#DSM

Digital Single Market

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR EUROPE

1. WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?



Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to systems that show intelligent behaviour: by analysing their environment they can perform various tasks with some degree of autonomy to achieve specific goals.

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Mobile phones, e-commerce tools, navigation systems and many other different sensors constantly gather data or images. AI, particularly machine-learning technologies, can learn from this torrent of data to make predictions and create useful insights.

2. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Artificial intelligence can significantly **improve people's lives** and bring major benefits to our society and economy through **better healthcare, more efficient public administration, safer transport, a more competitive industry and sustainable farming.** Al can be used to make more accurate and faster medical diagnoses, carry out dangerous and repetitive tasks and free up valuable time. It can also help in the fight against cybercrime and minimise the use of electricity.

European Commission

Fewer traffic accidents Better use of energy Less risk of Help surgeons opera and water resources work-related injuries more precisely	e Smart machines that minimise their environmental impact
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By 2025 the economic impact of the automation of knowledge work, robots and autonomous vehicles will reach between €6.5 and €12 trillion annually.



Europe is behind in private investments in AI: €2.4-3.2 billion in 2016, compared to €6.5-9.7 billion in Asia and €12.1-18.6 billion in North America.

3. WHAT IS THE EU'S ROLE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

The Commission presented a strategy on AI in April. On this basis, European countries have agreed to work together to reach significant levels of investments and coordinate on data, ethics and skills. The Commission is facilitating and enhancing cooperation on AI across the European Union to boost the EU's competitiveness and ensure trust based on EU values.

The coordinated plan wants to ensure complementarity and synergies between national and EU level actions. By mid-2019, all EU Member States* will adopt their own AI strategy for which the coordinated plan provides a strategic framework. Some countries already started:

Targeted AI strategies	Al related actions in digital strategies	CURRENTLY DEVELOPING POLICIES
France, Finland, Sweden, the UK and Germany	Denmark, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Ireland	Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Spain

* Norway and Switzerland have participated in the discussions on an European approach to Artificial Intelligence and Norway has signed the Declaration on Cooperation on Artificial Intelligence

4. HOW MUCH IS THE COMMISSION GOING TO INVEST IN AI?

The European Commission has already invested significant amounts in artificial intelligence (2014-2020), cognitive systems, robotics, big data and future and emerging technologies to help Europe be competitive.



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