

Further suggestions:

Emphasising the need to raise awareness of AI among the general public and implementing these topics in all levels of education and through lifelong learning to create a general understanding about what AI is, how it works, and the possible dangers linked to AI as well as to develop advanced digital skills;.

Further investment in social funds or economic measures to mitigate the effects of automatisisation in affected sectors e.g. in retraining of people that see their field of work displaced by rapid technical advancement

Promotion of a regulatory framework, such as fair data, enabling the use and sharing of data for non-profit and scientific purposes. Such framework would focus on increasing the quality and availability of non-personal data.

In the field of governance instead of a cooperation of national competent authorities, it should be controlled by an European Agency, as AI technologies would have access to the Single Market, thus coherent decisions are of great importance. Also the coordination between different national authorities would need a relevant amount of time, in a very dynamic, emerging field, fast processes are needed.

AI systems that involve citizens need to be tested by civil society, this could be done within European model cities before in case of success access to the whole European Union is granted. This allows also for fruitful interactions between tech and people and debates about advantages and disadvantages in order to build up trust.