

Poland



Facts

Population of 37,75 Mio.
EU-membership since 2004
Conservative Nationalist Government

Poland's strategy regarding AI regulation

- society, companies, representatives of the academia and public administration should take advantage of opportunities related to AI, while ensuring the protection of human dignity
- focus on innovation, especially by small and medium enterprises
- deny AI systems to have a legal personality
- importance of regulation to build trust in AI
- importance of human oversight over AI systems, not just for high-risk AI
- making as much public data as possible open and available for use by citizens and businesses

Goal regarding the AI Act

- Limit the scope of application.
- Avoiding innovation-inhibiting regulation.
- Importance to harmonise national and European legislation on AI.
- Make investment approach a priority, limit the regulatory approach to areas of necessary intervention.
- The use of Facial recognition technology must be possible for the police.
- The government should not be able to use social scoring.
- Establish a jointly recognized liability framework for AI.



Poland's stance to the European AI Act

Article 3 - Definitions



"Precise, but not noxious."

- Poland advocates that the European Union must avoid regulations with an innovation-inhibiting effect.
- Too much regulation could hinder progress; that's why the scope of application must be smaller and more precise, so that users of AI can be sure whether they have to align with requirements of the AI Act or not.
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Article 5 - Prohibited artificial intelligences practices



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

- The practice of social scoring should be prohibited for governments.
- Facial recognition technologies shouldn't be forbidden to be used by the police when tackling crime and ensuring national security.
- Prohibitions should be limited to what is absolutely necessary; otherwise, they limit innovation and progress.
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Article 6 - Classification rules for high-risk AI-systems



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

- Critical decisions should never be taken by AI alone; human oversight is crucial, not just, but especially for high-risk systems.
- Especially high-risk AI-systems are not perfect. Wrong decisions generated by AI can cause great damages. For this reason, we need to define clear liability rules to compensate any harm caused by using AI.
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* EC-funded projects are not considered as such in this world wide overview.

Total number of AI players
218

Number of AI firms
204

AI Patent applications
30

AI Frontier Research publicat...
9

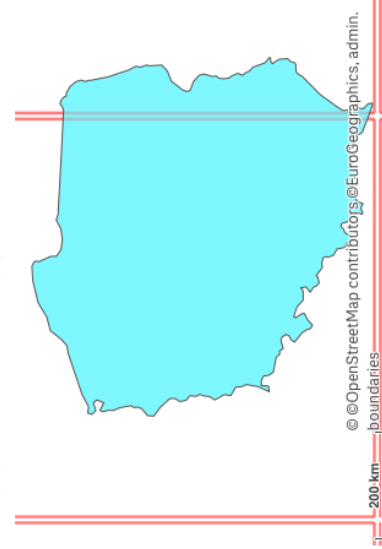
Country

Geographical Area

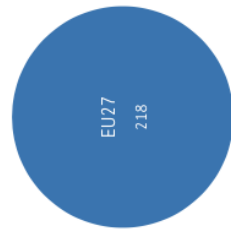
Organisation Type

AI Players in the AI landscape by Country

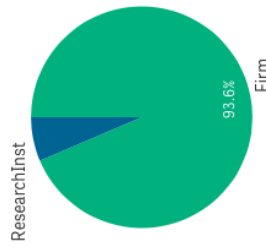
Colors proportional to total number of players



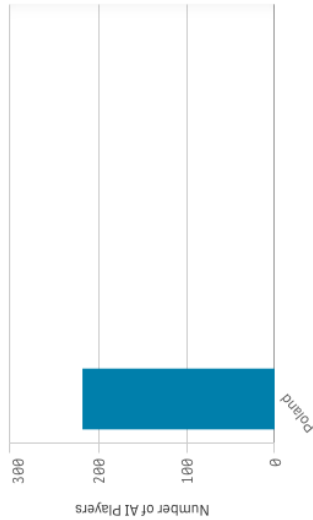
AI Players by Geographical Area



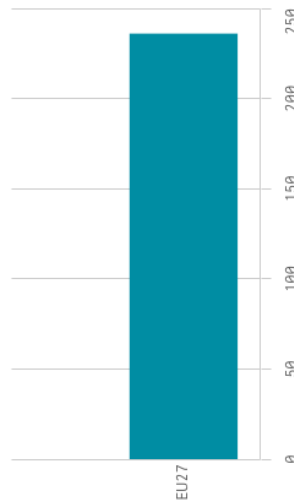
AI Players by Organisation Type



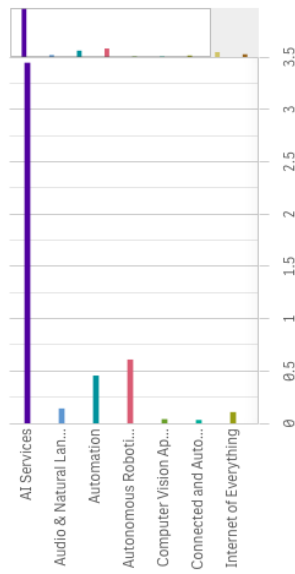
AI Players in the AI landscape by Country (top 20)



Activities by Geographical Area

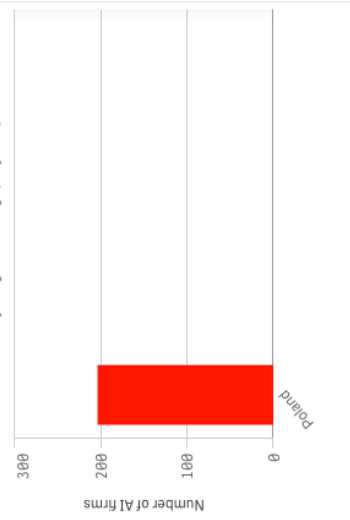


Revealed Comparative Advantage (*) by Thematic Area



(*) Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) compares, for each AI thematic area, the proportion of a country's activity in an AI thematic area (compared 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**.

Firms in the AI landscape by Country (top 20)



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

