

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

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

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 achieve and only adds little value or minimization of risk.
- A risk-specific and sector-specific regulation is essential.



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 can be done by an AI.

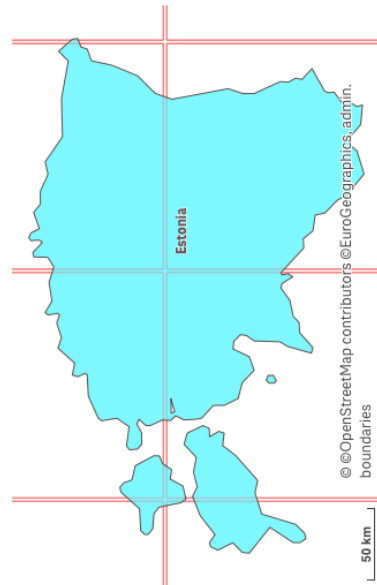
* EC-funded projects are not considered as such in this world wide overview.

Total number of AI players: **66** | Number of AI firms: **66** | AI Patent applications: 0 | AI Frontier Research publications: 0

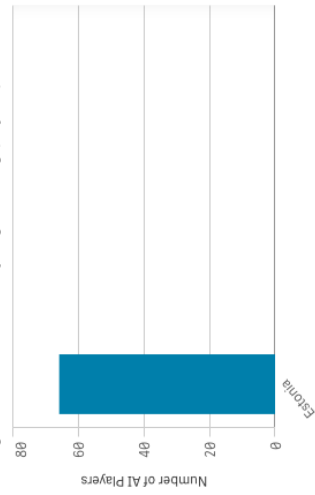
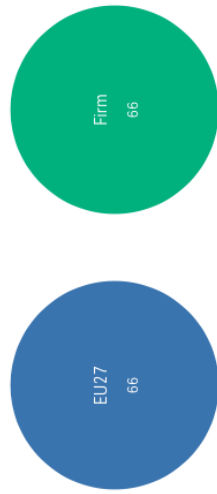
Geographical Area: **Country** | Organisation Type: **Country**

AI Players in the AI Landscape by Country

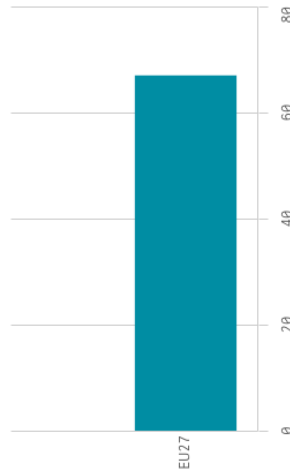
Colors proportional to total number of players



AI Players by Organisation Type



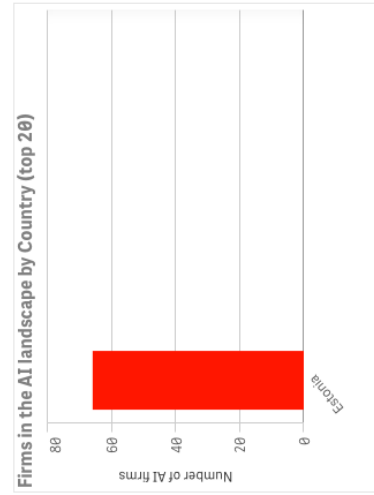
Activities by Geographical Area



Revealed Comparative Advantage (*) by Thematic Area



(*) Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) compares, for each AI thematic area, the proportion of a country's activity in an AI thematic area (computed over all country's AI activities) with the worldwide proportion of AI activities in that thematic area. Countries with RCA > 1 in a thematic area are relatively specialised in that area and reveal a comparative advantage.



source: AI Watch, https://web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dashboard/AI_WATCH_LANDSCAPE/index.html?bookmark=overview&sel-Country=Estonia

