



## EU Council Artificial Intelligence

Projet de Texte Juridique

**“How can we frame the development and use of artificial intelligence in the European Union, in order to maximize economic and social benefits while guaranteeing the respect for fundamental rights, the safety of all citizens and full transparency? ”**

**Commissaires :** Carlota Martin, Noemí Arthur, Gaspar Sanchez

**Langue officielle:** Anglais

**Mode de vote final : majorité qualifiée**

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION DIRECTIVE:**

In recent years, artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative force across multiple sectors, driving innovation, efficiency, and economic growth. These technologies are increasingly influencing decision-making processes that impact individuals, businesses, and governments alike. Alongside its benefits, Artificial Intelligences also suppose ethical and socio-economic challenges.

The European Union, as a leader in technological regulation and digital rights protection, must ensure that AI development aligns with European values, including human dignity, democracy, fairness and rule of law. To do so, the redaction of a clear harmonized legal framework is crucial. This legal project should promote responsible AI innovation while safeguarding fundamental rights, security and public trust.

This legal initiative aims to establish common rules and obligations for the development, deployment, and oversight of AI systems used within the European Union. This legal project, therefore, calls for a coherent, EU-wide strategy to regulate AI in a manner that protects individuals, promotes innovation, and strengthens Europe's position as a global leader in responsible AI governance.

## **SECTION I: MANAGEMENT OF PERSONAL DATA AND PROTECTION OF CITIZENS**

**Article 1:** All member states allow for the use of personal surveillance systems by national security agencies. The data collected will remain strictly confidential and governments will be able to access them only under special circumstances.

All member states allow for the emergency use of personal surveillance systems by national and shared international security systems. Data collected must serve the unique purpose of national and international security. Data can only be collected from individuals over 18 years old, at specific places only if concrete suspicion is placed and a judge grants a warrant. If an underage person is suspected of being linked to a crime, we may contact legal guardians and request access to personal devices. Investigations must be opened for all collected data. Data will remain strictly confidential, not to be shared even with other countries.

Main Submitter : France

Co-submitters : Spain, Denmark, Czech Republic, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Sweden, Belgium, Croatia

**Article 2:** Any Deepfake content created concerning a citizen will be considered an attack on their public image, personality and dignity. All platforms, programs and users that contribute to their creation will have to face sanctions

**Article 3 :**Workers that have lost their job due to the presence of automation by AI in the workplace will benefit from a subsidy determined by each State member independently.

**Article 4 :** AI systems used in hiring, lending, healthcare, and public services must undergo annual fairness evaluations to detect and mitigate discriminatory biases.

**Article 5:** AI seminars should be held in the last years of higher education for students to learn about the stakes and tools that AI entails. . These training courses will also be offered to individuals in the process of professional reintegration.

## **SECTION II: REGULATIONS RELATED TO GEOPOLITICAL STAKES**

**Article 6:** Any deployment of AI in military contexts shall require prior risk assessments, and any action of a fully autonomous lethal weapon is strictly prohibited. All systems employed shall ensure relevant human control over critical decision-making.

**Article 7:** The European Union engages itself to establish through diplomatic means a shared standard of military AI, in order to prevent any inequalities between the states in this matter as well as any autonomous weaponry race ensuring European security interests.

**Article 8:** Funding for AI military research within the EU will be subject to specific conditions, depending if the project meets certain ethical guidelines or security concerns.

**Article 9:** The European Union strictly prohibits any social media platform or algorithm that contributes to the creation of Deepfakes that degrades any of the candidates. and the manipulation of democratic elections in member states..

## **SECTION III: THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS USE IN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM**

**Article 10:** The use of AI systems in medical fields must follow strict guidelines and provide full transparency for the patients in order to be implemented. Development subsidies will be set in order to compensate for limitations in the field.

**Article 11 :** In the events of any misdiagnosis, malpractice or any other event caused by AI, legal responsibility shall be shared between the AI developer, healthcare provider, and institution deploying the system.

**Article 12:** The European Commission shall establish an “Eco-AI” certification for models that meet strict energy efficiency and carbon neutrality standards in order to promote the use of these models over others.

**Article 13:** Energy intensive AI models, must operate in their majority with renewable energies Additionally member States shall introduce progressive taxation on AI systems exceeding predefined energy consumption thresholds.

## **SECTION IV: THE JURISDICTIONAL SCOPE SURROUNDING**

### **ALGORITHMS**

**Article 14:** All platforms using AI to generate content based on copyrighted works will have to secure licenses from the original creators. Otherwise, this will be considered plagiarism and they will face the sanctions of the latter.

**Article 15:** All AI generated works should be protected by the Intellectual Property system, and the rights should be shared equally between the creator of the algorithm, the developer and the user.

**Article 16:** High-risk algorithms\*, considering societal impact and risks, should be fully transparent. Developers must provide detailed algorithmic documentation, including training data sources, bias mitigation strategies, and decision logic, ensuring compliance with GDPR and prohibiting unauthorized use of personal data.

**Article 17.** A European AI Transparency Authority shall be established to oversee compliance, conduct algorithmic audits, and investigate black-box AI systems\* suspected of bias or harm. This organisation will also oversee and promote the implementation of AI education programs in training centers and companies, prioritizing the ones whose work needs its use. This Authority will be financed by the member states.

\*High risk algorithms : defined in the [article 6 of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act](#) : Is a high-risk algorithm one that is intended to be used as a safety component of a product , or the AI system itself is a product and whose safety component is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment.

\*Black-box AI systems: AI models that make decisions or predictions without providing a clear explanation of how it arrived at them