



EU Policy Brief: The EU AI Act and the Large AI Grand Challenge

EU'S APPROACH TO REGULATE AND FOSTER THE
DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,
INCLUDING LINKS TO FUNDING PROGRAMMES

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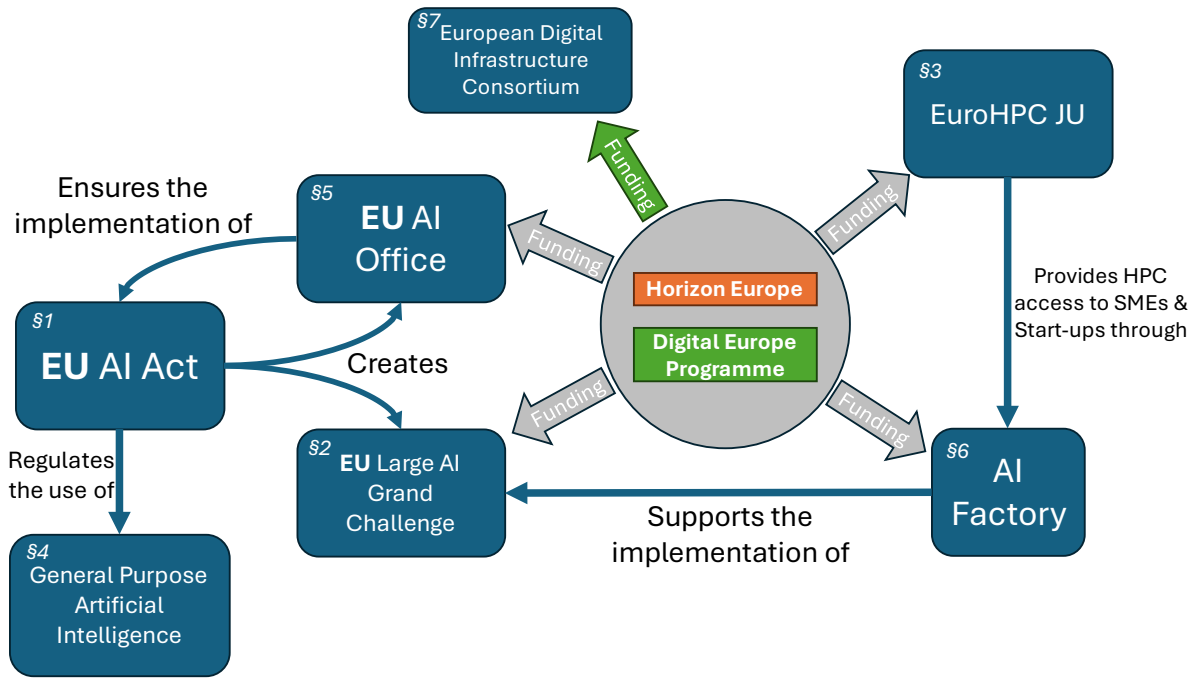


Figure 1 - Graphical summary of the content presented in this policy briefing.

SUMMARY

In March 2024, the EU Parliament agreed on the legislative resolution of the AI Act. A historical mark that defines the safe use of artificial intelligence in the European Union. While the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) regulates the use of personal data, the AI Act establishes a regulatory system based on risk levels of utilising artificial intelligence (AI). Furthermore, the Act provides the foundation for fostering the development of cutting-edge AI technology, from fundamental models, through training and fine-tuning, to the safe deployment of trustworthy and robust tools contributing to maintaining Europe's leading role in artificial intelligence.

The risk level system adopted by the AI Act defines four levels: minimal, with minimal to no risk for citizens' rights, which as a consequence only applies to best practices and ethical guidelines; limited, where a real threat may exist in deceiving users, which therefore requires adequate transparency; high, where important infrastructure, education, employability and society may be in danger, which requires strict compliance with regulations and a continuous review in order to assess risks; and unacceptable, which poses an unequivocal threat to the social, physical and mental well-being of citizens, and for that are outright prohibited. The lack of conformity with these rules will result in various penalties, primarily of a financial nature.

Along with regulations, the AI Act guides the European Commission in the implementation of its strategy to boost research and innovation in the field of AI. This is currently being done through **Horizon Europe** (HEU) and the **Digital Europe Programme** (DEP), and more recently through the launch of the Large AI Grand Challenge. The Challenge aims at developing AI technology in SMEs. It includes an investment package funding innovation projects and providing these companies with access to the state-of-the-art HPC infrastructure of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking, named AI Factories. This package includes €4 billion of public and private funds to accelerate the development and adoption of large AI models following European principles of fairness and equality, while also being sustainable and performant. The current work programmes of HEU and DEP offer a series of topics related to AI, from building fundamental models (e.g., HORIZON-CL4-2024-HUMAN-03-01) to regulatory sandboxes (DIGITAL-2024-AI-ACT-06-SANDBOX), and large language models (DIGITAL-2024-AI-06-LANGUAGE-01).

Another important implementation instrument created by the European Commission as a result of the AI Act is the EU AI Office. Funded by the Commission's Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CNECT), the Office ensures the correct implementation and enforcement of the Act by understanding its usage potential and potential risks. This will be done to ensure the compliance of new technologies with the new AI regulations as well as alignment with ethical guidelines. The AI Office will develop codes of practice while fostering the use of AI compliance sandboxes and helping EU organisations better navigate this dynamic and changing field.

The AI Act provides a solid foundation for the development of robust and trustworthy artificial intelligence, with funding sources to support the progress and deployment of new technologies, while protecting the safety of the EU citizens against its potential risks. The content presented in this briefing and their relationships are graphically represented in Figure 1.

1. EU AI ACT

Background and timeline. The EU AI Act, initiated by the European Commission in April 2021^{1 2}, marks the first-ever comprehensive legal framework for artificial intelligence globally. Key milestones include the political agreement on the Act announced by President von der Leyen on 9 December 2023³ and the European Parliament's legislative resolution on 13 March 2024⁴. Major contributors to the Act's development include the European Parliament, the Council and various EU bodies, reflecting a collaborative effort to shape AI use and development.

What is it? The AI Act sets a global precedent, aiming to foster innovation and ensure the responsible use of AI by setting clear rules aligned with European values, including human-centric, transparent and trustworthy AI development. It involves significant funding, over €1 billion annually from Horizon Europe and Digital Europe Programme, and anticipates full applicability 24 months post-legislation entry, with phased implementation for specific obligations by the Member States.

What it is not: The AI Act explicitly excludes AI systems used exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, and does not apply to AI used for personal, non-professional activities. It avoids stifling innovation by not applying to AI systems developed solely for scientific research and development before market placement or service.

Implementation. The AI Act classifies AI systems based on risk levels, from minimal to unacceptable, specifying strict compliance requirements for high-risk systems, including safety, transparency and data governance. The law introduces potential fines for non-compliance, emphasising significant penalties for infringements, especially concerning data misuse and non-adherence to mandated AI practices.

Risk categories explained

Minimal risk

- **Examples:** AI-enabled video games or spam filters.
- **Definition:** The vast majority of AI applications fall into this category, where the AI system presents either no or minimal risk to citizens' rights or safety.
- **Regulatory approach:** These systems can operate with the least regulatory oversight. Developers and users of minimal risk AI systems are encouraged, but not mandated, to adhere to best practices and voluntary ethical standards.

Limited risk

- **Examples:** Chatbots providing real-time customer support or AI-driven content recommendation systems.
- **Definition:** AI systems that might pose limited risks to individuals' rights or safety, requiring specific transparency or information obligations.

¹ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/coordinated-plan-artificial-intelligence-2021-review>

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_1682

³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_6473

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0206>

- **Regulatory approach:** Systems in this category must adhere to clear transparency guidelines, ensuring users are aware they are interacting with AI. This might involve disclosing the use of AI in customer service bots or ensuring clear labelling of AI-generated content.

High risk

- **Examples:** Recruitment tools screening applicants, AI systems used in critical healthcare diagnostics, or biometric identification systems.
- **Definition:** This category includes AI systems that have the potential to significantly impact individuals' safety or fundamental rights. The use of such systems is closely linked to critical infrastructure, education, employment, essential private and public services, law enforcement, and the management of migration, asylum, and border control.
- **Regulatory approach:** High-risk AI systems must comply with stringent regulatory requirements before they are put on the market or used. These requirements include but are not limited to, accurate data management, transparency, detailed documentation, robustness, and an appropriate level of human oversight. Conformity assessments and compliance checks are mandatory to ensure that these systems do not pose undue risks.

Unacceptable risk

- **Examples:** AI systems designed for indiscriminate surveillance or social scoring by public authorities, AI-driven manipulation techniques exploiting vulnerabilities of specific groups, and real-time biometric identification in public spaces without due cause.
- **Definition:** Certain uses of AI are considered to pose clear threats to the safety, livelihoods, and rights of individuals and are thus categorized under unacceptable risk. These include applications of AI that manipulate human behaviour to circumvent users' free will (except in legally allowed contexts) and social scoring systems implemented by governments.
- **Regulatory approach:** The AI Act outright bans the deployment, use, or placing on the market of AI systems that pose unacceptable risks. These systems are deemed incompatible with the EU's values and fundamental rights, including privacy and non-discrimination.

Conformity on risk. For AI systems classified under the high and unacceptable risk categories, the Act mandates a proactive and continuous risk management process⁵. This includes pre-market conformity assessments, post-market monitoring, and, if necessary, corrective actions to mitigate any emergent risks.

Who can benefit? This new Act broadly benefits EU citizens by protecting fundamental rights and promoting safety. Furthermore, it is complemented by a series of support actions, which target European AI start-ups and SMEs for support, offering access to supercomputing resources. This is done to solidify the EU's leadership in trustworthy AI, benefiting sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and public services.

Link to European funding projects. By setting a legal framework for AI, the Act makes the EU an attractive location for R&D, potentially drawing more projects funded by EU programs. The Act aligns with Horizon Europe's goals, suggesting projects that adhere to its standards could see favorable support, fostering a competitive and innovative European AI ecosystem. Finally, it offers a structured path for AI start-ups and SMEs, influencing funding allocation priorities within EU R&D initiatives such as the **Large AI Grand Challenge**.

⁵ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/excellence-and-trust-artificial-intelligence_en

2. LARGE AI GRAND CHALLENGE

What is it? The Large AI Grand Challenge is an initiative launched by the European Commission to propel the development and scalability of AI across the continent, particularly focusing on startups and SMEs. This AI innovation package⁶ forms a key part of the Commission's broader strategy to foster a robust, ethical, and innovative AI ecosystem within the European Union, closely aligned with the EU's values and regulatory framework, notably the landmark **AI Act**. The challenge offers a potent combination of financial support and access to Europe's leading supercomputing facilities, managed by the **EuroHPC JU**, aiming to drastically reduce AI training times from months to weeks. This initiative is supported by a significant commitment of resources, with an anticipated public and private investment surge of around €4 billion until 2027, designed to facilitate the rapid development and deployment of large **General Purpose AI (GPAI)** models across various sectors.

Who can benefit? The Large AI Grand Challenge includes a wide variety of beneficiaries, targeting a diverse array of participants from across the EU. Primary beneficiaries include AI startups and SMEs, which are provided with crucial infrastructure and financial support to scale their AI solutions. Beyond these direct beneficiaries, the initiative also stands to benefit a broad spectrum of stakeholders within the AI and High-Performance Computing (HPC) ecosystem, including academic and research institutions engaged in cutting-edge AI research and development. The sectors of the economy directly impacted encompass healthcare, biotechnology, manufacturing, mobility, climate change mitigation, and the upcoming virtual worlds. Moreover, the initiative is set to enhance the public sector's capacity to utilize AI for improved service delivery in areas such as smart community development and traffic and waste management through the CitiVERSE European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (**EDIC**).

Link to European funding projects. The challenge, underpinned by the broader AI innovation package, elucidates the EU's commitment to supporting the AI startup ecosystem through substantial financial backing (through Horizon Europe and the Digital Europe Programme) and access to world-class computing resources (through the **AI Factories**). This is particularly relevant in light of the AI Act's regulatory landscape, offering a clear path for compliant and ethically aligned AI development. Organisations seeking EU R&D and innovation funding can align their proposals with the objectives of the Large AI Grand Challenge, showcasing their commitment to developing trustworthy AI solutions that resonate with European values. Additionally, the emphasis on collaborative initiatives such as the GenAI4EU and the establishment of Common European Data Spaces provides a blueprint for applicants on how to integrate their projects within the EU's vision for a sustainable and innovative digital future, maximizing their potential for funding success and impactful deployment across the EU's digital single market.

3. EUROHPC JU⁷

What is it? The European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU), established in 2018 and headquartered in Luxembourg, is a pivotal legal and funding body aiming to elevate Europe as a global leader in supercomputing. It encapsulates a shared vision among the European Union, its Member States, and associated countries to synchronize and amalgamate their resources for advancing Europe's scientific excellence, industrial capabilities, and digital economy, while affirming its technological sovereignty. With a substantial budget of around €7 billion allocated for the period 2021-2027, the funding primarily stems from the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework, supplemented by contributions from participating countries and private members. This financial layout is destined to foster the procurement, deployment, upgrading, and operation of supercomputing

⁶ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/communication-boosting-startups-and-innovation-trustworthy-artificial-intelligence>

⁷ https://eurohpc-ju.europa.eu/about/discover-eurohpc-ju_en

infrastructures, alongside promoting research and innovation in developing a competitive supercomputing ecosystem across Europe.

Who can benefit? EuroHPC JU is designed to benefit a wide array of stakeholders across the public and private sectors, including EU Member States and Associated Countries, and private entities represented by the European Technology Platform for High Performance Computing (ETP4HPC), the Big Data Value Association (BDVA), and the European Quantum Industry Consortium (QuIC). This initiative is particularly advantageous for scientific communities, industrial sectors such as automotive, aerospace, and healthcare, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). By facilitating access to supercomputing resources, EuroHPC JU supports these groups in enhancing innovation, productivity, and decision-making processes, thereby enabling them to develop superior products and services more efficiently and sustainably.

Link to European funding projects. For those seeking European funding for research, development, and innovation (RDI), the EuroHPC JU presents a significant opportunity. By aligning with EuroHPC's goals of developing a leading-edge supercomputing ecosystem, applicants can leverage this support to engage in cutting-edge research, enhance their computing capabilities, and contribute to Europe's ambition of achieving scientific and industrial leadership in supercomputing. The initiative's focus on supporting a wide range of applications optimized for supercomputing systems, coupled with the emphasis on developing HPC skills within Europe, makes it highly relevant for researchers, innovators, and businesses looking to capitalize on the transformative power of high-performance computing. Through open and competitive calls, EuroHPC JU provides procurement or research and innovation grants, enabling participants to undertake ambitious projects that can drive technological advancements and address societal challenges.

4. GENERAL PURPOSE AI (GPAI)

What is it? General-purpose AI technologies, including models like GPT-3 and GPT-4, are transforming AI development and deployment^{8 9}. These models are trained on vast datasets and have a wide range of applications, from language translation and summarisation to creative writing and art generation. The European Union is actively involved in shaping the regulation and ethical guidelines for AI to ensure its development aligns with fundamental rights and ethical principles. The EU's AI HLEG (High-Level Expert Group on AI) has set forth ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI¹⁰, emphasising lawful, ethical, and robust AI development.

Who can benefit? A wide range of stakeholders can benefit from these developments and guidelines, including AI developers, deployers, end-users, and society at large. Countries within the EU, research institutions, tech companies, startups, and sectors such as healthcare, manufacturing, automotive, aerospace, defence, and education are likely to benefit from GPAI. These ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI also offer a blueprint for creating AI systems that are safe, secure, transparent, and fair, ensuring that the benefits of AI technologies are distributed equitably across society.

Link to European funding projects. For those applying for EU funding for research, development, and innovation projects in the field of AI^{11 12} (or even using AI as a tool), aligning with the EU's vision for trustworthy AI is crucial. Applicants should demonstrate how their projects adhere to ethical guidelines¹³, promote human oversight,

⁸ <https://hai.stanford.edu/news/how-large-language-models-will-transform-science-society-and-ai>

⁹ <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC126426>

¹⁰ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai>

¹¹ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/eu-funded-projects-use-artificial-intelligence-technology>

¹² <https://adra-e.eu/publications/horizon-europe-new-projects-ai-data-and-robotics-2024-edition>

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/ethics-by-design-and-ethics-of-use-approaches-for-artificial-intelligence_he_en.pdf

ensure technical robustness and safety¹⁴, respect privacy, mitigate potential gender biases¹⁵, and ensure transparency and fairness¹⁶. Projects that address societal and environmental wellbeing and demonstrate accountability are likely to be more favourably evaluated. Understanding and incorporating the EU's regulatory framework and ethical guidelines into project proposals can not only enhance the chances of securing funding but also contribute to the development of AI technologies that are beneficial and acceptable to society at large. That is, aligning AI R&D and innovation projects with the EU's framework for trustworthy AI and the regulatory landscape can make proposals more attractive to funding bodies, ensure compliance with emerging regulations, and contribute to the development of technologies that are innovative and aligned with European values.

5. EU AI OFFICE

What is it? The European Commission has established the European Artificial Intelligence Office as a pivotal element within the Directorate-General for Communication Networks, Content, and Technology (DG CNECT), effective from 21 February 2024¹⁷. **This Office is tasked with the implementation and enforcement of the forthcoming Regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence.** It is designed to foster a comprehensive understanding of AI technologies, support safe development and usage within the EU, and contribute to international AI governance efforts. The AI Office is pivotal in coordinating AI advancements, particularly in **general-purpose AI (GPAI)** models, and ensures compliance with the AI Act across the EU's 27 member states. Operational expenditures for the AI Office will be supported by the financial resources allocated to Specific Objective 2 "Artificial Intelligence" of the Digital Europe Programme¹⁸, with human resources provided by staff from the Directorate-General and external statutory staff funded through a redeployment of budget appropriations from the administrative support expenditure from the same programme.

Who can benefit? The AI Office's establishment is beneficial to a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including EU Member States, AI model and system developers, scientific and educational communities, private and public actors in innovation ecosystems, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the civil society. It aims to support the development, deployment, and supervision of AI technologies, ensuring that they align with EU standards for safety, ethics, and compliance. By fostering international cooperation and advocating for the responsible use of AI, the AI Office also positions the EU as a global leader in trustworthy AI. The Office's work is mostly relevant for sectors that are likely to benefit from AI advancements, including healthcare, transportation, finance, and public services, ensuring these technologies contribute positively to economic growth and societal welfare.

Link to European funding projects. For entities applying for EU funding in AI, the AI Office serves as a critical link for understanding regulatory compliance, accessing innovation support mechanisms, and engaging with governance frameworks. Its establishment underscores the EU's commitment to leading in AI by balancing technological advancement with ethical and legal standards. Through monitoring, enforcement, and support activities, the AI Office enhances the attractiveness of the EU as a hub for AI R&D and deployment, providing a clear framework for applicants of EU funding projects. The Office's role in developing codes of practice, facilitating AI regulatory sandboxes, and supporting SMEs directly benefits project applicants by offering guidance, resources, and a platform for compliance and innovation. Entities involved in EU-funded AI projects can leverage the AI Office's resources for navigating the regulatory landscape, enhancing their projects' societal and economic impacts, and contributing to the EU's strategic objectives in AI.

¹⁴ <https://adrforum.eu/sites/default/files/2023-11/AI%20Robustness.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/286e1432-021a-11eb-836a-01aa75ed71a1>

¹⁶ https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-science-and-knowledge-activities/trustworthy-artificial-intelligence-ai_en?prefLang=en

¹⁷ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/commission-decision-establishing-european-ai-office>

¹⁸ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme>

6. AI FACTORY

What is it? From its definition document:

“AI Factory means a centralised or distributed entity providing an Artificial Intelligence supercomputing service infrastructure which is composed of an Artificial Intelligence-dedicated supercomputer or Artificial Intelligence partition of supercomputer, an associated data centre, dedicated access and artificial intelligence-oriented supercomputing services and attracting and pooling talent to provide the competences required in using the supercomputers for Artificial Intelligence.”¹⁹

This initiative, set against the backdrop of significant EU investment and regulatory measures, seeks to foster a robust ecosystem for AI innovation, focusing on the creation of trustworthy and cutting-edge generative AI models. With a budget allocation of €2.1 billion for upgrading **EuroHPC** supercomputers with AI capabilities and an additional €100 million for startup support through InvestEU, this endeavour aims to position Europe at the forefront of AI development while adhering to EU values and regulations.

Who can benefit? AI Factories are designed to benefit a wide range of stakeholders, including startups, SMEs, research institutions, and sectors such as healthcare, energy, manufacturing, and meteorology. By providing access to AI-optimised supercomputers, large data sets, and expertise, these ecosystems aim to catalyse innovation and collaboration across various domains. Particularly targeted are European startups and SMEs, which are essential to the EU's strategy for achieving technological sovereignty and enhancing its competitive edge in the global AI landscape.

Link to European funding projects. The establishment of AI Factories represents a critical opportunity to access leading-edge computational resources and expertise. Funding applicants can leverage these facilities to develop, test, and scale AI technologies that are ethical, trustworthy, and aligned with EU standards. Furthermore, the interconnectedness with other EU initiatives, such as AI Testing and Experimentation Facilities (TEFs)²⁰ and the **EU AI Office**, underscores a comprehensive support system designed to accelerate the journey from concept to market for AI-driven innovations within the European Union.

7. EUROPEAN DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSORTIUM (EDIC)

What is it? The European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EDIC) is a legal entity established to facilitate multi-country projects that support the digital transformation of the EU, under the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030. It aims to simplify and accelerate the setup and implementation of these projects, helping achieve the general objectives and targets of the Digital Decade. An EDIC is formed by at least three EU Member States, governed by statutes defined by its founding members, and recognised in all EU Member States. Its budget comes from member contributions, supplemented by EU and national grants, among other sources. EDICs can implement multi-country projects by deploying joint infrastructures, delivering services, and bringing together public and private entities, users, and industry. Examples include initiatives like the Alliance for Language Technologies (ALT-EDIC) and Networked Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE (LDT CitiVERSE EDIC).

Who can benefit? EDICs are designed to benefit a wide range of stakeholders across the European Union. Potential beneficiaries include public entities, private organisations, final users, and the broader industry

¹⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52024PC0029>

²⁰ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/testing-and-experimentation-facilities>

involved in digital technologies and services. By focusing on collaborative multi-country projects, EDICs aim to enhance digital competitiveness, preserve linguistic diversity, and promote the digital transformation of cities through advanced AI and digital twin technologies. Countries, regions, and sectors engaged in critical technologies, digital products, services, and infrastructure stand to gain from improved cooperation, technological excellence, and increased availability of safe digital solutions. EDICs support sectors of the economy and society by reinforcing technological resilience, fostering inclusive and sustainable digital transformation, and promoting digital skills among citizens.

Link to European funding projects. EDICs represent a structured mechanism through which Member States can engage in impactful digital transformation projects, pooling resources from the EU, Member States, and private sources to achieve bigger goals. An EDIC is a legal entity, established in the EU with the endorsement of Member States and the European Commission. Furthermore, by being involved with an EDIC, organisations have the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from large-scale interventions in key digital areas, such as language models for AI and virtual worlds. There are currently topics aimed at funding projects under the Digital Europe Programme which require the participation of an EDIC. These projects are aligned with the objectives outlined in the Digital Decade Policy Programme, including enhancing the EU's technological capabilities, addressing strategic dependencies, and promoting digital skills.

EDICs already established

ALT-EDIC. The Alliance for Language Technologies European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (ALT-EDIC²¹) is a pioneering initiative established by the European Commission in February 2024, with a mission to bolster technological excellence and leadership in the realm of language technologies across Europe. Spearheaded by France and comprising twelve member states alongside seven observing members, the ALT-EDIC is dedicated to developing a unified European infrastructure for language technologies, particularly large language models, to enhance European competitiveness, improve the accessibility of European language data, and preserve the continent's linguistic diversity and cultural wealth. Its action plan targets five key areas: developing a central data platform and strategic resources for underrepresented languages, refining existing language models for SME utilisation, launching innovative open-source models, ensuring models meet standards of fairness, and fostering an ecosystem that supports startups, connects industry with research, and leverages AI for cultural initiatives.

CitiVERSE. The Networked Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE (LDT CitiVERSE EDIC²²), established by the European Commission on 1 February 2024, is a forward-thinking initiative designed to enhance urban efficiency through the integration of local digital twins across Europe. Spearheaded by Spain, with participation from Croatia, Estonia, France, Latvia, Portugal, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, and several observing states, this consortium aims to foster a robust digital ecosystem supported by advanced data, AI-based services, and cloud technologies for smart communities. The LDT CitiVERSE EDIC focuses on leveraging artificial intelligence to create real-time simulation models of cities, thus facilitating generative AI applications in smart cities to address issues like air quality, decarbonization, and urban planning. This initiative underscores the EU's commitment to responsible innovation in trustworthy AI and represents a significant step towards interconnected, efficient, and technologically advanced urban environments, offering new opportunities for AI developers, startups, and fostering interoperability across the single market.

For more information on funding opportunities in Horizon Europe and the Digital Europe Programme, please reach out to Luxinnovation.

www.luxinnovation.lu

²¹ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2024/458/oj

²² https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2024/459/oj

APPENDIX – ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

EC ERA Guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research (2024)

- [AI in Science](#)
- [Guidelines](#)
- [Factsheet](#)

EU-funded projects on Artificial Intelligence

- [Horizon 2020](#)
- [Horizon Europe 2024](#)
- [Horizon Europe 2022](#)