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The European Union Regulation on Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: *Objectives: Digitization in Europe is imposing itself as a vertiginously developing zone, using initiatives and regulations that emphasize excellence, trust, and responsibility. The European Union (EU) has adopted the first legislation in the world for regulating AI, the Artificial Intelligence Act. It classifies the risks associated with AI into four levels and sets strict rules for high-risk uses, such as diagnosing diseases or autonomous driving. Proposals and methodologies: A universal framework based on risk analysis is introduced by this European Union Act, also known as Regulation, which was established to ensure that all Member States employ artificial intelligence in an ethically acceptable manner. In some instances, this framework necessitates a classification of AI usage. minimum, ordinary, very high, and useless. Results and implications: The AI systems used for recruitment or in the medical field are considered high-risk and must comply with strict requirements, such as human supervision and the use of high-quality datasets. In contrast, AI systems that allow for a "social score" are prohibited, as they are considered a threat to the provisions of the Charter. This new European law about digitalization is an important step to promote innovation and safety of citizens' rights in the digital age.*

Keywords: *AI; risk; Regulation; fundamental rights; European Union*

1. Introduction. Artificial Intelligence Rules to Inspire Trust in the EU

The 2024 European regulation aims to promote the evolution, adoption of risk-free and basic algorithms in all activities in the European space, both in the private and public areas, preserving the physical integrity and security of EU citizens, in compliance with the rights provided for in the Charter. The Regulation establishes risk-based rules on the placing on the market, putting into operation and use of

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certain AI systems, prohibitions on certain AI practices, requirements and obligations for high-risk AI systems, transparency for certain AI systems, transparency and risk management for general-purpose AI models such as powerful AI models that underpin AI systems capable of performing a wide range of tasks, market monitoring, market surveillance, governance and enforcement, support for innovation, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups (Acemoglu, 2021).

There are exceptional situations, by the representatives in the territory of the Ministry of Defense, to ensure defense, as well as by researchers.

In these concrete conditions, an AI system can only be a machine-based system, designed to operate with a certain level of autonomy, which can adapt after being implemented, and generate output from the input data it receives, such as predictions, content, recommendations or decisions, all to achieve explicit or implicit objectives (Sfetcu, 2022).

Only from a risk perspective can the approach be satisfactory, compared to those expressed. The law therefore follows a risk-based approach, meaning that regulations become stricter as the risk of harm to society increases. The regulations define the use of artificial intelligence in several areas as high-risk, due to the potential impact on fundamental rights, security and health. Thus, security features in compounds that are subject to EU harmonization legislation or as stand-alone entities must be subject to third-party stress tests, in close connection with the same legislation. Biometrics, when applied for remote authentication, categorize people based on sensitive characteristics such as race or religion or identify emotions; If not used exclusively for identity verification, this can pose a risk. Another scenario is critical infrastructure, where artificial intelligence becomes a security part of several economic areas such as digital infrastructure in typical transport or water transport, methane gas, electricity, heating elements, all elements of broad interest to the population.

Education and vocational training, including aspects related to access to education, assessment of learning outcomes, assessment of educational level or monitoring of behavior during tests, should not be neglected either because Artificial Intelligence is increasingly involved in the educational system (Weizenbaum, 1976). Employment, including recruitment, candidate selection, decision-making in relation to employment obligations (bonuses, dismissals), sharing problems or tracking results, is another area of interest for AI implementation. Regarding essential services – AI systems used by public authorities to assess eligibility for public services (healthcare, benefits), assess credit scores, assess insurance risks and set priorities in emergency interventions, imply a careful assessment of risks (Chohlas-Wood, 2020).

In law enforcement, especially criminal law – AI systems used to assess crime risks, polygraph, assess the reliability of evidence, predict recidivism or create profiles of individuals for criminal investigations, must be highly trusted, especially since they must comply with GDPR rules and the secrecy of criminal prosecution, in parallel with finding the truth. In mass movement and customs verification – AI systems are used to determine the risks related to these mass movements of populations, requests to remain in the territory to which they have moved, including to determine and know the individuals involved in this, supporting Member States that were obliged to resolve this situation under internal regulation through non-binding legislation which can designate regulations or rules that are not specific to a particular area, treaty or the direct legal framework of an institution or organization. The term can be used to designate regulations that are not integrated into a main body of legislation, but are applied independently, depending on the context. Regarding migration, asylum and visa applications, their resolution was made mandatory for the legislation of European countries, as there was no regulation at European level. With the involvement of AI, these issues are to be resolved under the AI empire, regulated unitarily by the EU.

In the case of European Union legislation, an example could be rules that are not directly based on one of the fundamental EU treaties, but which are nevertheless relevant to Member States. Another area of interest is the administration of justice and democratic processes, where judicial authorities use AI systems for investigations and legal interpretation or systems that can influence election results.

The regulations prohibit those forms of AI that pose an unacceptable level of risk, such as subliminal or deceptive methods to manipulate the behavior of an individual or group, affecting their ability to make harmful and exploitable decisions. Vulnerabilities related to age, disability or class can be manipulated. social behavior based on a social score or individual evaluation, through unfair treatment, unrelated to the context in which the data was collected or in a manner disproportionate to the severity of the behavior.

Also, criminal risk assessment, which establishes the possibility of committing a criminal act only based on the established profile or personality, from which objective criminal investigations, based only on proven facts, are not considered, poses an unacceptable risk.

The same grounds of unacceptable risk prohibit the extraction of images from facial recognition databases on the internet or from surveillance cameras without specific guidance, the inference of important areas such as workplaces or educational institutions, except for medical or security purposes, biometric classification based on information to obtain sensitive characteristics such as race, religion or political opinions, except where biometric identification is carried out by law enforcement

agencies (to prevent threats, intimidation or to identify suspects of serious crimes). Strict legal procedures must be followed, such as previous authorization, scope limitation, and protections for rights and liberties. The rule establishes obligations to detect situations in which there may be a chance of misinterpretations about the application of AI, such as when AI is intended to function as a creative human communicator and is built to mimic a human (such as a chatbot). It must be annotated in a format that AI can read.

In some cases, the results generated by artificial intelligence should be visible, deepfakes and documents intended to inform the public on matters of public interest. All other AI systems are of limited risk and therefore the regulations do not include additional regulations. Multiple AI models, including general purpose models, which can perform a range of tasks and have been trained on vast amounts of data, are used with reliability. They may be incorporated into AI systems. The rule requires the providers of these general-purpose AI models to disclose the data used to train the model, give technical documentation, and provide information for the creators of the underlying AI systems.

Greater general purpose power Systemic dangers could arise from AI models. The provider of a model is subject to additional responsibilities to address cybersecurity and safety issues once the model reaches a particular degree of competency. In terms of governance, the Regulation establishes bodies that will act as competent national authorities, overseeing and implementing regulations on AI systems, with the AI Office established within the European Commission from 2 August 2025, maintaining common rules for all AI models and for the EU. To guarantee uniform and efficient application of the Regulation, EU Member States will collaborate closely with the AI. An AI Council made up of representatives from Member States sets the table. The policy creates an AI technical advisory board to offer expertise and a scientific panel of independent specialists to offer scientific advice to the AI Office and the AI Council. A predetermined amount or a percentage of the guilty company's yearly turnover, whichever is higher, is used to calculate penalties for infractions. Startups and SMEs that have public debt are crucial.

2. Transparency and Protection of Fundamental Rights

Increasing transparency applies to the development and use of high-risk AI systems and requires that before a high-risk AI system is deployed by entities providing public services, its impact on fundamental rights is assessed, and high-risk AI systems and the entities using them must be registered in an EU database (Glover, 2025).

The Regulation seeks to advance evidence-based legal education and offers a legislative framework that encourages innovation. It considers regulatory AI sandboxes, which provide a controlled setting for the development, testing, and validation of novel AI systems, including in real-world scenarios. Furthermore, under some circumstances, the law permits testing of high-risk AI systems in real-world situations.

Every year, the Commission will evaluate whether the list of forbidden activities and high-risk AI usage needs to be updated. To enhance supervision and governance, the Commission will evaluate and communicate the following requirements by August 2, 2028, and then every four years after that. These requirements include adding or enlarging the list of high-risk categories and making changes to the list of "exempted" systems.

The date of this ordinance's implementation is August 2, 2026. Nonetheless, some exceptions will go into effect on August 2, 2025, such as the terms of the general sanctions' regime with AI obligations, while others, such bans, definitions, and obligations pertaining to literacy and AI, will be introduced on February 2.

3. Promoting Research in the EU

The EU also promotes excellence in research and innovation through initiatives such as "GenAI4EU," which supports the adoption of generative AI in strategic industrial sectors. In Romania, Neo xAI, the first AI Studio, was launched to support companies in adopting AI solutions, aiming to reduce the gap between the potential of the technology and its practical applicability.

Neo Vision Group announces the launch of Neo xAI, the first AI Studio in Romania, created to support companies in the concrete and scalable adoption of artificial intelligence. In a context where Romania ranks last in the EU in AI adoption (only 3.1% of companies with over 10 employees use such solutions), Neo xAI comes to cover a critical gap between the potential of the technology and its real applicability in business.

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Unlike traditional agencies or consulting firms, Neo xAI operates as an operational AI Studio — a cross-functional team, with expertise in technology, strategy, product

and execution, that temporarily integrates into the company to deliver applied AI solutions directly into existing workflows.

"Over the past two years, building AI-based products, we have seen from the inside the real challenges of companies. Each time, we have hit the same roadblock: the lack of a clear strategy, the absence of technical ownership and a low level of internal know-how. Neo xAI is the direct answer to these problems" (Zlati, 2020, p. 10; Comunicat tip General in Tehnologie/General Technology Press Release, 2025).

The Neo xAI team has over 10 years of technology experience and over 200 software projects delivered for clients in Europe and the US. The founders brought together AI experts with experience in Big Tech, active in research and implementation of applied AI solutions, including in the area of generative artificial intelligence.

"We believe in AI as infrastructure – operating in the back-office, from workflows to existing platforms. We are not interested in hype. We are interested in concrete impact."[1]

"Hype" is a term used to describe intense enthusiasm or anticipation for a product, event, person or idea, often amplified by promotion, marketing or popularity among people. Basically, it is a form of "buzz" created around something perceived as interesting or innovative.

There is a cohort launch: open call for 10 companies in April.

Thus, Neo xAI launches its first cohort in April 2025, selecting 10 companies from Romania that demonstrate operational maturity and openness to direct collaboration. Each organization will benefit from a complete process: from readiness assessment to the design and integration of relevant AI solutions (Neo xAI | Turning AI into Clear Business Results for SMEs, n.d.).

Neo xAI offers a long-term vision, namely an AI infrastructure for Europe. Neo xAI is the first initiative in a broader ecosystem, developed by Neo Vision Group, which aims to build the most robust applied AI infrastructure for SMEs in Europe.

In addition to custom projects for clients, the group is preparing the launch of its own products through the Neo Vision Ventures division – accelerating companies' access to scalable AI, without requiring dedicated internal teams.

Regarding Neo Vision Technologies, respectively Neo xAI, we can say that it is the first AI Studio in Romania, founded by Neo Vision Group. The team has over 10 years of technology experience, a portfolio of over 200 software projects and hands-

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on expertise in applied AI, including GenAI. It is part of Neo Vision Group, the first applied AI lab dedicated to SMEs in Europe.

The EU's vision for AI is based on excellence and trust, with the aim of increasing research and industrial capacity, while ensuring security and fundamental rights.

The future of our planet will be shaped by how we handle artificial intelligence (AI). Businesses and citizens must be able to benefit from AI while feeling secure to contribute to the creation of a resilient Europe for the digital decade.

In addition to making the EU a premier AI hub, the European Strategy for Artificial Intelligence seeks to guarantee that AI is reliable and focused on people. This goal is realized through policies and actions that translate into a European vision of excellence and trust. The Commission unveiled its AI package in April 2021, which included a Communication on supporting a European vision for AI, a new AI coordination strategy for its regulatory framework (with Member State governments), and an impact assessment.

To assist SMEs and startups in the artificial intelligence space, the Commission introduced the Artificial Intelligence Innovation Package in January 2024. The package contains several actions to help European SMEs and startups create reliable AI that complies with EU regulations and ideals.

A significant part of this whole is free Discussion. for the development of trustworthy AI startups and innovation, which provides a strategic framework for investing in trustworthy AI so that the Union can leverage the development of its supercomputing resources, at global level, and to support the new European biocoenosis of Artificial Intelligence.

The first objective what belongs to the Federation means "GenAI4EU" to be able to introduce early AI adoption in the main industrial ecosystems of the Union and which will promote the development of open innovation ecosystems with AI startups of AI in economy and society.

4. AI in the European Union

Encouraging AI brilliance will improve Europe's competitiveness on the world stage. The EU will accomplish this by promoting the creation and application of AI within the EU, acting as a centre for AI research and development from the lab to the market, and ensuring that AI is effective, and efficient enhancing strategic leadership in industries with significant influence.

The Commission and Member States have agreed to promote the benefits of AI through joint policies and investments. The 2021 AI Coordinated Plan review

provides a vision to accelerate, act and adapt to the state of European and global AI priorities and the implementation of an AI strategy.

Achieving greatness in AI requires coordinating investments and optimizing resources. Each year, Horizon Europe and Digital Europe spend €1 billion on artificial intelligence. Additionally, the Commission has projected that during the Digital Decade, private sector and Member State investments will total €20 billion annually.

The digital industry receives actual €134 billion from the Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit. It will mark a sea change, allowing Europe to set higher goals and take the lead globally in creating sophisticated and reliable AI. Building reliable and effective AI systems requires having access to high-quality data. Initiatives like the Data Law, the Data Governance Act, and the EU Cybersecurity Strategy offer the necessary framework for developing such systems with a European perspective on AI trust. Developing reliable AI will make the environment secure and conducive to innovation for operators, developers, and users. Three legislative frameworks have been proposed by the Commission to help create trustworthy AI: a review of sectoral policies like the AI Product Security Guide; debt policies for the digital age; and a European legal framework for AI that upholds fundamental rights and addresses security risks associated with AI. In terms of the European legal framework for AI, the Commission wants to utilize appropriate, proportionate, and complementary regulation to handle the risks related to applications of AI. Europe now has a major say in establishing the world gold standard because to these clauses.

This framework gives AI developers, operators, and users the clarity they require, only getting involved in situations that aren't addressed by current national and EU laws. Four distinct categories of risk—minimum risk, severe risk, unacceptable risk, and some transparency risk—are the foundation of the AI Act's straightforward and understandable methodology. Additionally, it has guidelines for AI models with several functions.

The European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC), which has already chosen several workshops throughout the EU, is associated with the second wave of AI workshops that are fostering innovation at the EU level. With a combined national and EU investment of almost €485 million, six artificial intelligence (AI) nations—Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Poland, and Slovenia—will host newly chosen AI factories. The workshops will give small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and AI startups exclusive access, which will more efficiently spur growth and scale-up.

The AI Factories, which unite 17 Member States and two Member States connected to EuroHPC, are a fundamental component of the Commission's plan to position Europe as a leader in AI. The AI Factories' services and infrastructure are crucial to

maximizing the industry's potential in Europe. These factories will supply the essential components for AI innovation—processing power, data, and talent—with the help of the EU's global supercomputing network. This will make it possible for researchers and AI companies—SMEs and startups in particular—to increase the training and development of reliable, moral, and scalable AI models.

The goal of the Invest AI program is to raise up to €200 billion in AI investment, as President von der Leyen stated during the Paris AI Summit. Several AI factories—massive high-performance computing facilities intended to create and train next-generation AI models and applications—will open across Europe as part of this.

We have chosen the following graphic from European institutions to illustrate the evolution of AI deployment in Europe with reference to AI factories.

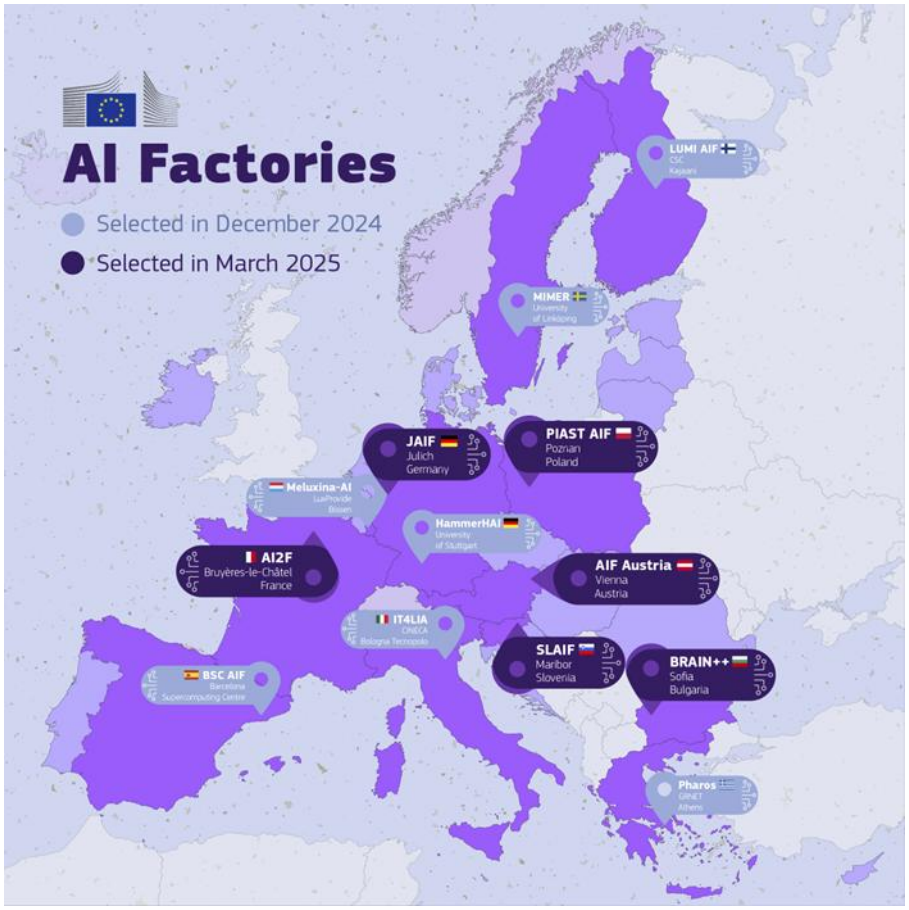

Figure 1. AI Factories

Source: https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/ai-factories

Technologies that are programmed to perceive their surroundings and behave to accomplish specific objectives are referred to as artificial intelligence.

AI is used in many aspects of our daily life, even if we are not aware of it. Examples include identifying the quickest route to our destination, filtering spam communications, and proposing new music. As AI advances, it has the potential to benefit businesses and citizens throughout Europe even more. This includes preventing disease more effectively, reducing road fatalities, foreseeing cyberthreats, and more. To fully utilize artificial intelligence and reap its advantages in the digital era, the European Union has put forth new regulations and initiatives.

The AI Coordinated Plan encourages strategic alignment, policy actions, and investment pace, while the AI Law is the first proposal in the world for a legislative framework to control uses of AI. When taken as a whole, they produce a human-centred European perspective of AI. The new regulations will guarantee that advancements in AI support innovation excellence while advancing fundamental rights, security, and trust.

On February 20, 2024, the European AI Office was established under Commission authority. is essential to the AI Law's execution. The AI Law is the legislation that governs how the AI Act is implemented and enforced in collaboration with the member states. Its primary goal is to advance a nation where AI technologies uphold human rights and dignity while cultivating confidence in AI solutions. AI offices from various companies encourages cooperation between organizations to assist AI research, foster innovation, and exchange knowledge.

Additionally, it encourages worldwide cooperation and discussion on AI-related topics, acknowledging the significance of unified approaches to AI governance on a global scale. The European AI Office is advancing Europe's leadership in the ethical and sustainable development of AI technologies by endorsing these initiatives.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Romania is a growing field, with initiatives and projects supporting the adoption of the technology in various sectors. For example, Romania launched its first AI Studio, Neo xAI, which helps companies implement AI solutions to improve efficiency and competitiveness. In addition, universities and research institutes in the country collaborate to develop innovative technologies and train specialists in this field.

At the same time, Romania actively participates in European initiatives on AI regulation, ensuring that technologies are used responsibly and ethically. This is essential to build public trust and stimulate investment.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has numerous practical applications in Romania, covering various fields such as medicine, where diagnose diseases is doing with AI, medical imaging research (X-rays) and develop personalized treatments, agriculture, as AI technologies help monitor crops, detect plant diseases and optimize agricultural processes, in education, as AI-based platforms offer personalized learning solutions,

adapted to the needs of each student, in transportation, where AI is used to optimize transport routes and develop autonomous vehicles, and even in the finance sector, as financial institutions use AI to detect fraud and analyze financial data.

The goal of computer science's artificial intelligence (AI) field is to build machines that can carry out tasks that would require "intelligence" from humans. Learning, reasoning, pattern identification, comprehension of natural language, decision-making, and even creativity is all part of these tasks. Fundamentally, artificial intelligence (AI) mimics the functioning of the human brain by employing algorithms and artificial neural networks that learn from data and continuously enhance their performance.

5. How AI Works

At the heart of AI are machine learning algorithms, which allow a system for a quantitative analysis of data as well as establishing complex models. Machine learning algorithms can be of several types, such as supervised learning, where the system is trained on a labeled data set, learning to associate inputs with desired outputs, unsupervised learning, which allows for the automatic discovery of patterns in unlabeled data, and reinforcement learning, where the system learns from positive or negative feedback, adapting to maximize performance over time (Stuart & Russel, 2010, p. 4).

Advanced AI applications use artificial neural networks that have a structure inspired by human intelligence. These systems are composed of layers of unreal neurons that process data in a distributed manner, recognizing complex patterns and improving over time.

6. AI Practical Applications

AI has many applications in many areas of interest because of its ability to quickly use a lot of data and establish typologies that individuals could not access:

1. Medicine: AI helps diagnose diseases, especially by analyzing in the medical field images, detecting signs of cancer or other conditions. AI is also used in developing personalized treatments, analyzing clinical data, and discovering new drugs.

2. Virtual assistants and voice recognition: Systems use AI to interpret voice commands and respond to users. By processing natural language, these assistants can help plan activities, answer questions, and control smart devices in the home.

3. Automotive: Autonomous vehicles, such as those developed by Tesla and Waymo, rely on AI to "see" and "understand" their surroundings, allowing them to

navigate without human intervention. AI analyzes information gathered from reality and cameras to make management decisions in existing time.

4. Finance and banking: Banks and financial institutions use AI to detect fraud by analyzing transactions to identify suspicious patterns. AI is also used in risk analysis and personalized financial recommendations.

5. Retail and marketing: Online commerce platforms such as Amazon use AI to provide product recommendations based on user behavior. AI also helps optimize prices and personalize ads.

6. Agriculture: Farmers are using AI to monitor plant health, optimize irrigation, and improve yields. AI-equipped drones can be tasked with monitoring agricultural fields, identifying areas affected by disease or nutrient deficiencies.

7. Education: E-learning platforms are using AI to personalize learning experiences, tailoring courses to each student's pace and style. Educational chatbots can help students clarify difficult concepts and provide instant feedback.

7. Challenges in the Field and the Future of AI

Despite its many benefits, AI also raises ethical and social issues, including the risk of workforce displacement and data privacy concerns. The future of AI will depend on our ability to integrate these systems in a responsible and equitable way that maximizes benefits without compromising fundamental human values.

Artificial intelligence is increasingly present in Romania, with applications in various sectors, from the public to the private sector, education, healthcare and agriculture, although its implementation is still in its early stages compared to other developed countries.

In the field of healthcare, AI is used in the analysis of medical images to detect conditions such as cancer, and in the interpretation of laboratory results. Also, several hospitals in Romania have started to use AI systems to support medical staff in diagnosing and treating patients. In addition, artificial intelligence was used during viral pandemic to track and stop the virus, including to analyze epidemiological data.

In education, AI is used mainly through e-learning platforms, which provide personalized lessons for students. Some Romanian universities have adopted AI-based platforms, which allow teachers to monitor student progress and adjust courses based on their performance. Online educational platforms, such as those preparing for the Baccalaureate exam, also use AI to provide personalized tests and detailed feedback.

In public administration, AI is being explored to automate repetitive tasks, such as document processing and data verification. A notable example is the ADR (Authority for the Digitalization of Romania) project, which promotes digitalization and the implementation of advanced technologies in public institutions to improve administrative efficiency.

In agriculture, AI is mainly used for crop monitoring and resource optimization. For example, farmers can use AI-equipped drones to monitor plant health and improve harvest efficiency. Smart sensors are also used to monitor soil moisture and optimize irrigation, which can help save water and increase production.

Financial-banking sector in Romania uses AI many banks in Romania have already implemented AI systems to identify suspicious transactions and optimize future customer knowledge through specific AI methods that offer 24/7 support.

Romanian retail uses AI for product recommendations and consumer behavior analysis to personalize offers and advertisements. Online platforms in Romania also use AI to create automatic product recommendations based on users' shopping history.

Artificial intelligence continues to evolve rapidly, and its applications show us that this technology can bring significant positive changes to society, provided it is managed correctly and carefully.

The application of artificial intelligence in Romania is in full swing, and its use is promoted by both private and government initiatives. However, there are still barriers such as the lack of advanced digital infrastructure in certain areas and the need for more flexible legislative frameworks to support AI-based innovations. However, Romania is expected to continue to integrate this technology into even more areas in the coming years.

8. New Regulation of Artificial Intelligence

The EU AI Regulation is the world's first law on artificial intelligence. The goal is to ensure that AI systems are safe, ethical and trustworthy.

The goal of AI policy is to guarantee the responsible development and application of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. The rule controls the authorization of AI systems in the EU single market and places duties on AI technology providers and implementers.

The law encourages innovation and facilitates the deployment of AI while addressing dangers related to AI, including bias, discrimination, and supervision gaps.

Being the first law in the world to regulate AI, the EU regulations have the potential to establish a global standard for AI regulation, like what the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) did for AI globally.

The AI policy divides the dangers of AI applications into four risk levels and then establishes various guidelines to mitigate those risks.

The following are the four danger tiers of AI policy and associated provisions: Most AI systems are safe. You can use spam filters or AI-based games without any limitations. EU-AI regulations do not govern or impact this.

Chatbots and content-generating AI systems are examples of AI systems with low risk that are subject to transparency obligations, such as alerting consumers that their information is produced by AI so they may make educated decisions.

To access the European Union market, high-risk AI systems—like those used in autonomous driving, disease diagnosis, and biometric identification of individuals involved in legal or research activities—must adhere to stringent requirements. This entails thorough testing, openness, and human supervision (Stănilă, 2019)

The EU, however, forbids the application of AI systems that endanger people's rights, safety, or means of subsistence. These include social forecasting, emotion recognition in the workplace and in schools, predictive control, and cognitive manipulation of behaviour. Additionally, it forbids, with few exceptions, law enforcement organizations from using real-time remote biometric recognition technology, such facial recognition, in public areas (Baiaș, 2020).

Multi-functional AI models support AI systems capable of performing multiple tasks, such as text generation and image recognition, across different applications.

General-purpose while models that provide greater systemic risks must adhere to more systemic rules, AI models that do not pose systemic hazards are subject to statutory requirements like disclosure obligations.

A scientific body of independent AI experts from Member States to help shape effective AI policy, an advisory group for technical stakeholders to provide expertise, and the European Commission's AI Office are just a few of the regulatory bodies established by the AI Regulation to ensure equitable implementation.

The law establishes fines for those who fail to comply with the rules.

Fines are based on a percentage of the company's global revenue in the previous year or a fixed amount, whichever is greater. SMEs and start-ups receive qualifying loans (Stănilă, 2020, pp. 36, 123).

The goals of the AI Regulation extend beyond enhancing the efficient application of current security and basic rights legislation. The Regulation also seeks to allow the

creation of a unified market for AI applications and encourage investment and innovation in AI within the EU.

As a result, the Regulation incorporates supplementary policies to encourage artificial intelligence innovation within the EU. The program complements existing programs, such as the EU Coordination Plan for Intelligent Artificial Intelligence, which seeks to increase European investment in AI.

In October 2020, the European Council discussed the digital revolution. Consequently, the Regulation includes additional regulations to promote AI innovation in the European Union. The initiative supports already-existing initiatives like the EU Coordination Plan for Intelligent Artificial Intelligence, which aims to boost AI spending in Europe.

The Commission unveiled its proposed regulation in April 2021 with the goal of harmonizing the AI Law and the coordinated plan, which includes a list of shared tasks for the Commission's Executive Member. This policy was developed to foster artificial intelligence (AI) technology and to boost confidence in AI development and advancement.

In October 2021, the Council discussed the proposed regulation, on the one hand ensuring safety and security, while on the other hand AI can bring numerous social and economic benefits to a privacy-intensive sector. December 6, 2022, Kont The seal took a stand on the new rules regarding AI. The Council needs safe, legal and trustworthy AI that respects fundamental rights.

The City Council urged the advancement of safe AI that upholds fundamental rights in a 2022 statement. A tentative agreement on AI legislation was reached by the Council and European Parliament negotiators one year later following three days of heated discussions. The bill was passed by the Assembly in May 2024 and came into effect on August 1, 2024. In the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act, the Assembly gave the initial green light to AI and AI policy. The Council and Congress have reached agreement on the first global AI policy by winter 2023.

9. Conclusions

The above examples show the speed with which decisions on AI were taken, but also the particular care that the European institutions have shown to implement safe AI. The European Union is actively working to recalibrate the digital environment its citizens. Working in the digital environment must be safe, convenient and respect the provisions of the Charter. The European Union is a top global leader with regulations made and with immediate implementations in its Member States.

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