- How should the audit and assessment of the AI-systems be carried out (both in terms of speed and accuracy)?

The assessment and auditing should be performed in a fast-paced manner in order to avoid an AI-system to be considered obsolete. Furthermore, the assessment and auditing should be accurate and oriented not only on the current status of an AI-system but also on possible further statuses as well. An AI-system is heavily dependent on its data (training, validation and testing) and its outcome is possible to change based on its input at a given time.

It should also be noted that once an input has defined the weights of an (e.g. NN-based) AI-system, this cannot be undone unless its structure is reset to a previous or initial. Therefore, a given training stage affects future behavior of the AI-system.

- What about research AI-systems? How does this affect the performance of systems that although are considered under development, their results are made publicly available via scientific papers and conferences? Can it be assured that these AI-systems will continue to develop and/or regulated so that any results published would be considered more accurate? Furthermore, it should be ensured that research will not be stalled due to tedious auditing and authorization procedures other than those required for the obtain and use of critical data (e.g. medical data).

- Will a European dataset repository for AI research, that engulfs diversity and promotes accuracy, be created? Considering that in specific datasets (biometric, medical and machine vision based – lidar, temporal, spatial, etc) is difficult to achieve multilevel diversity on acquisition (gender, age, location-based and acquired characteristics), there should be a continuously updated dataset repository that enables research to comply with legislation standards and achieve high level of performance on real data.

- How should a party member contribute to the data and AI ecosystem in the EU? Should the testing facility/facilities also provide infrastructure incorporated into the European AI, data and cloud infrastructure? Will there be a need for a datacenter which will be part of a larger pool and/or provide cloud edge computing services aimed for the specific member in both terms of borders and spatiality? Furthermore, should any short- or medium- term planning of AI, data and cloud structures consider this?