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On 3 April 2020, the CPME Executive Committee adopted the 'CPME response to public consultation on the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence' (CPME 2020/039 FINAL).

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**CPME response to public consultation on the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence**

# 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 31 May 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

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\* Surname

Kolczyński

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piotr.kolczynski@cpme.eu

\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME)

\* 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.

9276943405-41

\* 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
- Lesotho
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Zimbabwe
- Denmark
- Liberia
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia

**\* 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promoting the adoption of AI by the public sector	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## **Are there other actions that should be considered?**

*500 character(s) maximum*

Involving interdisciplinary teams in design, testing and implementation of AI-enabled products and services. E.g. in healthcare sector such teams should include health-system leaders, doctors and patients, among others. To ensure appropriate design, validation, calibration and implementation of AI-powered technology, professionals' and end-users' perspective should be integrated at each stage of this process.

### **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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increase the financing for start-ups innovating in AI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

500 character(s) maximum

Assure data security, ownership, governance and privacy while it is used by AI-based technology and high data quality and representativeness for training of AI systems.

Provide governmental and independent non-governmental oversight on building evidence-based, trustworthy, equitable and non-discriminatory AI systems.

## 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set up a public-private partnership for industrial research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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

## 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Provide access to testing and reference facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Promote knowledge transfer and support the development of AI expertise for SMEs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Provide information about equity financing for AI startups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

**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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

AI may be used not transparently and unethically

Responsibility and liability of AI producers and users may be unclear

Incorporating health data into AI systems during its training can prompt bias as data is imperfect and not free from numerous bias which can be inherited and further reproduced by the systems.

The major danger of algorithms bias.

Applying health data to enhance capabilities of AI and sharing patients' records with AI systems can affect medical confidentiality.

**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

**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

**Do you agree with the approach to determine “high-risk” AI applications proposed in Section 5.B of the White Paper?**

- Yes
- No
- Other
- No opinion

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

All AI applications in healthcare entails high risks. Wrong AI decision/advice can be health- or life-threatening (e.g. recommendation of a wrong drug, failure in screening, harm during surgery, mistakes in triaging etc.). AI is trained on imperfect and potentially biased data that can lead to inequality and discrimination. Any use of sensitive health data by AI must comply with GDPR rules as it puts patients privacy at risk. All AI application in healthcare should be determined as high-risk.

**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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The keeping of records and data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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*

**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*

Competent authorities should seek the knowledge, expertise and experience of professionals and end-users in assessing sector-specific AI products and services. In healthcare, doctors should be involved in ex-ante

assessment of AI-based technology to be applied in medical practice. Moreover, the appropriate professional oversight over clinical validation and usefulness is essential once an AI system is integrated into health care practice.

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

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*

Physical health risks (due to AI unrobustness and inaccuracy or flaws)  
Risk of discrimination (due to narrow scope of data used for AI training)  
Risk of data security and privacy (due to use and sharing of data by AI and AI ability to de-anonymise data)  
Risk of reduction of autonomy (due to overreliance on technology and inexplicability of AI outputs)

**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*

As AI systems can be frequently updated, evolve due to an external input or even develop through self-learning, its risk assessment solely at the time of the placement on the market is insufficient. Its openness - as stated in the Section 3 - requires repeated assessment over the life-time of AI.

**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*

Product Liability Directive should be assessed and revised. Existing legislation is not up to date regarding the new potential risks posed by AI and needs to be adapted to effectively address complexity, opacity and often autonomy and openness of AI systems. Amongst others, definitions of product and defect as well as the issues of burden of proof and liable persons should be updated.

**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

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

**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

62609353-83a2-4b78-8a33-de5104b4031f/CPME.Board\_.Nov19.FINAL\_.EN\_.Alinhealthcare.pdf

**Contact**

CNECT-AI-CONSULT@ec.europa.eu