Artificial intelligence

On 8 December, the European Parliament and Council reached a landmark agreement on the rules for using artificial intelligence (AI), including governments' handling of AI in biometric surveillance and how to regulate AI systems such as ChatGPT. The political deal between the European Parliament and the Council came after more than 2 days of negotiations. If, as expected, the agreed text is formally adopted by both the Parliament and Council to become EU law, the EU will become the first major world power to adopt horizontal legislation governing AI.

The agreement on the Artificial Intelligence Act requires foundation models, such as ChatGPT, and general purpose AI systems (GPAI) to comply with transparency obligations before they are put on the market. These include drawing up technical documentation, complying with EU copyright law and disseminating detailed summaries about the content used for training.

The note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

The EU made a deal on AI rules: But can regulators move at the speed of tech?  
Atlantic Council, December 2023

The competitive relationship between cloud computing and generative AI  
Bruegel, December 2023

Policymakers should use the SETI model to prepare for AI doomsday scenarios  
Center for Data Innovation, December 2023

Quantum technologies and cybersecurity in the EU: There's still a long way to go  
Centre for European Policy Studies, December 2023

In tech, the death of the Brussels effect is greatly exaggerated  
Centre for European Reform, December 2023

The AI assault on women: What Iran’s tech enabled morality laws indicate for women’s rights movements  
Council on Foreign Relations, December 2023

Plato, love, and the philosophical problem of Europe’s AI Act  
European Centre for International Political Economy, December 2023

USTR abandons the digital rule book: To China’s potential benefit  
Peterson Institute for International Economics, December 2023
AI governance on a global stage: Key themes from the biggest week in AI policy
Atlantic Council, November 2023

How STEP Investment in strategic technologies could help EU regions catch up
Bertelsmann Stiftung, November 2023

How the AI Executive Order and OMB memo introduce accountability for artificial intelligence
Brookings Institution, November 2023

The turmoil at OpenAI reveals underlying structural tensions in the AI industry
Bruegel, November 2023

A dataset on EU legislation for the digital world
Bruegel, November 2023

Compliance principles for the Digital Markets Act
Bruegel, November 2023

The EU AI Act is a cautionary tale in Open-Source AI Regulation
Center for Data Innovation, November 2023

EU policymakers: You’ve done a (mostly) good job on the AI Act. Now finish it already
Centre for European Policy Studies, November 2023

Generative AI: Global governance and the risk-based approach
Centre on regulation in Europe, November 2023

The drama at OpenAI shows that AI governance remains in the hands of a select few
Chatham House, November 2023

Gender is the missing frontier at the UK’s AI Safety Summit
Chatham House, November 2023

AI won’t be safe until we rein in Big Tech
European Policy Centre, November 2023

Towards sovereign AI: Europe’s greatest challenge?
Foundation for European Progressive Studies, November 2023

Powers of AI: A Conversation with Chris Schroeder
German Marshal Fund, November 2023

The geopolitics of generative AI: International implications and the role of the European Union
Fundacion Real Instituto Elcano, November 2023

Awareness of artificial intelligence: Diffusion of information about AI versus ChatGPT in the United States
Kiel Institute of the World Economy, November 2023

What does Biden’s new executive order mean for the future of AI?
Atlantic Council, October 2023
Data strategies for an AI-powered government
Atlantic Council, October 2023

The 5×5: The cybersecurity implications of artificial intelligence
Atlantic Council, October 2023

Congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence: Balancing capabilities and accountability
Brookings Institution, October 2023

Preparing for the virtual AI revolution: EU's flexible principles imperative
Bruegel, October 2023

Generative AI poses challenges for Europe
Carnegie Europe, October 2023

Why AI will change the core of foreign policymaking
Carnegie Europe, Global Policy, October 2023

Global AI governance is currently like the Tokyo Shibuya crossing: Scrambled
Centre for European Policy Studies, October 2023

When we can no longer believe our eyes and ears
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, October 2023

A global declaration on free and open AI
Center for Data Innovation, September 2023

How Europe can make the most of AI
Centre for European Reform, September 2023

From risk to revolution: How AI can revive democracy
Chatham House, September 2023

Why AI must be decolonized to fulfil its true potential
Chatham House, September 2023

The President’s inbox recap: AI’s impact on the 2024 U.S. elections
Council on Foreign Relations, September 2023

ChatGPT, chatbots, and more: How is Artificial Intelligence being used in corporate HR departments?
IfO Institute, September 2023

Employing artificial intelligence and the edge continuum for joint operations
Atlantic Council, August 2023

Adapting the European Union AI Act to deal with generative artificial intelligence
Bruegel, July 2023

The environmental dark side of digitalisation: an urban perspective
Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, July 2023