

# Consultation on the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence - A European Approach

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is a strategic technology that offers many benefits for citizens and the economy. It will change our lives by improving healthcare (e.g. making diagnosis more precise, enabling better prevention of diseases), increasing the efficiency of farming, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the efficiency of production systems through predictive maintenance, increasing the security of Europeans and the protection of workers, and in many other ways that we can only begin to imagine.

At the same time, AI entails a number of potential risks, such as risks to safety, gender-based or other kinds of discrimination, opaque decision-making, or intrusion in our private lives.

The [European approach for AI](#) aims to promote Europe's innovation capacity in the area of AI while supporting the development and uptake of ethical and trustworthy AI across the EU. According to this approach, AI should work for people and be a force for good in society.

For Europe to seize fully the opportunities that AI offers, it must develop and reinforce the necessary industrial and technological capacities. As set out in the accompanying European strategy for data, this also requires measures that will enable the EU to become a global hub for data.

The current public consultation comes along with the [White Paper on Artificial Intelligence - A European Approach](#) aimed to foster a European ecosystem of excellence and trust in AI and a Report on the safety and liability aspects of AI. The White Paper proposes:

- Measures that will streamline research, foster collaboration between Member States and increase investment into AI development and deployment;
- Policy options for a future EU regulatory framework that would determine the types of legal requirements that would apply to relevant actors, with a particular focus on high-risk applications.

This consultation enables all European citizens, Member States and relevant stakeholders (including civil society, industry and academics) to provide their opinion on the White Paper and contribute to a European approach for AI. To this end, the following questionnaire is divided in three sections:

- **Section 1** refers to the specific actions, proposed in the White Paper's Chapter 4 for the building of an ecosystem of excellence that can support the development and uptake of AI across the EU economy and public administration;
- **Section 2** refers to a series of options for a regulatory framework for AI, set up in the White Paper's Chapter 5;
- **Section 3** refers to the [Report on the safety and liability aspects of AI](#).

Respondents can provide their opinion by choosing the most appropriate answer among the ones suggested for each question or suggesting their own ideas in dedicated text boxes.

Feedback can be provided in one of the following languages:

[BG](#) | [CS](#) | [DE](#) | [DA](#) | [EL](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#) | [ET](#) | [FI](#) | [FR](#) | [HR](#) | [HU](#) | [IT](#) | [LT](#) | [LV](#) | [MT](#) | [NL](#) | [PL](#) | [PT](#) | [RO](#) | [SK](#) | [SL](#) | [SV](#)

Written feedback provided in other document formats, can be uploaded through the button made available at the end of the questionnaire.

**The survey will remain open until 14 June 2020.**

## About you

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### \* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

\* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

\* First name

Richard

\* Surname

Jones

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richard.jones@iosh.com

\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH)

\* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

*255 character(s) maximum*

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

913858710558-02

\* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- |                                     |                                |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan   | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya         | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/>              |

- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Macau
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar /Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania

- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Zimbabwe

**\* Publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- Anonymous**  
Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.
- Public**  
Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

## Section 1 - An ecosystem of excellence

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To build an ecosystem of excellence that can support the development and uptake of AI across the EU economy, the White Paper proposes a series of actions.

**In your opinion, how important are the six actions proposed in section 4 of the White Paper on AI (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion
Working with Member states	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Focussing the efforts of the research and innovation community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Focus on SMEs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Partnership with the private sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promoting the adoption of AI by the public sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Are there other actions that should be considered?

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH, the Chartered body for occupational safety and health (OSH) professionals, advocates improved multidisciplinary working to ensure safe and healthy AI-enabled applications in the workplace, involving OSH professionals, human resources professionals, designers, employers and workers. This could help generate more trust and engagement in this challenging field. We welcome the White Paper's stakeholder-inclusive approach in helping facilitate communication with interested parties.

### **Revising the Coordinated Plan on AI (Action 1)**

The Commission, taking into account the results of the public consultation on the White Paper, will propose to Member States a revision of the Coordinated Plan to be adopted by end 2020.

**In your opinion, how important is it in each of these areas to align policies and strengthen coordination as described in section 4.A of the White Paper (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion
Strengthen excellence in research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Establish world-reference testing facilities for AI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote the uptake of AI by business and the public sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increase the financing for start-ups innovating in AI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop skills for AI and adapt existing training programmes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Build up the European data space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Are there other areas that that should be considered?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH believes it is essential that technological advancements positively impact workers’ OSH and working conditions and that public policy supports responsible development and use of AI. We advocate more focus on strengthening multidisciplinary research funding, evidencing the impacts on work and workers of AI-enabled applications in working environments. We also suggest wider engagement of relevant expertise, such as professional bodies, academic institutions, think-tanks and foresight units.

**A united and strengthened research and innovation community striving for excellence**

Joining forces at all levels, from basic research to deployment, will be key to overcome fragmentation and create synergies between the existing networks of excellence.

**In your opinion how important are the three actions proposed in sections 4.B, 4.C and 4.E of the White Paper on AI (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion
Support the establishment of a lighthouse research centre that is world class and able to attract the best minds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network of existing AI research excellence centres	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set up a public-private partnership for industrial research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Are there any other actions to strengthen the research and innovation community that should be given a priority?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

To strengthen the research and innovation community, IOSH suggests prioritising EU funding initiatives like Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions, which can fund Individual Fellowships, where fellows engage through secondments in companies, and also seeking talent from different disciplines including occupational health, safety, wellbeing, security, sustainability and social science.

**Focusing on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**

The Commission will work with Member States to ensure that at least one digital innovation hub per Member State has a high degree of specialisation on AI.

**In your opinion, how important are each of these tasks of the specialised Digital Innovation Hubs mentioned in section 4.D of the White Paper in relation to SMEs (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion
Help to raise SME's awareness about potential benefits of AI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide access to testing and reference facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote knowledge transfer and support the development of AI expertise for SMEs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support partnerships between SMEs, larger enterprises and academia around AI projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide information about equity financing for AI startups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Are there any other tasks that you consider important for specialised Digital Innovations Hubs?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH believes AI technologies must have a human-centred and ethical focus, which prioritises occupational safety and health (OSH) and process safety. It is therefore important for Digital Innovation Hubs to extend their approach and engage the expertise of professional bodies such as IOSH and OSH professionals in AI design and development work. They can also contribute to the implementation stage of AI-driven technology, helping identify, prevent and mitigate any unintended consequences.

**Section 2 - An ecosystem of trust**

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Chapter 5 of the White Paper sets out options for a regulatory framework for AI.

**In your opinion, how important are the following concerns about AI (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion

AI may endanger safety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AI may breach fundamental rights (such as human dignity, privacy, data protection, freedom of expression, workers' rights etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The use of AI may lead to discriminatory outcomes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AI may take actions for which the rationale cannot be explained	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AI may make it more difficult for persons having suffered harm to obtain compensation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AI is not always accurate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Do you have any other concerns about AI that are not mentioned above?  
Please specify:**

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH welcomes the White Paper's focus on principles for AI based on respect of fundamental rights, human dignity, non-discrimination and protection of privacy and personal data. We advocate risk assessment and ongoing review of new technologies and digital transformation (including AI adoption and man-to-machine communications). In addition to those listed, our concerns include potential harm to physical and mental health at work, due to any inappropriate algorithmic decisions or tracking.

**Do you think that the concerns expressed above can be addressed by applicable EU legislation? If not, do you think that there should be specific new rules for AI systems?**

- Current legislation is fully sufficient
- Current legislation may have some gaps
- There is a need for a new legislation
- Other
- No opinion

**Other, please specify**

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH stresses the need for the revised Machinery Directive to consider AI, robotics, the Internet of Things, etc. Also, extension of existing legislative focus on safety risk at product-launch, to include AI lifecycle changes, with designers and adopters required to control potential OSH risks. Lifecycle risk assessment and competent human oversight are needed for autonomous behaviour of certain AI systems. We advocate considering rights to disconnect, explanation and AI education at work.

**If you think that new rules are necessary for AI system, do you agree that the introduction of new compulsory requirements should be limited to high-risk applications (where the possible harm caused by the AI system is particularly high)?**

- Yes
- No
- Other
- No opinion

Other, please specify:

*500 character(s) maximum*

The proposed high-risk approach has a welcome focus on the protection of safety, consumer rights and fundamental rights. However, IOSH believes the system for AI must also protect physical and mental health at work and should potentially apply to moderate risk applications too. Overall, it is critical to maximise the many potential occupational safety and health benefits of AI applications, while minimising any potential threats.

**If you wish, please indicate the AI application or use that is most concerning (“high-risk”) from your perspective:**

*500 character(s) maximum*

While recognising the OSH benefits of ethical and socially responsible use, examples of concern include potential misuse of AI-enabled workplace sensors leading to tracking of all aspects of worker activity; insufficient collision control where AI-enabled robotic devices and workers share space; and insufficient clarity on responsibility for AI-enabled decision support systems.

**In your opinion, how important are the following mandatory requirements of a possible future regulatory framework for AI (as section 5.D of the White Paper) (1-5: 1 is not important at all, 5 is very important)?**

	1 - Not important at all	2 - Not important	3 - Neutral	4 - Important	5 - Very important	No opinion
The quality of training data sets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The keeping of records and data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on the purpose and the nature of AI systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Robustness and accuracy of AI systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human oversight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Clear liability and safety rules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**In addition to the existing EU legislation, in particular the data protection framework, including the General Data Protection Regulation and the Law Enforcement Directive, or, where relevant, the new possibly mandatory requirements foreseen above (see question above), do you think that the use of remote biometric identification systems (e.g. face recognition) and other technologies which may be used in public spaces need to be subject to further EU-level guidelines or regulation:**

- No further guidelines or regulations are needed
- Biometric identification systems should be allowed in publicly accessible spaces only in certain cases or if certain conditions are fulfilled (please specify)
- Other special requirements in addition to those mentioned in the question above should be imposed (please specify)
- Use of Biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces, by way of exception to the current general prohibition, should not take place until a specific guideline or legislation at EU level is in place.
- Biometric identification systems should never be allowed in publicly accessible spaces
- No opinion

Please specify your answer:

**Do you believe that a voluntary labelling system (Section 5.G of the White Paper) would be useful for AI systems that are not considered high-risk in addition to existing legislation?**

- Very much
- Much
- Rather not
- Not at all
- No opinion

**Do you have any further suggestion on a voluntary labelling system?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

A labelling system in addition to the legislation, will need to involve designers, developers and deployers and other professions such as OSH and human resources professionals. These can help address the potential effects on work and workers before, during and after an AI-enabled system/technology is implemented. Labelling systems will need to be reviewed and updated as new technology, evidence and standards develop.

**What is the best way to ensure that AI is trustworthy, secure and in respect of European values and rules?**

- Compliance of high-risk applications with the identified requirements should be self-assessed ex-ante (prior to putting the system on the market)
- Compliance of high-risk applications should be assessed ex-ante by means of an external conformity assessment procedure

- Ex-post market surveillance after the AI-enabled high-risk product or service has been put on the market and, where needed, enforcement by relevant competent authorities
- A combination of ex-ante compliance and ex-post enforcement mechanisms
- Other enforcement system
- No opinion

**Do you have any further suggestion on the assessment of compliance?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH advocates regulatory oversight and checks of AI applications at work, including by OSH departments and authorities. Focus and training should prioritise OSH assistive and collaborative AI. Workers must be consulted whenever new technologies are integrated at work, applying a worker-centred ‘human in command’ approach. As AI is increasingly used for workplace decision-making and assisted work, it is essential that evidence is built and that OSH benefits are maximised, and any risks minimised

**Section 3 – Safety and liability implications of AI, IoT and robotics**

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The overall objective of the safety and liability legal frameworks is to ensure that all products and services, including those integrating emerging digital technologies, operate safely, reliably and consistently and that damage having occurred is remedied efficiently.

**The current product safety legislation already supports an extended concept of safety protecting against all kind of risks arising from the product according to its use. However, which particular risks stemming from the use of artificial intelligence do you think should be further spelled out to provide more legal certainty?**

- Cyber risks
- Personal security risks
- Risks related to the loss of connectivity
- Mental health risks

**In your opinion, are there any further risks to be expanded on to provide more legal certainty?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

**Do you think that the safety legislative framework should consider new risk assessment procedures for products subject to important changes during their lifetime?**

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

## Do you have any further considerations regarding risk assessment procedures?

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH advocates socially responsible adoption of AI technologies. We believe that before any AI-enabled devices or systems are introduced into a workplace, a thorough OSH review of their benefits and risks should be performed. OSH professionals, researchers, employers and workers must consider how AI-enabled applications in the workplace will impact the workforce, local community, supply chain and others affected by the organisation's activities. This requires adequate AI education at work.

## Do you think that the current EU legislative framework for liability (Product Liability Directive) should be amended to better cover the risks engendered by certain AI applications?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

## Do you have any further considerations regarding the question above?

*500 character(s) maximum*

IOSH believes that a central premise of European regulation should be to ensure that there is clarity, visibility and traceability over who is responsible for what, to ensure they take the necessary actions. For enforcement purposes, it is essential to know who is responsible if complex AI technologies go seriously wrong. Regulators and duty holders will need to address any challenges in investigating serious failures when AI and complex algorithms are implicated.

## Do you think that the current national liability rules should be adapted for the operation of AI to better ensure proper compensation for damage and a fair allocation of liability?

- Yes, for all AI applications
- Yes, for specific AI applications
- No
- No opinion

## Please specify the AI applications:

IOSH advocates a comprehensive and protective AI governance framework. This can help ensure joint planning to prevent, manage and mitigate system failures and OSH harm that can arise due to human error or cyberattack. Safety critical systems failure, as on major hazard sites, may have serious and substantial OSH consequences and effective emergency planning is vital. IOSH believes that regulatory focus should primarily be on preventive protection of workers' OSH and wellbeing, to avoid harm.

## Do you have any further considerations regarding the question above?

*500 character(s) maximum*

The use of socially responsible technology can reduce workers' exposure to serious workplace hazards, ensuring OSH is designed-in at inception stage (prevention through design). However, there are also challenges that must be addressed and IOSH believes that the EC's ethical requirements of trustworthy AI (lawfulness, ethics and robustness) must be met, including ensuring human agency; safety; governance; transparency; fairness; societal wellbeing; and accountability.

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**Thank you for your contribution to this questionnaire. In case you want to share further ideas on these topics, you can upload a document below.**

## **You can upload a document here:**

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

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**/IOSH\_references\_for\_EC\_AI\_White\_Paper\_consultation\_Jun\_20.pdf**

## **Contact**

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