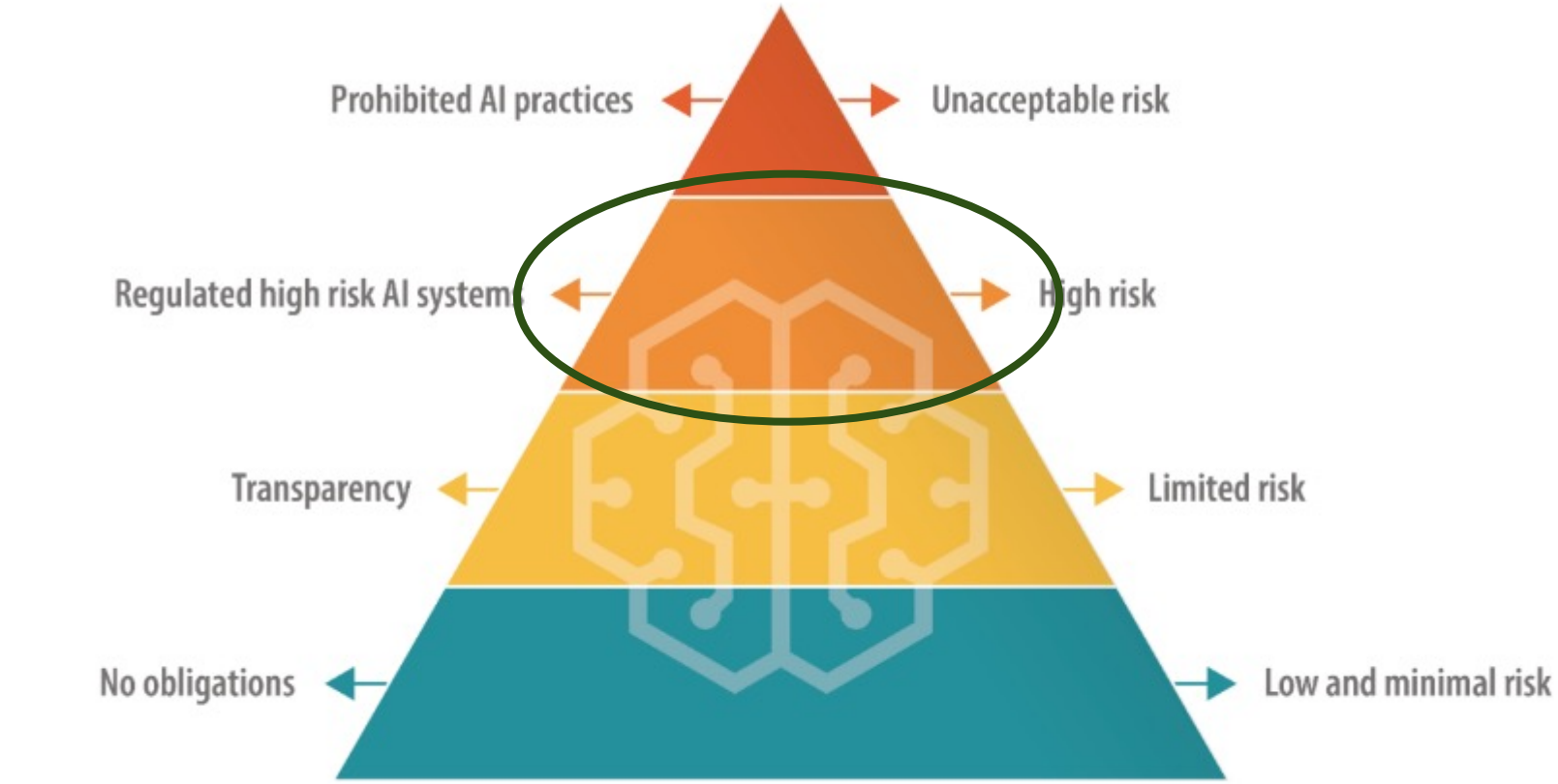
Data source: European Commission.

Prohibited AI practices

- AI systems that **manipulate human behaviour** to circumvent their free will;
- **AI used to exploit the vulnerabilities of people** (due to their age, disability, social or economic situation)
- **biometric categorisation systems** that use **sensitive characteristics** (e.g. political, religious, philosophical beliefs, sexual orientation, race)
- **social scoring** based on social behaviour or personal characteristics

Prohibited AI practices

- **untargeted scraping of facial images** from the internet or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases;
- **emotion recognition** in the **workplace** and **educational** institutions;
- **law-enforcement use of real-time biometric identification** in publicly accessible spaces, for
  - **targeted searches** of victims (abduction, trafficking, sexual exploitation, missing persons),
  - prevention of a specific, substantial and imminent **threat to the life or physical safety of natural persons** or a genuine and present or genuine and foreseeable **threat of a terrorist attack**, or
  - the localisation or identification of a person **suspected of having committed** one of the specific crimes mentioned in the regulation (e.g. terrorism, trafficking, sexual exploitation, murder, kidnapping, rape, armed robbery, participation in a criminal organisation, environmental crime) for the purposes of conducting a criminal investigation, prosecution or executing a criminal penalty for offences.



Data source: European Commission.

High risk AI systems

6(1). Irrespective of whether an AI system is placed on the market or put into service independently from the products referred to in points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be considered high-risk where **both** of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the AI system is intended to be used as a **safety component** of a product or the AI system itself is a **product** subject to existing safety standards and assessments, such as toys, vehicles or medical devices (**Annex II**); or,
- (b) the product whose safety component pursuant to point (a) is the AI system, or the AI system itself as a product, is required to undergo a **third-party conformity assessment**, with a view to the placing on the market or putting into service of that product pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex II;

High risk AI systems

Annex II

LIST OF UNION HARMONISATION LEGISLATION

Part I

Section A. List of Union harmonisation legislation based on the New Legislative Framework

1. Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24) [as repealed by the Machinery Regulation];

2. Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1);

3. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 90);

4. Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014

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High risk AI systems

6(2) AI systems referred to in Annex III shall also be considered high-risk

Annex III

HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6(2)

High-risk AI systems pursuant to Article 6(2) are the AI systems listed in any of the following areas:

1. Biometrics, insofar as their use is permitted under relevant Union or national law

   (a) Remote biometric identification systems.
   This shall not include AI systems intended to be used for biometric verification whose sole purpose is to confirm that a specific natural person is the person he or she claims to be;

   (aa) AI systems intended to be used for biometric categorisation, according to sensitive or protected attributes or characteristics based on the inference of those attributes or characteristics.
   (ab) AI systems intended to be used for emotion recognition;

2. Critical infrastructure:

   (a) AI systems intended to be used as safety components in the management and operation of critical digital infrastructure, road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating and electricity.

3. Education and vocational training:

High risk AI systems

Annex III

System is used for a specific **sensitive purpose**, falling within the following high-level areas :

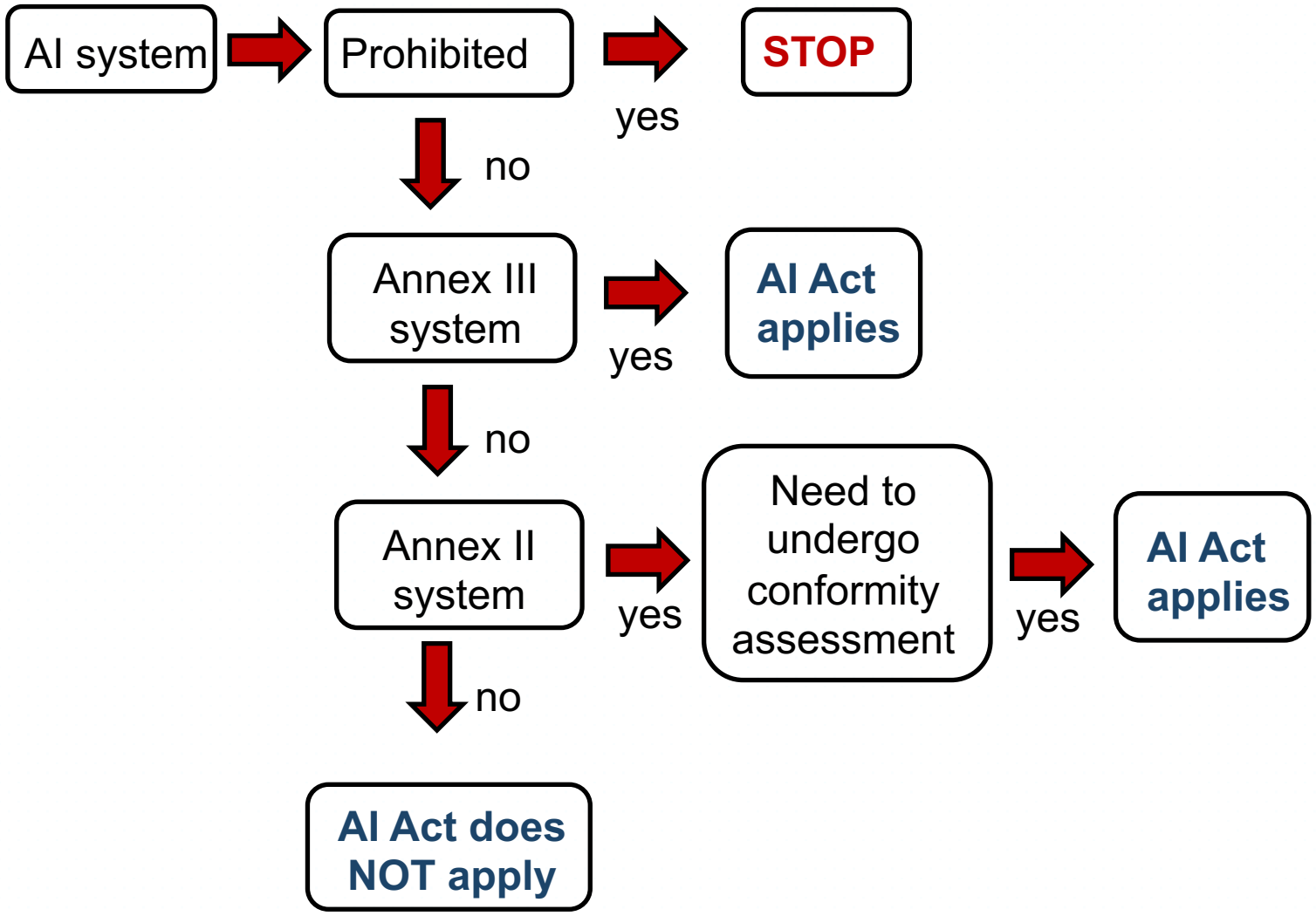
- Biometrics
- Critical infrastructure management (e.g. water, gas, electricity etc.)
- Education and vocational training
- Employment, workers management and access to self-employment
- Access to essential services (e.g. insurance, banking, credit, benefits etc.)
- Law enforcement
- Migration, asylum and border control management
- Administration of justice and democratic processes
- AI systems used to influence the outcome of elections and voter behaviour

General purpose AI systems

- **General-purpose AI (GPAI) systems**, and the GPAI models they are based on, will have to adhere to *transparency* requirements:
  - ✓ drawing up technical documentation,
  - ✓ drawing up documentation to providers of AI systems
  - ✓ complying with EU copyright law
  - ✓ disseminating detailed summaries about the content used for training…

General purpose AI systems

- **Stricter obligations** for [**high-impact] GPAI models with systemic risk** (*foundation models trained with large amount of data and with advanced complexity, capabilities, and performance well above the average, which can disseminate systemic risks along the value chain*) that will eventually be required to conduct model evaluations, assess and mitigate systemic risks, conduct adversarial testing, report to the Commission on serious incidents, ensure cybersecurity and report on their energy efficiency…
- **Generative AI**:
  - users must be informed when interacting with AI (e.g. chatbots)
  - Information about the operation of the system and processing of personal data
  - AI content must be labelled and detectable (e.g. deepfakes).



An *oversimplified* flow diagram on high risk systems

High-risk AI systems – requirements

- Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment
- Conformity Assessment
- Implementation of risk management and quality management system
- Data governance obligations (e.g. bias mitigation, representative training data etc.)
- Transparency obligations (e.g. instructions for use, technical documentation)
- Human oversight (e.g. explainability, auditable logs, human-in-the-loop etc.)
- Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity obligations (e.g. testing and monitoring)

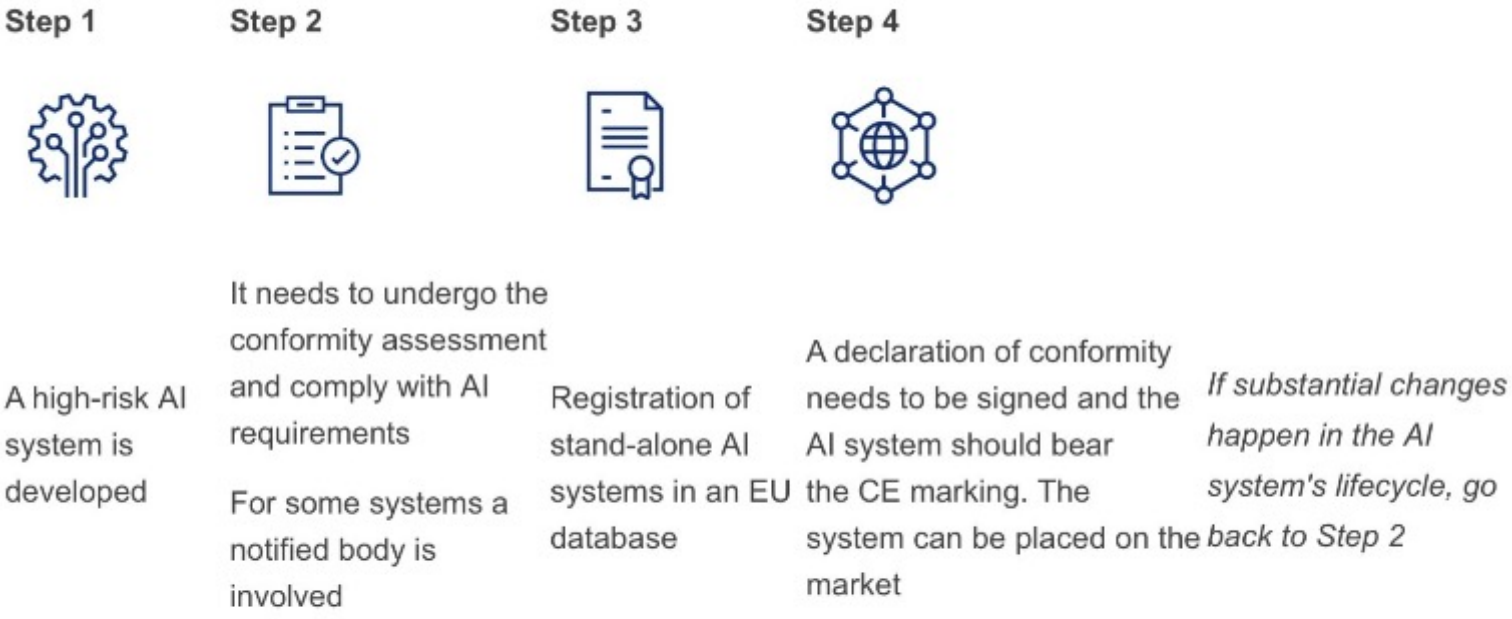
Conformity assessment

- Following the example of ‘New Approach’ legislation (e.g. medical devices): assessment by accredited third party or self-assessment and CE Marking.

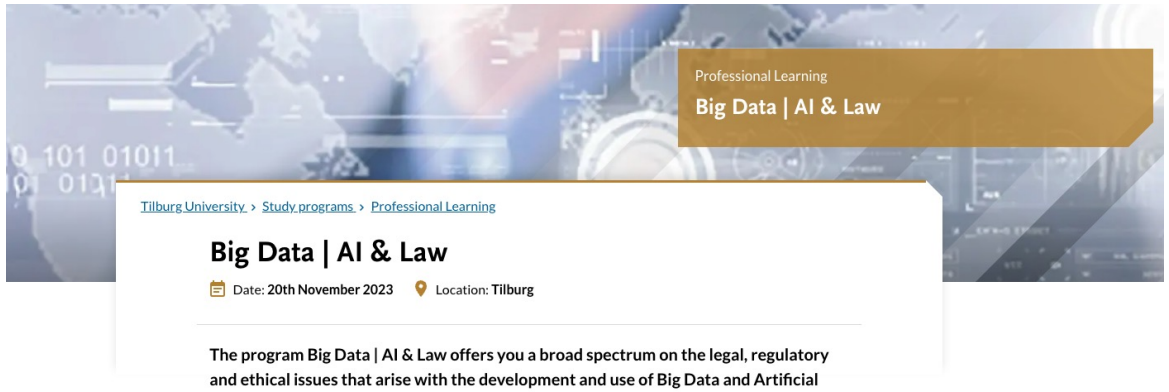
- Harmonised European standards will be developed by the European standardisation organisations (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI) to cover the requirements of the Regulation.

Conformity assessment

New rules for providers of high-risk AI systems



Once the AI system is on the market, authorities are in charge of the market surveillance, users ensure human oversight and monitoring, while providers have a post-market monitoring system in place. Providers and users will also report serious incidents and malfunctioning.



Application form Big Data | AI & Law (June 3, 10, 17, and 24, 2024)

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Thank you for your attention!

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Thank you for your attention!

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"Post-remote" biometric identification systems

- "**Post-remote**" biometric identification systems would be used strictly in the **targeted search** of a person **convicted or suspected** of having committed a serious crime.

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Risk management & the draft AI

Pieter Gryffroy

data europa academy

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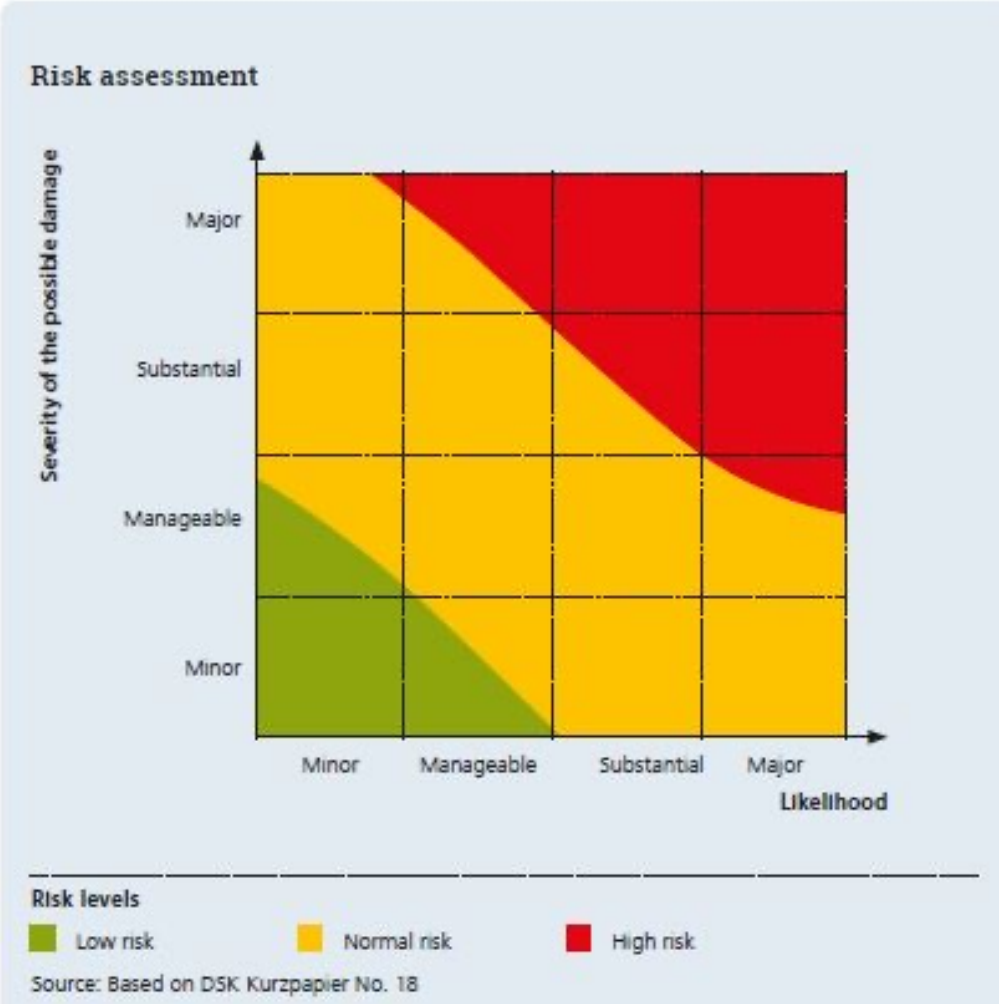
RISK MANAGEMENT & THE DRAFT AI ACT

Pieter Gryffroy

2 February 2023

WHAT IS RISK?

- “Risk means the combination of the probability of an occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm”
- So, risk = severity x likelihood of a certain harm
- ‘Harm might be material or immaterial, including physical, psychological, societal or economic harm.’



	Risk Impact			
	Negligible	Limited	Significant	Maximum
Likelihood	1	2	3	4
A (maximum)	M	H	E	E
B (significant)	M	H	H	E
C (limited)	L	M	H	E
D (negligible)	L	L	M	H

Key	Description
E	Extreme Risk: Immediate action required to mitigate the risk.
H	High Risk: Action should be taken to compensate for the risk.
M	Moderate Risk: Action should be taken to monitor the risk.
L	Low Risk: Routine acceptance of the risk.

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HARM TO WHAT EXACTLY?

- **Health, safety and fundamental rights** (and freedoms) of natural persons
- But also mentioned in the act: to public interests (including not only public health and safety but also economic interests, social interest property, critical infrastructure, etc.)
- Hence: an impact assessment of AI might cover lots of aspects of risk:
  - Impact on fundamental/human rights
  - Ethical values (underlying legislation, policy & guidance, mission statement, funder requirements)
  - Social impact
  - Economic impact
  - Impact on compliance with sectoral legislation (health & safety), or legislation implementing fundamental rights (data protection law), or applicable standards

COMMON RISK SOURCES TO CONSIDER

- Internal vs. external
- Accidental vs. deliberate

Human factor (aka weak link)

- Management/organizational measures are missing
- Lack of knowledge/understanding/AI literacy
- Lack of governance
- Lack of oversight

Technical challenges

- Functionality/fit for purpose
- Data quality
- Issues with accuracy, robustness, consistency

Cybersecurity vulnerabilities

Other: e.g. natural disasters

AI ACT – A RISK-BASED APPROACH

- Predetermination of certain types of AI or uses of AI as having a certain inherent risk level
  - Forbidden uses of AI: risk too high, even with safeguards
    - Examples: emotion recognition in the workplace or education
  - High risk AI systems: high risk, but if safeguards of the AI act are observed (e.g. by the mandatory risk management system), risk can be mitigated, and the use allowed in that case
    - Examples: AI as safety components, critical infrastructure, law enforcement uses e.g. for remote biometric identification or profiling natural persons
    - Narrow exceptions from the list in Annex III under conditions that lower the impact, e.g. the system is intended to improve the result of a previously completed human activity or is meant for a preparatory task; provider must document such assessment

AI ACT – A RISK-BASED APPROACH (2)

- Limited risk: certain AI systems that pose a specific risk of not being recognized as such must disclose that the person is interacting with AI (transparency), but are otherwise not inherently high risk for this reason
  - Examples: AI that interacts with users directly, deep fakes

- General purpose AI systems: distinction between systemic risk and non-systemic risk
  - Transparency obligations on how the model works for all types
  - For systemic risks: additional obligations on cybersecurity, evaluation of the model, incident reporting and of course: assessing and mitigating the risk.
  - Examples: GPT-4 (ChatGPT), Llama-2

- Minimal or no risk (or more accurately "other"): residual category with no compliance obligations under the AI Act (but ethics etc. may apply)

RISK CAN PRESENT ITSELF AS PART OF

- The design of the AI system (providers), to mitigate this there are several obligations for high-risk AI systems:
  - The risk management system proper in Art. 9 of the draft (**more detail on this later**)
  - Data quality & governance
  - Technical documentation
  - Transparency
  - Human oversight
  - Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity

RISK CAN PRESENT ITSELF AS PART OF (2)

- The deployment of the AI system (deployers), by putting the system in a given setting, obligations for high-risk AI systems focus on:
  - Correct use of AI in accordance with instructions + technical and organizational measures to ensure this
    - Human oversight with appropriate competence and training + support
    - If input data control: relevant and sufficiently representative
  - Monitoring, logging
  - Obligation to report
    - Issues related to post market-monitoring of the model by the provider (i.e. unknown risks)
    - Serious incidents
    - AI systems presenting risks at a national level (correction/withdrawal/recall procedure)
    - Explicit mention of DPIA.
  - This may also require indirectly a risk assessment to determine how to guarantee this internally

RISK CAN PRESENT ITSELF AS PART OF (3)

- The use of the AI system (especially relevant with GPAI)
  - Addressed by obligations for GPAI with systemic risk

AI ACT – RISK MANAGEMENT OBLIGATIONS

- Art. 9 risk management system, applicable to **providers** of high-risk AI systems:
  - Continuous iterative process
  - To identify **known and reasonably foreseeable risks** that the AI can pose to **health, safety and fundamental rights**
  - To identify **risks that may emerge from reasonably foreseeable misuse**
  - Testing to ensure that the AI performs consistently for the intended purpose and are compliance with high-risk requirements (data quality, governance, transparency, oversight, accuracy, robustness, cybersecurity)
  - Testing to identify appropriate and targeted risk management measures
  - **Goal: to make sure residual risk for hazards is at an acceptable level**
  - Focus on risks which may be reasonably mitigated or eliminated through the development or design of the high-risk AI system, or the provision of adequate technical information

AI ACT – RISK MANAGEMENT OBLIGATIONS (2)

- Also: Art. 61 of the draft: post-market monitoring by **providers** of the functioning of the high-risk AI system, compliance with high-risk requirements and of risk
  - "**Other possibly arising risks**" that are identified here must be part of art. 9 risk management system
  - Deployers must monitor and report risks as well
- For **providers** of GPAI with systemic risk: specific analysis of this risk to assess and mitigate the systemic risk + specific mention of cybersecurity risk and physical infrastructure
- Article 29a of current draft: fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk systems to be conducted by certain **deployers** (public bodies, private bodies providing public services, essential services) **upon first use**
  - Explicit link made to DPIA (no duplication)
  - Explicit mention of questionnaire template to be developed by AI office

WHO MUST ASSESS RISK?

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- Certainly:
  - Providers of high-risk AI
  - Providers of GPAI with systemic risk
  - Public deployers/public and essential services of high-risk AI system (Art. 29a)
- Deployers of high-risk systems: also a good idea to conduct an assessment, to ensure own obligations are met
- But also in other circumstances:
  - As good practice
  - As part of compliance with national rules, sectoral rules, other EU legislation (e.g., DPIA under data protection law)
  - For other reasons, e.g. when mandated by contract (e.g. acceptable use policies and requirements for risk/impact assessment), as part of a due diligence, as part of certification efforts, etc.
  - This may include AI systems that are not high risk as well, if the deployment is risky for other reasons

HOW TO GO ABOUT MANAGING RISK IN PRACTICE?

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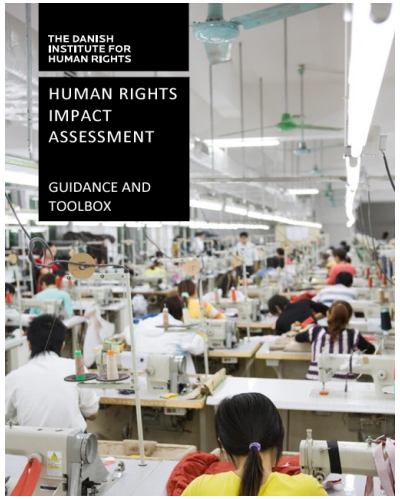
- Like a DPIA under the GDPR, risk assessment and management under the AI act **does not provide a concrete methodology, standard or template** that must be used, but the requirements for certain types of assessments
- There is **no one single type of AI Impact Assessment (AIIA)**, rather different methodologies and templates may be needed for e.g., fundamental rights impact assessment vs. risk management system vs. systemic risk assessment, but certain building blocks for different assessments may be common
  - Note that both fundamental rights impact assessment (art. 29a) and risk management system (art. 9) contain fundamental/human rights impact assessment
- Look at existing sources to define the approach for the assessment you need
- If a DPIA is needed under GDPR/LED, make sure to not overly duplicate certain parts of the assessment
- In the future:
  - The European Artificial Intelligence Board (AI Board) has as one its tasks to issue guidance (opinions, recommendations), including on risk assessment and for developing standards for high-risk AI requirements
  - Templates by the AI office: general mandate of the board to request AI office to create standardized templates for AI act compliance + explicit mention under art. 29a of template/questionnaire of fundamental rights IA questionnaire

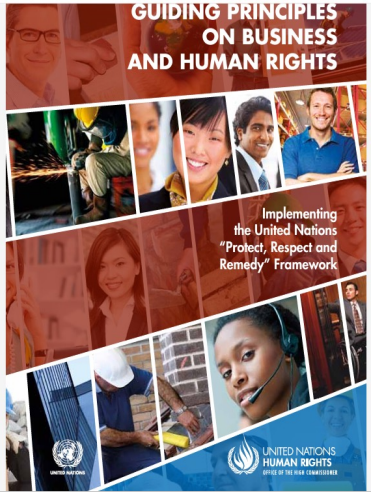
EXISTING SOURCES - OVERVIEW

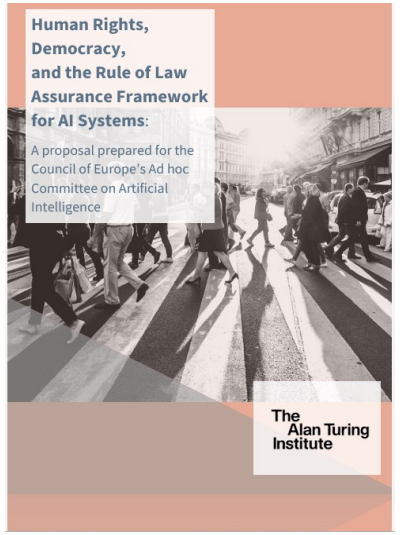
- Human rights impact assessment (HRIA) methods (general)
- Existing social and economic impact assessment methods (general)
- HRESIA: human rights, ethics, social IA for AI (specific)
- Ethical guidance and ethical compliance assessment methodologies for AI (specific)
- DPIA guidance and tools for AI (specific)
- General risk assessment methods, standards (general)
- Methods and standards for AI risk management (specific)

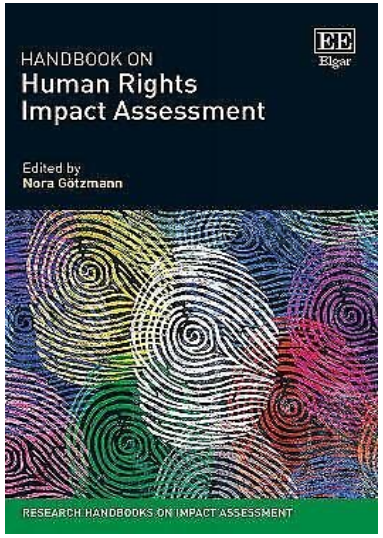
EXISTING SOURCES (1)

- Human rights impact assessment (HRIA) methods (general)
  - Methodology and toolbox by the Danish institute for human rights; based on the UN's guiding principles on business and human rights (2011)
  - Handbook on human rights impact assessment, also refers to UN principles
  - Another example, and specific to AI, is the HUDERIA (Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law Impact Assessment) framework developed under the auspices of the Council of Europe
  - Note: AI Office to provide templates for Article 29a obligation in the future, but this is a good start; also for fundamental rights aspect of the risk management under Art. 9



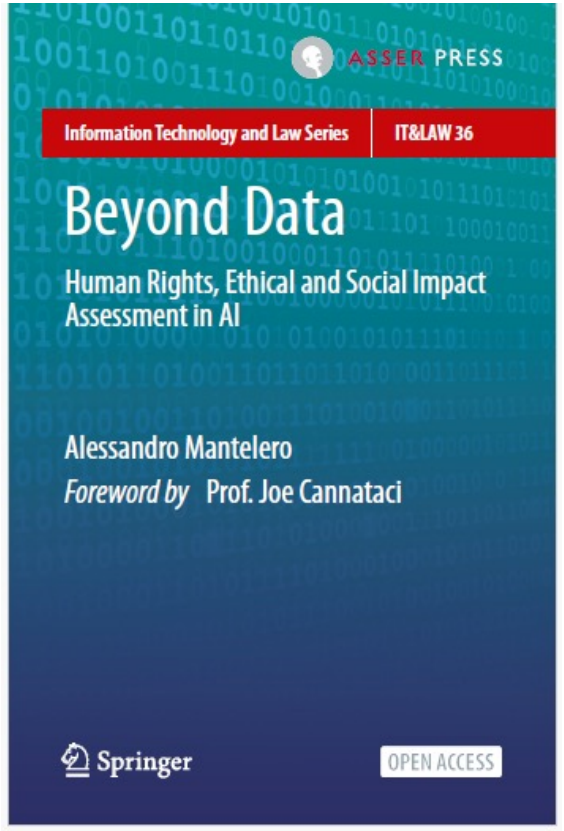






EXISTING SOURCES (2)

- HRESIA: human rights, ethics, social IA (specific)
  - 2022
  - Open access book
  - Covers elements of:
    - Human/ fundamental rights
    - Existing ethics frameworks
    - Social impact assessment
    - Data protection



EXISTING SOURCES (3)

- Ethical guidance for AI (specific)
  - More guidance exists than can be listed here. AI could help in analyzing it
  - Most relevant is the HLEG AI ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI with 7 key principles (notice overlap with AI act)
    - Human Agency and Oversight
    - Technical Robustness and Safety
    - Privacy and Data Governance
    - Transparency
    - Diversity, Non-discrimination and Fairness
    - Environmental and Societal well-being; and
    - Accountability
  - And based on that, the Assessment List for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (ALTAI), a tool to dive deeper into the key principles/requirements

EXISTING SOURCES (4)

- Ethical compliance methodologies for AI (specific)
  - Similar comment, many methodologies exist, based on different ethical frameworks
  - Most relevant are methodologies focused on EU specifically, and based on HLEG AI guidance + AI act
  - Examples based on scientific research papers:
    - capAI (2022), sources include HLEG AI, OECD recommendations for AI, AIA draft
    - ECCOLA (2021), sources include HLEG AI guidance and IEEE work on ethics in AI
  - Different methodologies may apply for different sectors: e.g., Europol's AP4AI for LEAs (also CC4AI planned for AI act compliance)
  - These are relatively comprehensive methods for risk assessment, not just "light ethics"

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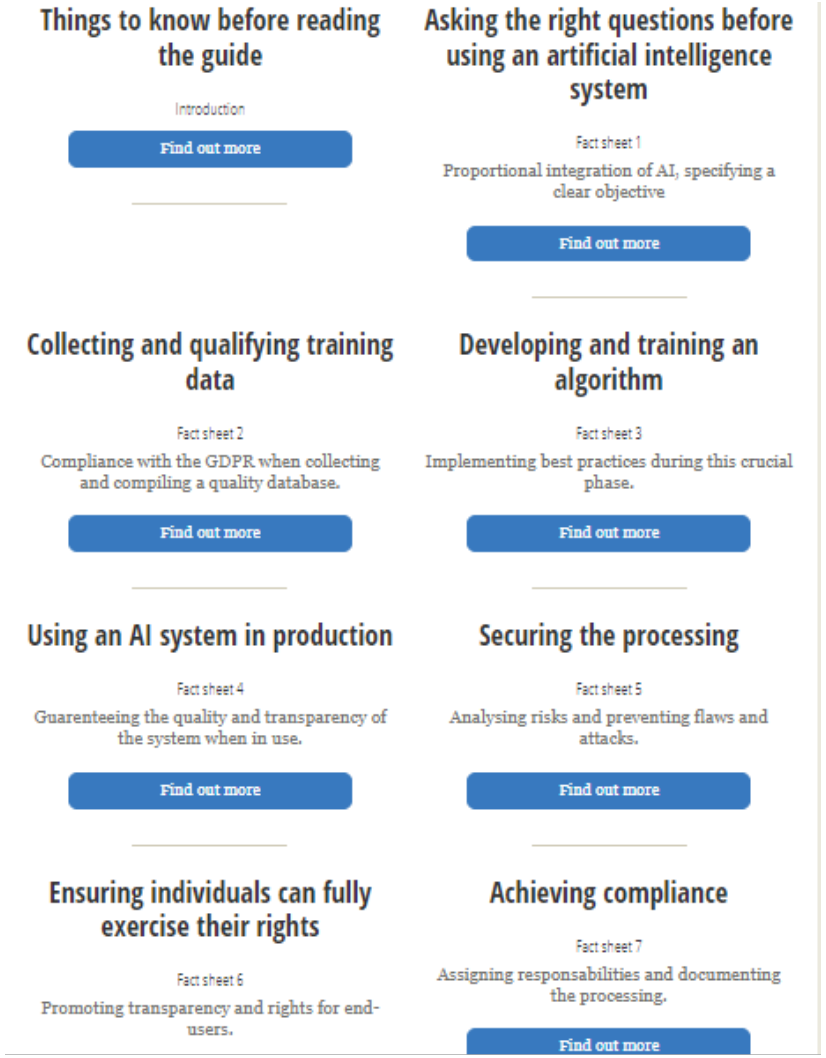
ECCOLA — A method for implementing ethically aligned AI systems☆

Ville Vakkuri *, Kai-Kristian Kemell, Marianna Jantunen, Erika Halme, Pekka Abrahamsson

University of Jyväskylä, PO Box 35, FI 40014, Jyväskylä, Finland

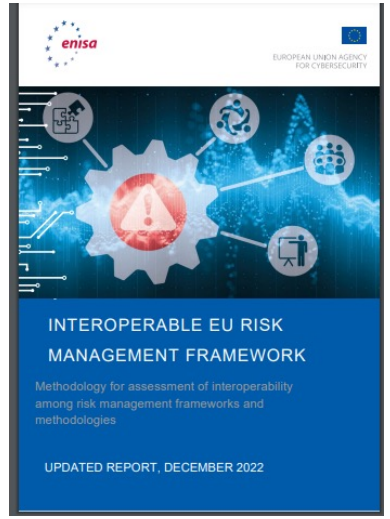
EXISTING SOURCES (5)

- DPIA guidance and tools for AI (specific)
  - ICO AI and data protection risk toolkit (excel sheet)
    - ICO is still a good source
    - Lots of controls for AI-specific DPIA
    - Different phases of the AI lifecycle
  - CNIL data protection and AI toolkit
    - Fact sheet approach with different steps
    - Controls in different phases of the lifecycle



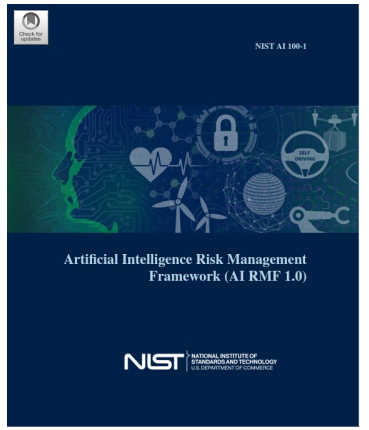
EXISTING SOURCES (6)

- Risk assessment methods and standards (general):
  - ENISA (cybersecurity) risk management standards (2022)
    - Contains overview of relevant standards for (cybersecurity) risk management
    - Not only cybersecurity and information security management (e.g., ISO/IEC 27000 family) but also general risk management (e.g., ISO/IEC 31000 family)
  - ENISA interoperable EU risk management toolbox (2023)
    - Rather comprehensive risk management toolbox to deal with various threats
    - Not specific to AI but relevant
  - ENISA interoperable risk management framework (2022)
    - Methodology for assessment of interoperability among risk management frameworks and methodologies



EXISTING SOURCES (7)

- Guidance and frameworks for AI risk management (specific):
  - ENISA - multilayer framework for good cybersecurity practices for AI
    - Description of different layers of good practices, cybersecurity focused
  - ENISA – cybersecurity of AI and standardization
    - Overview of existing standards for cybersecurity in AI
  - NIST – AI risk management framework
    - Risk management framework (US)

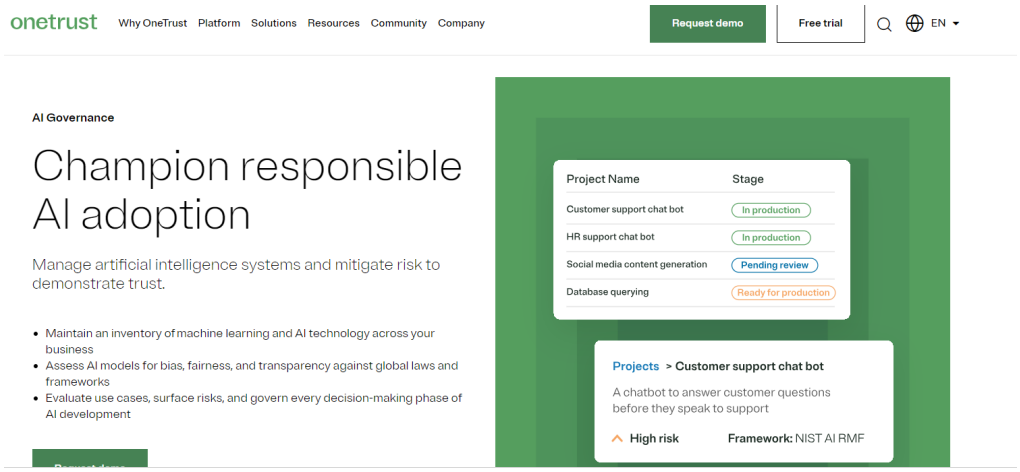


EXISTING SOURCES (8)

- ISO standards for AI risk management (specific):
  - ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Artificial intelligence — Management system
    - Standard meant to manage AI-related risks and opportunities across an organization, putting in place policies and procedures
    - Includes risk assessment but from a different angle
  - ISO/IEC 23894:2023 - Information technology — Artificial intelligence — Guidance on risk management
    - Guidance for organizations that develop, produce, deploy or use products, systems and services that utilize artificial intelligence (AI) can manage risk specifically related to AI systems
    - Complements general standard for risk management (ISO 31000:2018)

FROM THE MARKET

- Onetrust AI governance solution



- IAPP training and certification for AI Governance Professional (AIGP)

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SO, WHAT NOW? – NEXT STEPS

- Lots of existing guidance and sources, of varying relevance
- Lots of overlap, similar ideas of monitoring risk throughout the AI lifecycle, typically with continuous and iterative processes
- Time/knowledge intensive to review the whole corpus and to distill the optimal solution
- Different approaches will form/tailored methodologies for organizations/projects/sectors/settings
- Market will likely continue to provide more out-of-the box solutions
- Guidance and templates by AI Board and AI Office would be welcome to facilitate compliance

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THANK YOU!

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Questions & Answers

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