Estonia

Facts

Population of 1,3 Mio.
EU-membership since 2004
Coalition Government of center-right Reform Party and Centre Party and Social-Democratic Party

Goal regarding the AI Act

→ Make sure that eGovernment can still be used.
→ Limit the scope of application: right now, the scope is too wide and too sweeping, it's important to single out AI from among other statistical or technological solutions.
→ Some use of AI shouldn't be qualified as high-risk, for example employment and HR.
→ Against demands that data sets should be free of errors and always be complete; since this is nearly impossible to achiece and only adds little value or minimization of risk.
→ A risk-specific and sector-specific regulation is essential.

Estonia's strategy regarding AI regulation

→ regulation should always be careful not to hinder innovation
→ empower national economy by letting tech-startups develop AI without being burdened by too much regulatory framework
→ national legislation should facilitate the development and uptake of AI
→ regulation should be based on experience with the use of AI in specific fields
→ instead of developing separate national AI law, it's better to contribute to an overarching European legislation

Estonia´s stance to the European AI Act

Article 3 - Definitions 

"Precise, but not noxious."

→ Estonia advocates that the European Union must avoid regulations with an innovation-inhibiting effect.
→ The scope of application is too wide to ensure that small and medium enterprises won't be burdened by administrative challenges when developing or using technologies that resemble AI.
→ To ensure legal security, the definitions must be clear and precise.

Article 5 - Prohibited artificial intelligences practices 

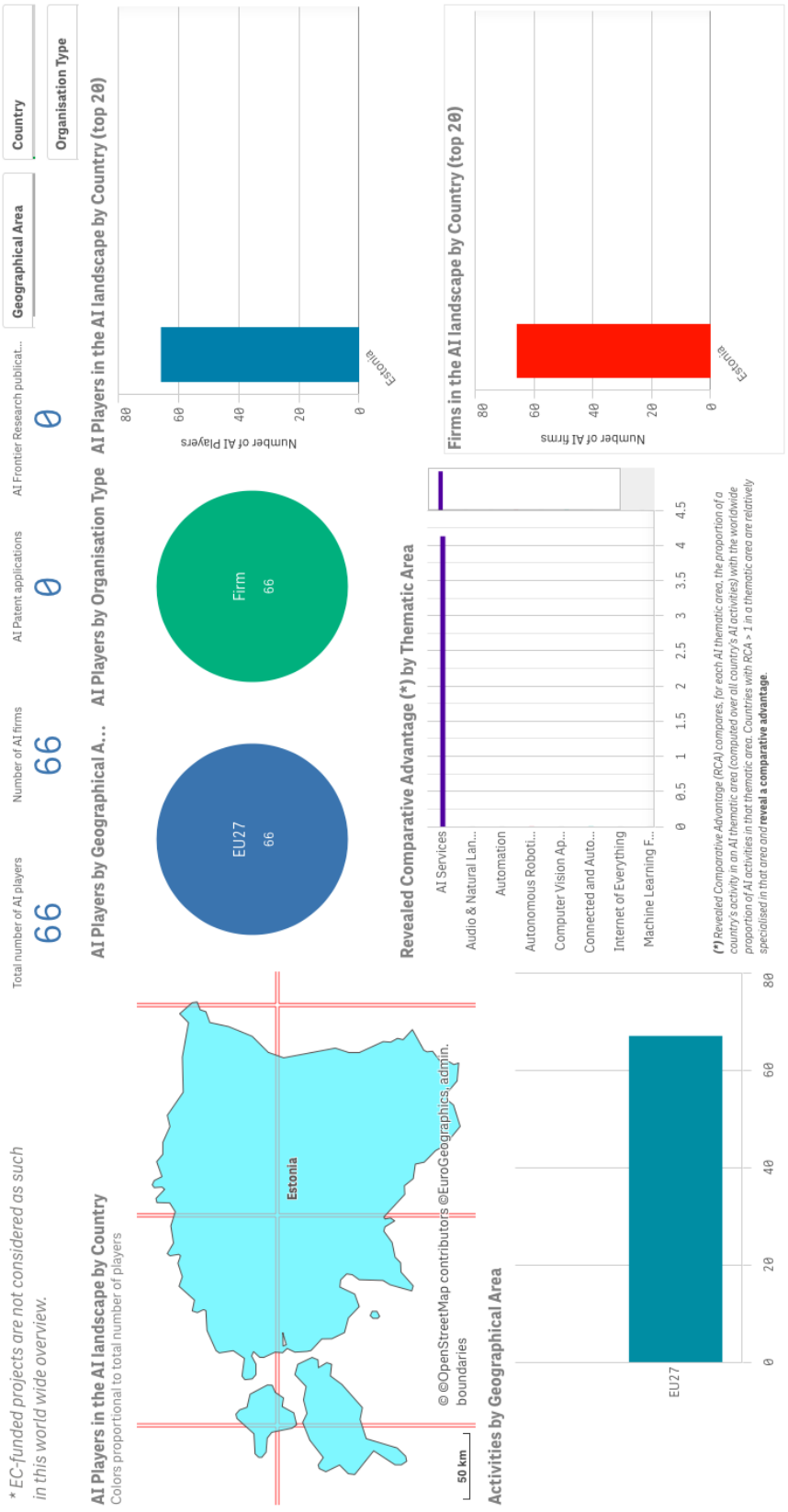
"When AI is being used, we must reconcile basic rights with the public benefit."

→ The use of incomplete or slightly faulty data sets shouldn't be forbidden, as the completeness and correctness are nearly impossible to achieve whilst adding little value or minimization of risk.
→ In order to allow innovation and economic growth, only practices that are impossible to align with human rights standards should be prohibited.
→ The government shouldn't be able to use social scoring.

Article 6 - Classification rules for high-risk AI-systems 

"We must create a multi-level risk-based approach on AI."

→ The use of AI in areas such as employment and Human Resources should not be classified as high-risk; while not supporting full-time surveillance in the workplace, other areas like reviewing applications ca be done by an AI.



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