EUSAiR
BRIDGING INNOVATION AND COMPLIANCE IN AI

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Insights from the AI Provider Survey: Results Analysis

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Table of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIRS	AI Regulatory Sandboxes
DORA	Digital Operational Resilience Act
GPAI	General Purpose AI
MSs	Member States
MiCA	Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NIS2	Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union
RTOs	Research and Technology Organisations

Introduction

The EUSAiR project developed a survey to collect data on the current needs and perspectives regarding AI Regulatory Sandbox in the EU. This survey targets both public and private entities involved in the use or development of AI technologies. This is crucial to the establishment of the Union AI Regulatory Sandbox Framework and Operational Methodologies that EUSAiR is tasked to establish.

In the EU AI Act, AI Regulatory Sandboxes (AIRS) are discussed in Chapter VI, “Measures in Support of Innovation.” This aligns with the definition of "AI Regulatory Sandbox" set forth in Article 3, where the sole emphasis is on innovation as the key characteristic of AI technologies eligible for development, training, validation, and testing within a sandbox framework. This reinforces the primary objective of these regulatory test beds to foster and accelerate innovation in the field of AI.

Therefore, EUSAiR developed a survey around three main parts to assess AI Readiness among AI users or providers, their main challenges (incl. regulatory, operational, financial), and their interest in joining AI Regulatory sandboxes (incl. An assessment of their understanding of AIRS, the services they see most beneficial, and their willingness to pay for their participation). The survey was translated and disseminated in 10 languages including Slovenian, Spanish, Italian, Finnish, and Lithuanian. This analysis was disseminated by all consortium partners and their respective networks across the EU Member States totalling 138 respondents.

For the purposes of this survey, AI technologies refer to models or systems (fully digital or hybrid), able to, to a certain extent, autonomously make descriptions, predictions, recommendations, decisions, or content (text, video, image). AI technologies can be serving a single or general purpose. This definition was shared with survey respondents to clarify what we mean by AI technologies considering the existence of many legal, technical, among other definitions.

A. General Information

This section covers general information about the respondents' type, size, sector, and geographic location. 62% of respondents are private actors with some participation of public actors (26%) and 12% of respondents are representing other categories such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

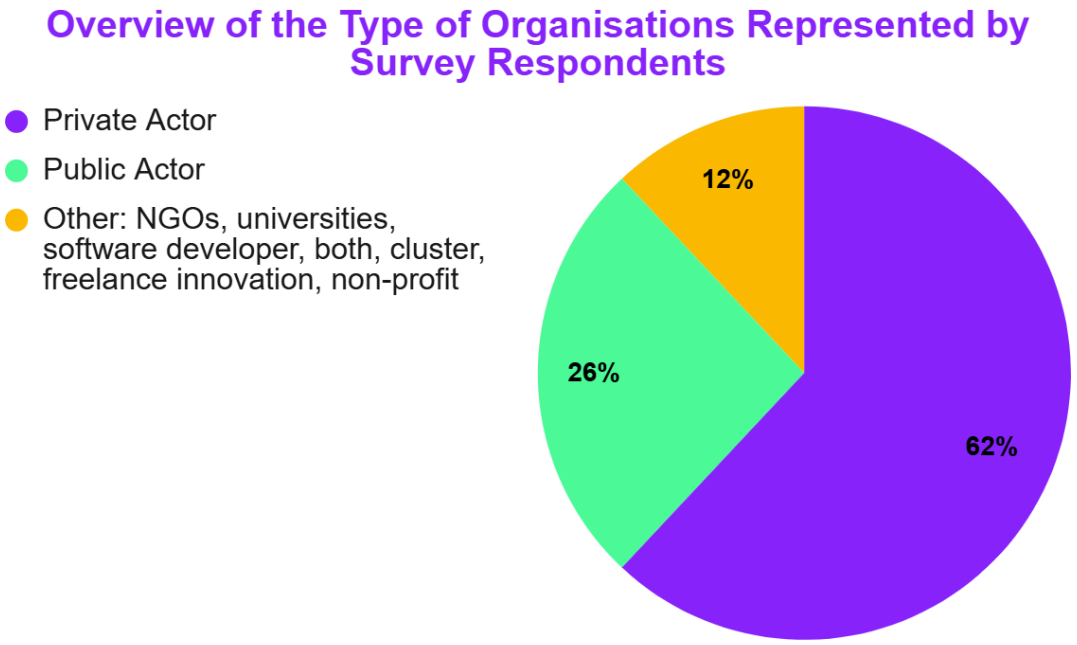

Figure 1: Overview of the type of organisations represented by survey respondents

1. Analysis of Private Actors

- **Size of Private Actors**

The survey data from private sector respondents indicates a heterogeneous representation of enterprise sizes engaged in the AI ecosystem. Notably, micro enterprises account for a substantial 46% of the responses and small enterprises contribute 20%, reinforcing their significance as key players. In contrast, medium-sized enterprises comprise 12%, while large enterprises make up 22%.

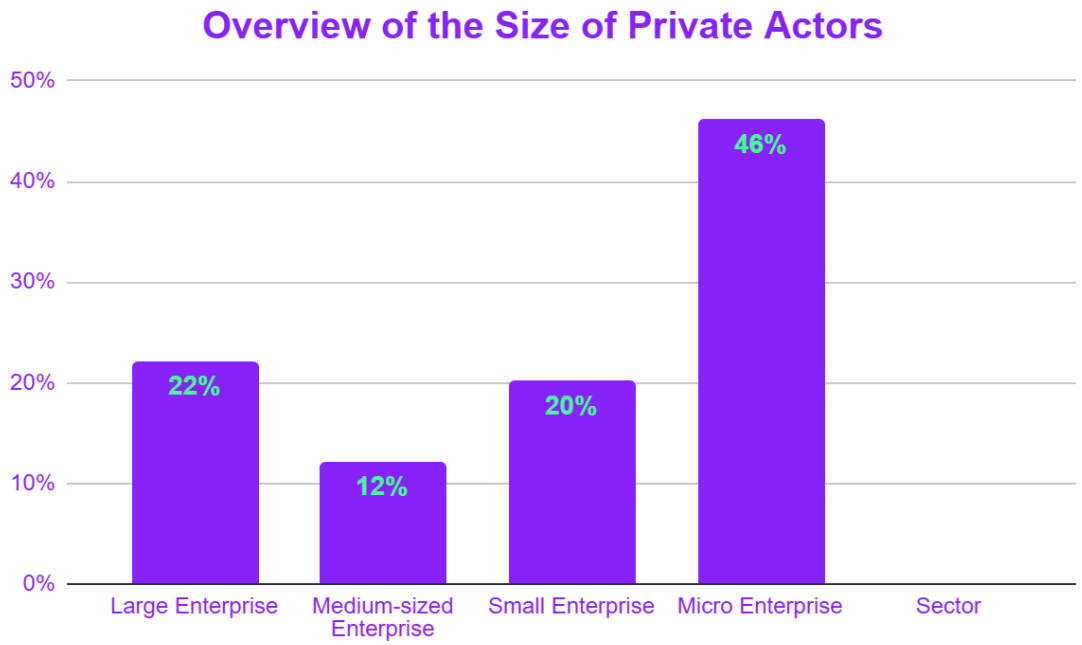

Figure 2: Overview of the Size of Private Actors

This distribution highlights the varied scale of businesses engaged in the process, emphasizing the importance of integrating perspectives from micro and small enterprises alongside the specialized insights of larger organizations. This dual approach is essential for crafting a robust EUSAiR Union Regulatory Sandbox Framework that addresses the complexities of the business ecosystem comprehensively.

- **Geographic Distribution of Private Actors**

The geographical distribution of the private actors responding to our survey illustrates a varied presence across different locations as showcased in the map below. The majority of respondents are based in Finland, Italy, Germany, and Belgium. There is also a high representation of Spain, Austria, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Portugal. Furthermore, the survey registered participation from Eastern and Western Europe to enable representativity through the participation of private actors from Hungary, Czechia, Poland, Slovenia, among others.

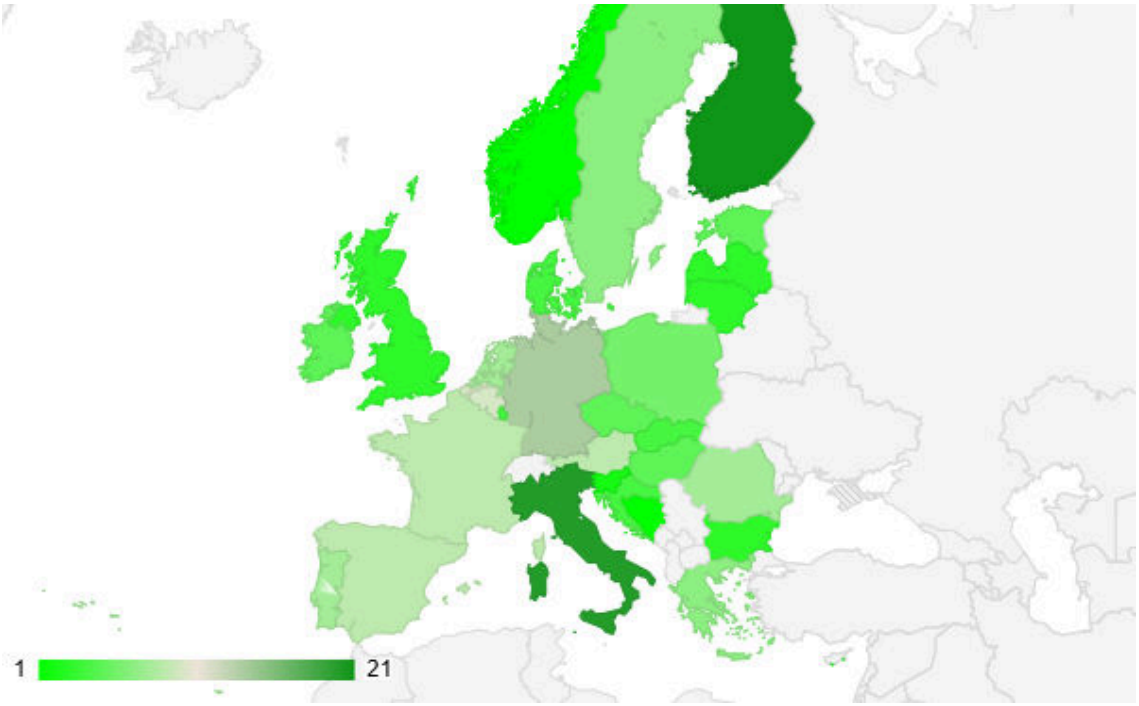

Figure 3: the Geographic Distribution of Private Actors

- **Sectors of Private Actors**

The data reflects the responses from various sectors who participated in the EUSAiR survey. The distribution of responses indicates varying levels of engagement across different industries.

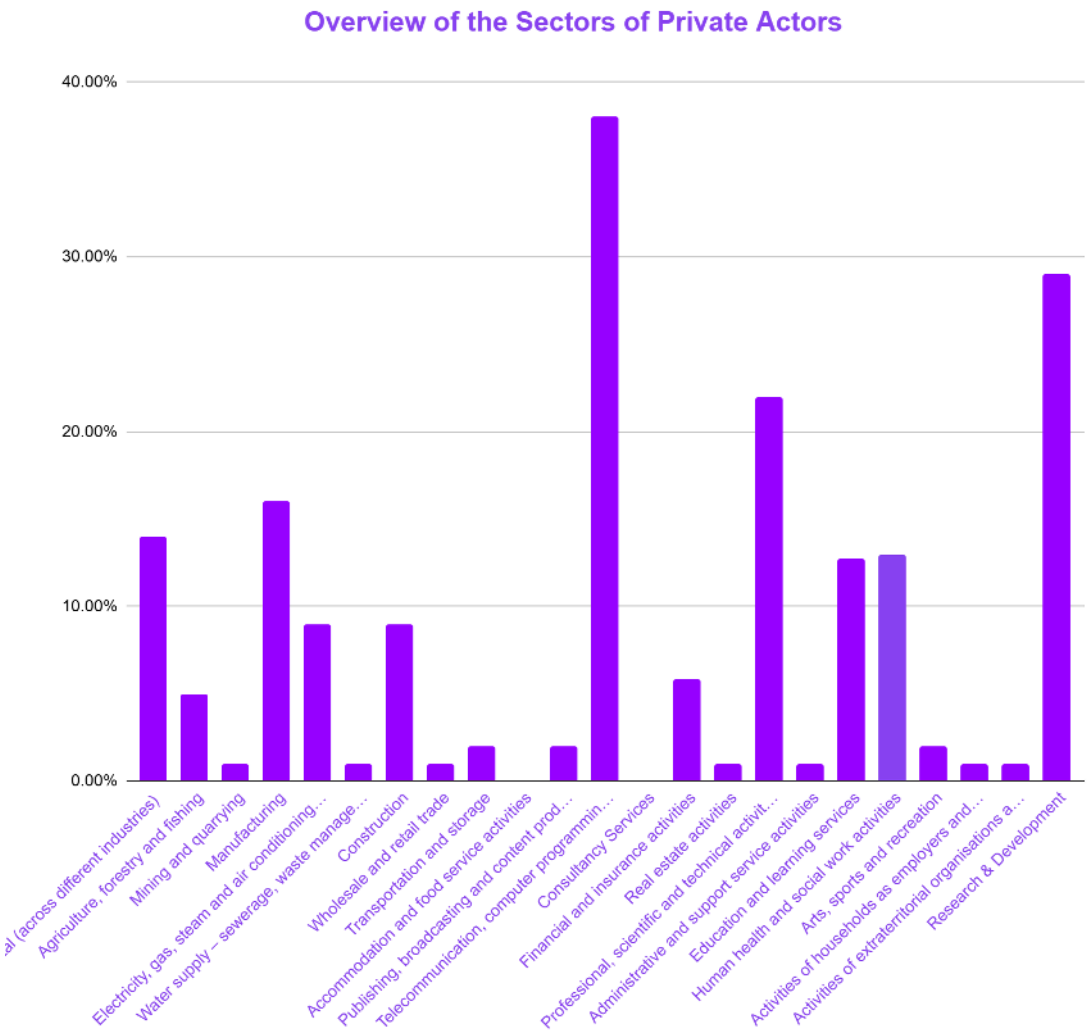

Figure 4: Overview of the Sectors of Private Actors

The **Telecommunications and Technology** sector stands out significantly, with 38% of respondents indicating its logical prominence in the field. **Research & Development** follows at 29%. This sector shows a strong representation of private actors engaging in research and development within the survey. **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities** accounts for 22% of private actors, indicating a robust interest from firms providing specialized services and expertise.

Some participants (14%) operate horizontally across different industries. While areas such as wholesale and retail trade (1%), arts and recreation (2%), and others indicate lower levels of participation in the survey. Overall, the data illustrates a diverse representation across various industries, with a pronounced focus on technology, scientific development, and professional services.

2. Analysis of Public Actors

- **The Geographical Scope of Public Actors**

The public actors responding to the survey are operating at different levels with a majority of regional actors at 42%, and 28% at the EU level. Similarly, entities operating at the international and national levels are represented at 22%. The lower representation has been entities operating at the local level at 17%.

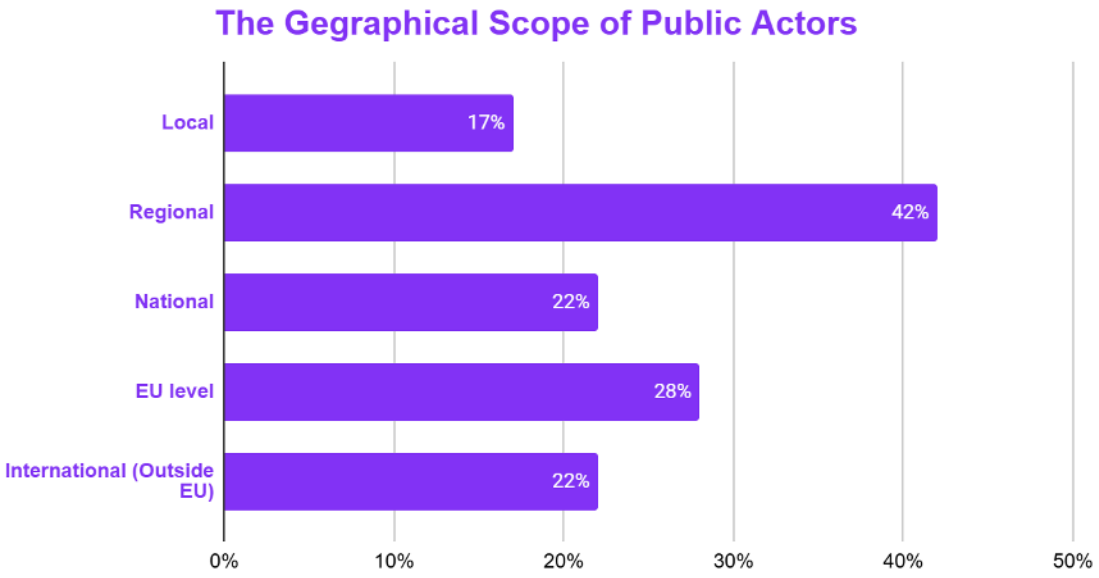

Figure 5: The Geographical Scope of Public Actors

- **The Geographical Distribution of Public Actors**

Public actors who responded to the survey are representing diverse EU Member States (MSs) with a majority from Germany. Other MSs are represented such as Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Portugal, and Bulgaria. The map below illustrates the geographical distribution of respondents in this regard.

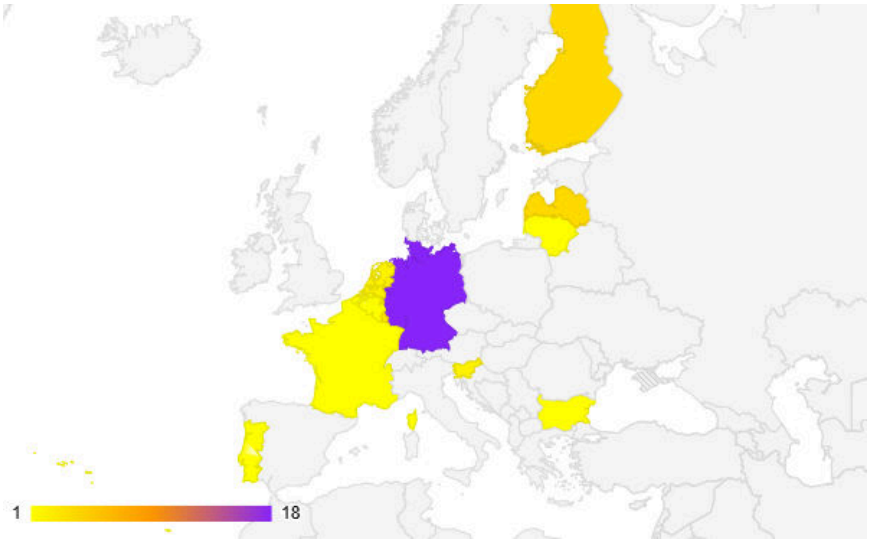

Figure 6: The Geographic Distribution of Public Actors

- **Overview of the Divisions of Public Actors**

The graph below reflects the distribution of public actors' divisions as reported in the survey, highlighting various affiliations. The **General Public Services** division dominates the list at 36%, closely followed by **Economic Affairs** at 31% and **Education** at 28%. Overall, the data outlines a diverse range of divisions, with significant attention given to insights from public administration, education, and economic affairs, while also addressing health, safety, and environmental issues.

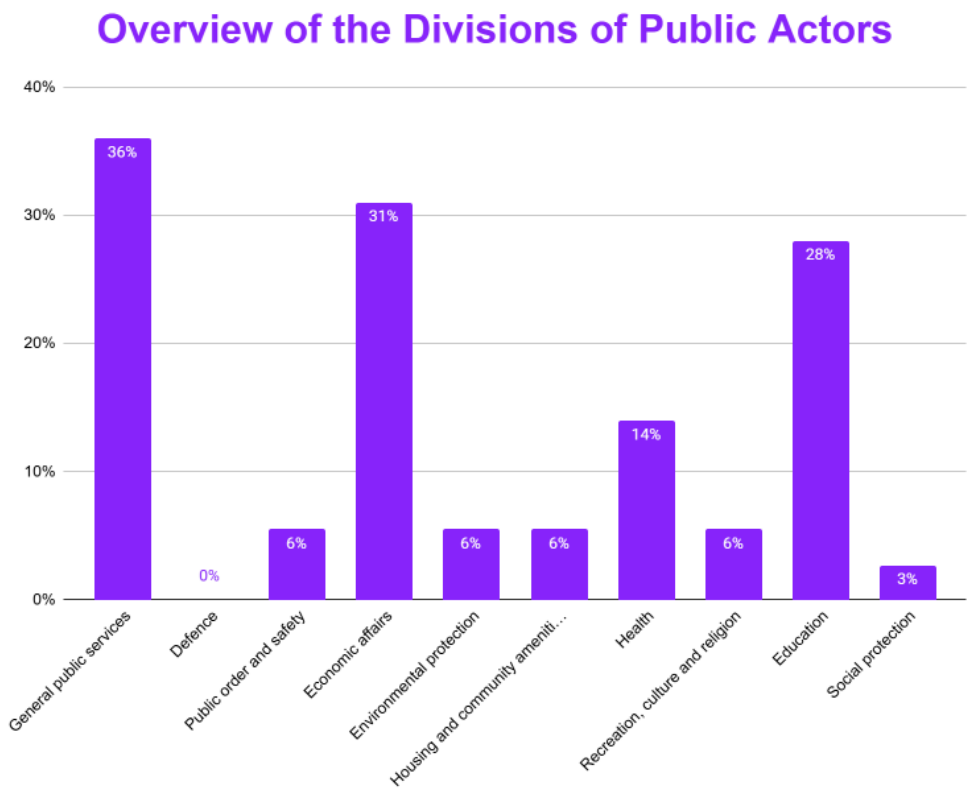

Figure 7: The Divisions of Public Actors

B. Analysis of AI Readiness across Respondents

The data provided reflects the responses of a total of 138 survey participants regarding their engagement with AI technologies with an option for multiple selection. The graph below illustrates a breakdown of the findings.

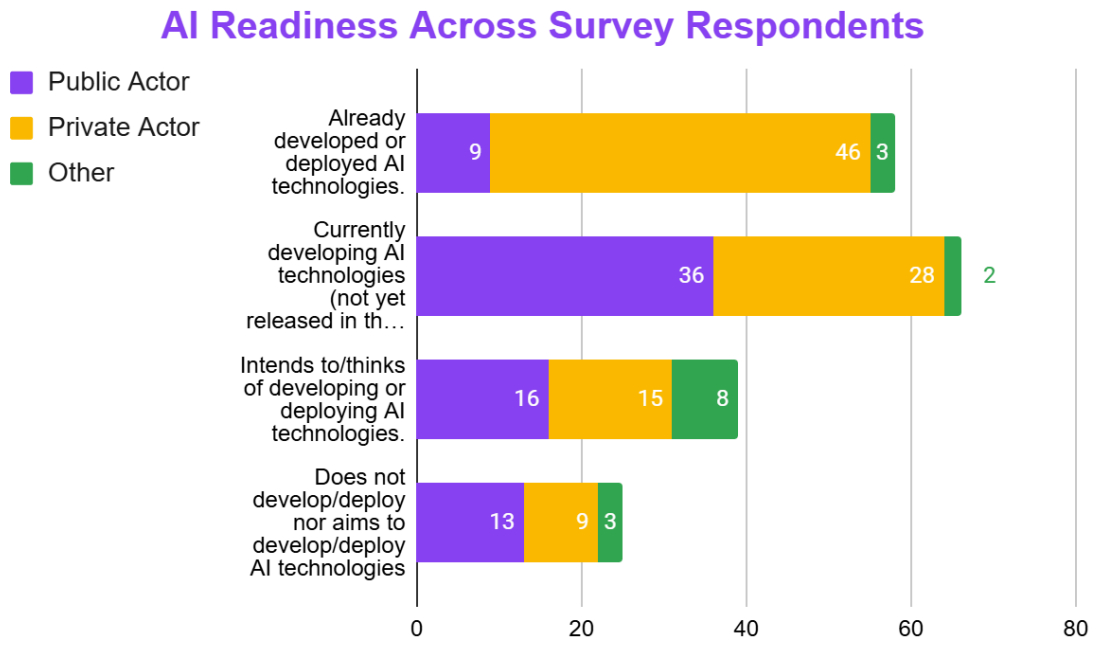

Figure 8: AI Readiness across Survey Respondents

The current landscape of AI technology development reveals a significant disparity between private and public sector involvement. A notable **42% of respondents indicate they have already developed or deployed AI technologies**, with a predominant **79% of these being private actors**. This statistic underscores a strong alignment with the observed trend of higher investment in emerging technologies within the private sector. In contrast, only **15% of the respondents represent public actors**, suggesting a comparatively limited engagement with AI development in governmental entities.

Additionally, the data reveals that **47% of respondents are actively developing AI technologies that have yet to reach the market**. **A striking 54% of this category are public actors** who are in the developmental stage, indicating an ongoing effort to innovate and implement AI solutions. This highlights a dual engagement approach, where public entities are not only deploying existing technologies but are also actively exploring new developments. The trend among **private actors remains robust, with 42%** showcasing their ongoing commitment to AI advancement.

Looking towards future intentions, **28% of respondents express an interest in developing or deploying AI technologies**. This interest spans both sectors, with **41% from the public sector** indicating a motivation to engage with AI, suggesting a potential for growth in this domain among governmental organizations. Similarly, **38% are from the private sector** mirroring this enthusiasm and illustrating a balanced interest across both sectors.

However, the data also reveals a significant portion, specifically **18% of respondents, who neither develop nor plan to engage with AI technologies**, raising important questions about the barriers faced by these entities. It is noteworthy that **52% of these respondents are from the public sector**. This figure points to a considerable number of public entities that may be encountering obstacles to AI adoption. Conversely, the statistic that **36% of respondents are from the private sector** indicates a relatively low level of disengagement, suggesting that most private entities are at least contemplating the integration of AI technologies into their operations.

Overall, the data illustrates a clear trend where private actors lead in the current deployment of AI technologies, while public actors are more actively developing technologies that may not yet be market ready. The intentions suggest a growing interest across all sectors, although there remain notable groups that are not engaging with AI advancements at this time.

From the respondents who are not developing nor willing to develop and AI technology, **25 participants indicated the reasons behind such positioning**. The graph below illustrates the distribution of the reasons across respondents, considering that multiple options were enabled.

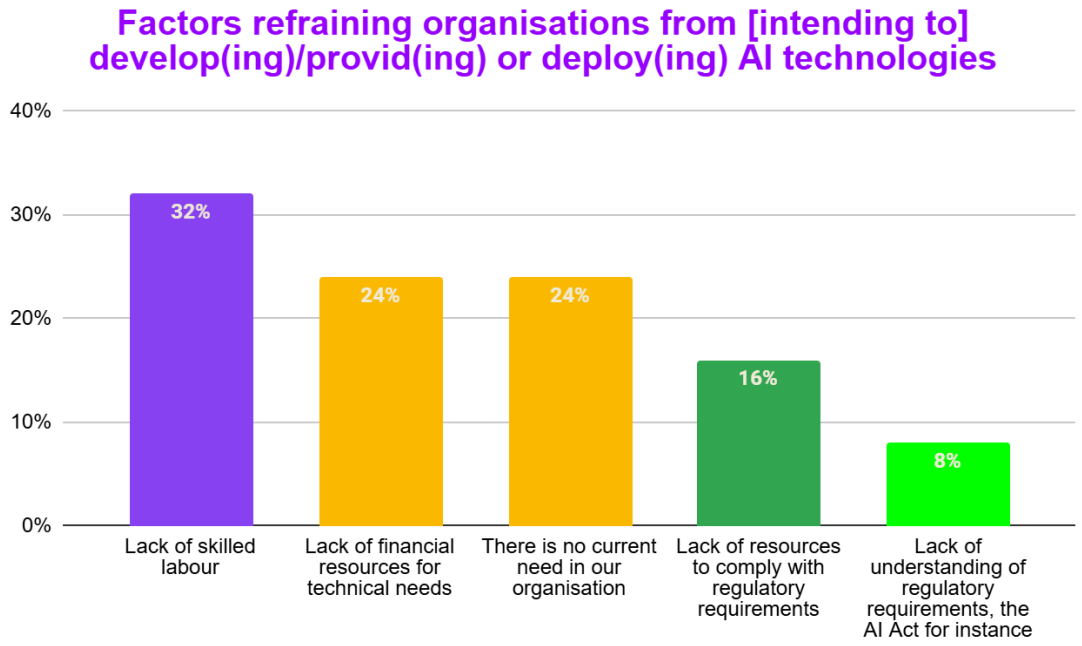

Figure 9: Factory refraining organisations from (intending to) developing or deploying AI Technologies

The most selected factor behind not developing nor deploying an AI technology is the **lack of skilled labour**, followed by the **lack of financial resources for technical needs**. Surprisingly, at the same level, **24% of this category does**

not see a need to use nor develop such a technology within their organization. The **lack of resources to comply with regulatory compliance** and **understanding of related requirements** both come last with **16%** and **8%**.

On the other hand, **54 respondents of the survey** shared the **number of AI technologies they developed, enriching** further the survey insights. The graph below illustrates the number of technologies developed or deployed per respondent category.

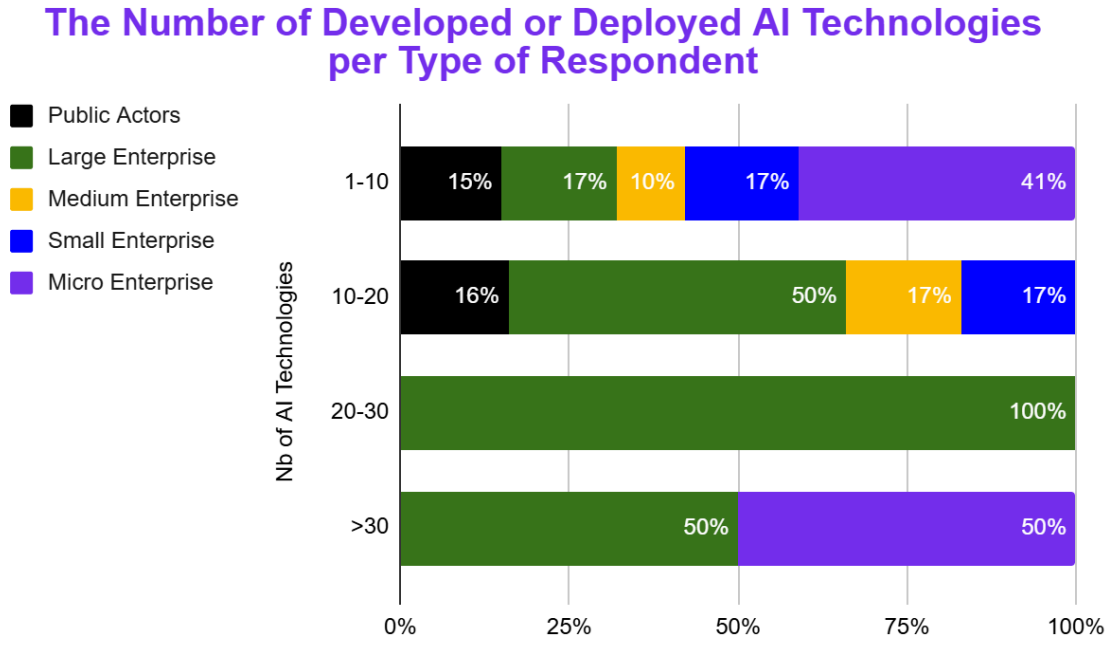

Figure 10: The number of developed and deployed AI technologies per type of respondent

The data illustrates how various types of organizations are distributed in terms of their development and deployment of AI technologies, as revealed by survey responses. A significant majority of **micro enterprises (41%) reported developing between 1 and 10 AI technologies**. In contrast, **small enterprises and public organizations** demonstrated a more balanced distribution, each accounting for **17% in this same range**. **Medium enterprises** are primarily concentrated within the **1 to 20 range**, featuring **10% in the 1–10 bracket** and **17% in the 10–20 bracket**.

On the other hand, **large enterprises** exhibit a higher level of advancement in this area. About **50% of respondents** to this question are **large firms developing between 10 and 20 AI technologies**, and **all companies in the 20 to 30 range are categorized as large**. Notably, **two organizations** stand out for their extensive development efforts; one is a micro enterprise, part of an EU-based IT developer consortium, specializing in e-health and applied AI

solutions for manufacturers and MedTech companies. The other is a large pharmaceutical company, which has also developed or deployed **more than 30 AI technologies**.

In order to gather more nuanced insights into the required timeline for the development of AI technologies, the survey incorporated a pertinent question that is particularly relevant for AIRS, especially the phases of development and testing.

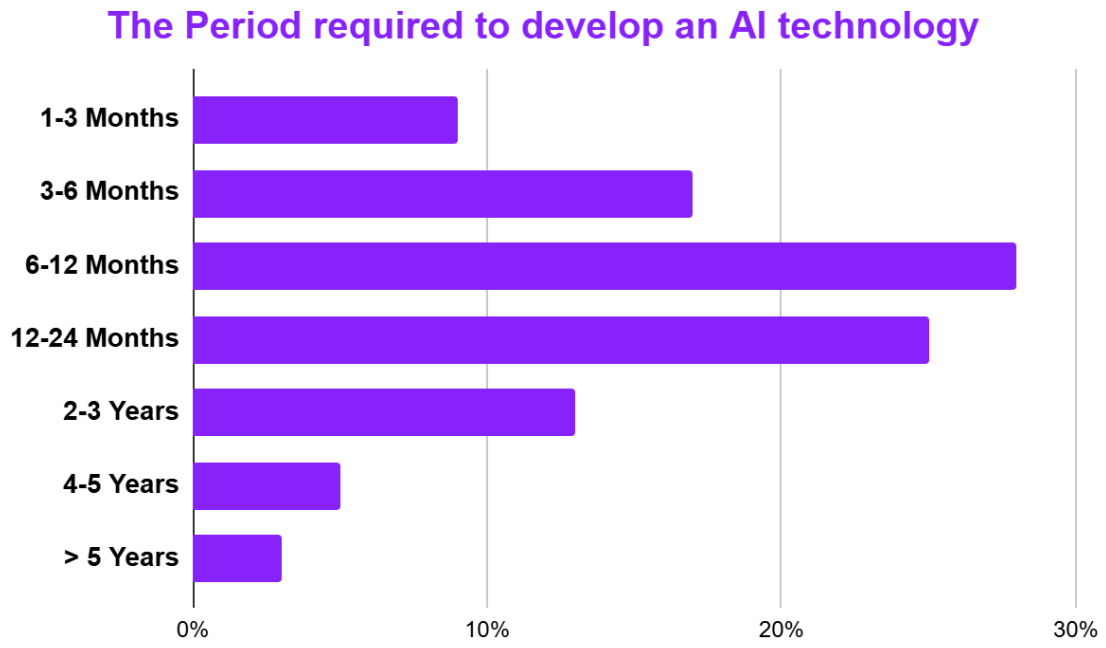

Figure 11: The period required to develop an AI technology based on 109 respondents

The chart above outlines the typical time frames required to develop AI technologies, as reported by survey respondents (109). The majority of developments fall within **the 6–24-month range**, with **28% of respondents indicating a 6–12-month period** and **25% indicating 12–24 months**. Shorter development cycles are less common, with only **9% completing projects in 1–3 months** and **17% in 3–6 months**. Longer-term developments are relatively rare. **13% report 2–3 years**, **5% need 4–5 years**, and **only 3% take more than 5 years**. This suggests that while AI development can vary in duration, it most commonly requires a medium-term investment of 6 months to 2 years.

The data, illustrated in the chart below, highlights the types of AI technologies (intended to be) developed or deployed by 113 respondents, categorized by type of organisation. Among the **87 respondents working on AI systems** with a designated purpose, the **majority are private actors (71%)**, followed by **public actors (18%)** and other categories such as **NGOs (11%)**. For the **26 respondents involved in general-purpose AI models**, **private actors again**

lead at 62%, but **public actors play a more prominent role here (31%)**, with **others representing just 7%**. This suggests that while private actors dominate both types of AI developments and deployments, public actors are more significantly engaged in general-purpose AI Models.

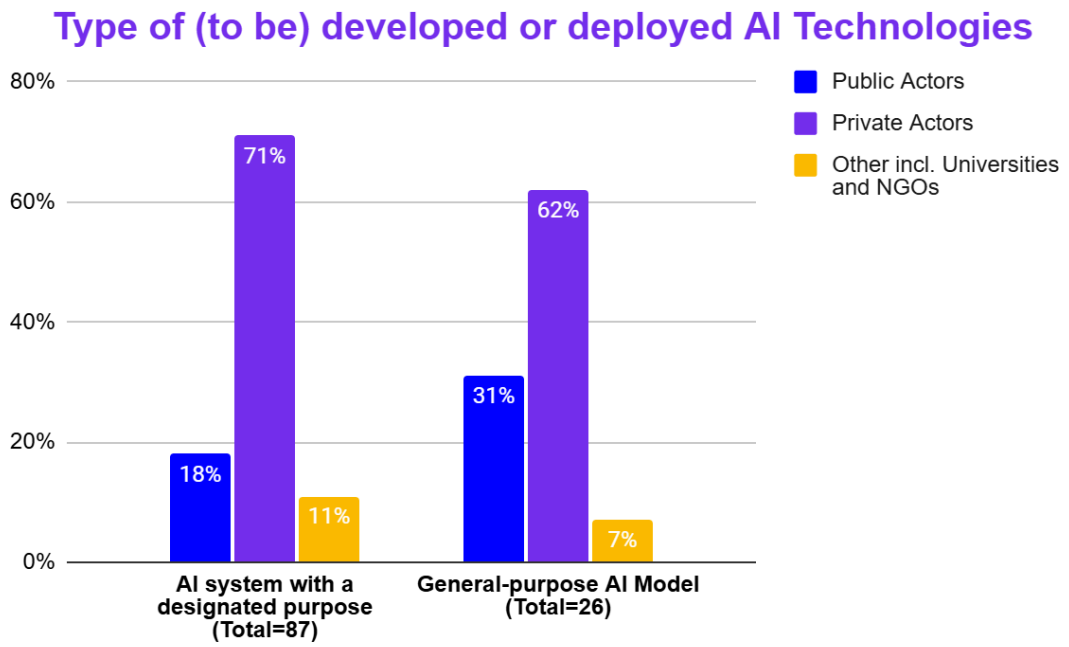

Figure 12: Type of developed, deployed, or in development AI technologies

Moving to a deeper analysis of the risk classification, the survey collected respondents' insights on the risk level of their AI technologies. The data provides insights into the risk levels of different AI technologies, based on the AI Act, distinguishing between AI systems with a designated purpose and general-purpose AI (GPAI) Models, based on responses from 87 and 26 participants respectively.

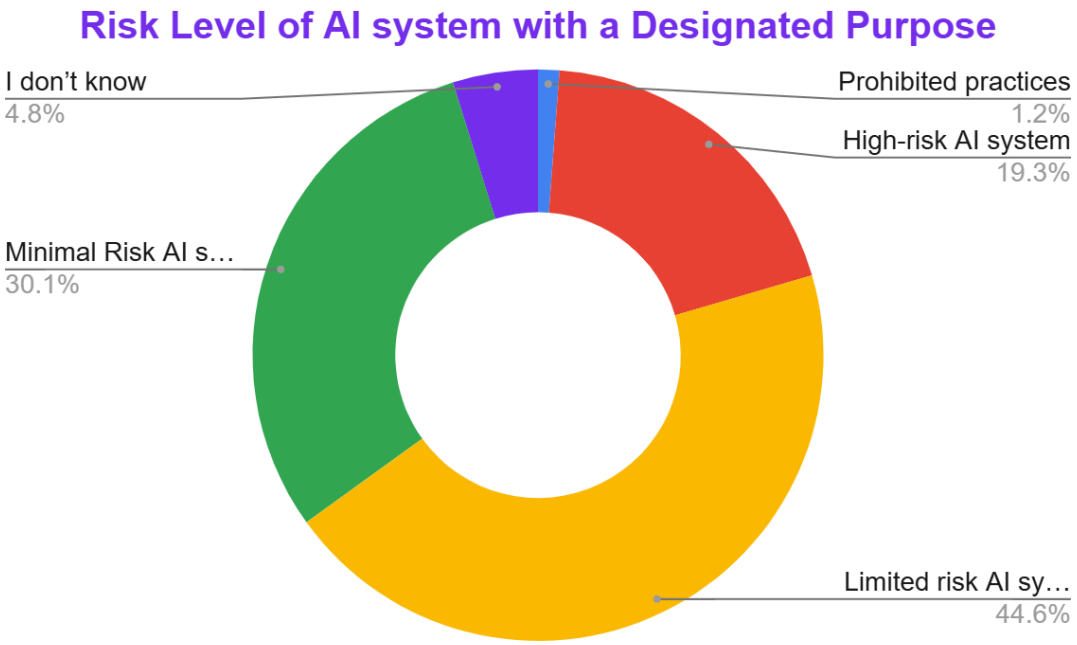

Figure 13: Risk level of AI Systems with designated purpose across survey respondents

Among those working on designated-purpose AI systems, 44% classified their technologies as limited-risk, 30% as minimal-risk, and 19% as high-risk. Only 1% reported involvement in prohibited practices, while around 5% were unsure.

For GPAI, risk perceptions were more varied. **42% said their models carried no systemic risk**, **15% acknowledged systemic risk**, and **12% reported engaging in prohibited practices**.

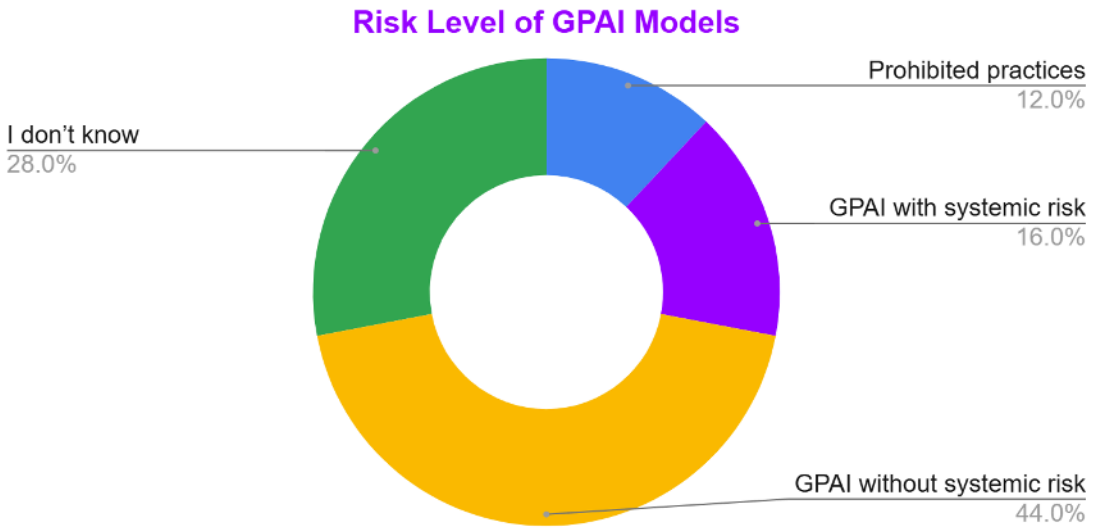

Figure 14: Risk level of GPAI Models

While grounded in the AI Act, we have classified GPAI models according to their potential systemic risk; either as posing systemic risk or not. However, we have opted to incorporate a reference to prohibited practices that could imply or lead to the misuse of GPAI systems to assess such practice among respondents.

Notably, **27% of GPAI respondents selected "I don't know,"** indicating greater uncertainty around risk classification in general-purpose AI compared to more narrowly defined systems.

C. An Overview of Public and Private Actors' Challenges

The data reveals a broad range of challenges faced or anticipated by AI providers and deployers, as reported by **113 respondents**. The graph below summarizes the main insights from the selection of challenges in the survey.

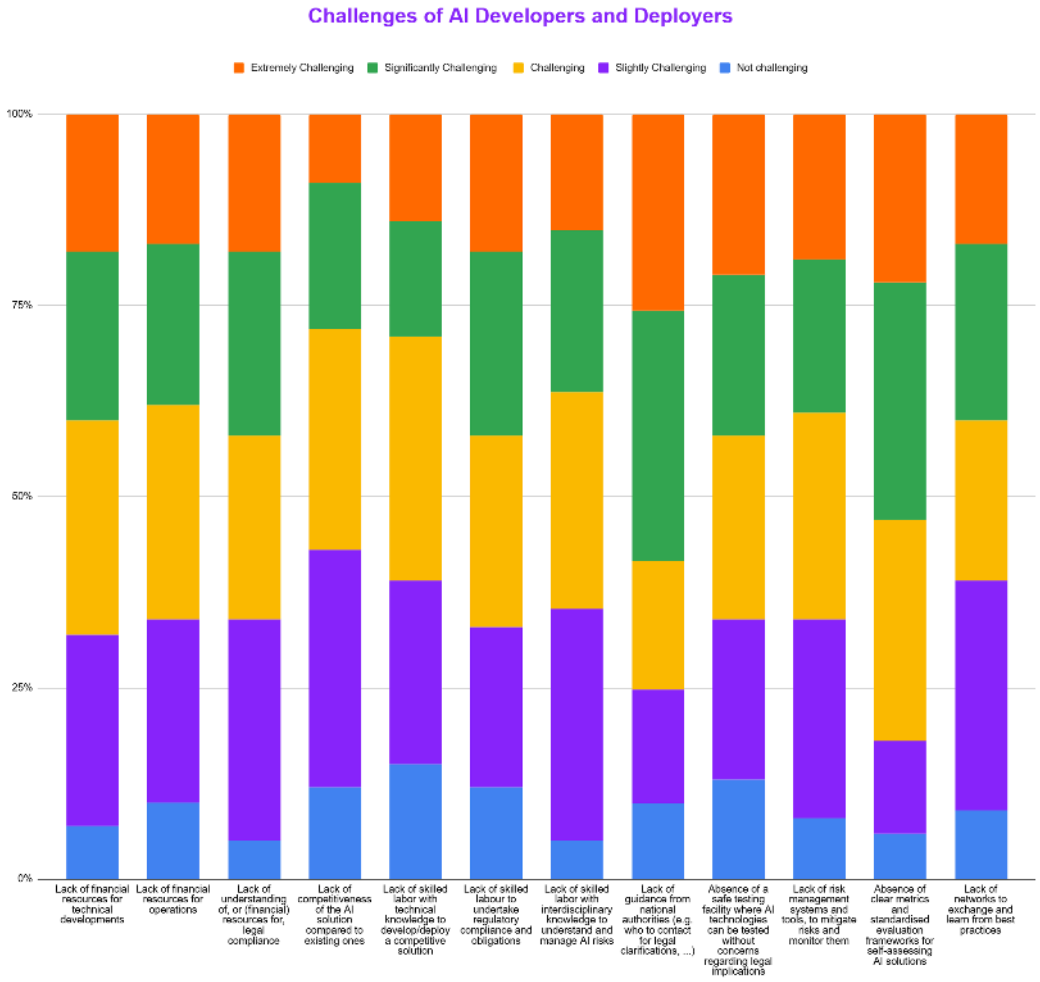

Figure 15: The challenges of AI developers and deployers

Financial and legal barriers are notably prominent. **68%** consider **the lack of technical development funding** at least "challenging" (28%) or worse (22% "significantly" and 18% "extremely" challenging). Similarly, **66%** express concern over **operational funding**.

Legal compliance is also a major hurdle, with **66%** rating it as **"challenging" or more**, and **67%** identifying a **lack of skilled labour for regulatory compliance** as also **"challenging" or more**.

Skill shortages are a recurring theme. **61% struggle with recruiting technical talent** and **64% with interdisciplinary talent to manage AI risks**. A striking **59% point to the lack of national guidance** as significantly (33%) or extremely (26%) challenging, which is the **highest combined severity in the dataset.**

Other **frequently challenging barriers** include the **absence of clear metrics and evaluation frameworks (82%), the absence of safe testing environments (66%)**, and the **lack of risk management tools (66%)**. The challenge of **limited competitiveness** and **networks for best practice sharing** is more moderate but still affects a significant share, **57% and 61%**, respectively. Overall, the data reflects a high level of perceived difficulty across legal, financial, technical, and institutional dimensions of AI development and deployment.

The additional challenges listed by respondents reveal a complex landscape of technical, regulatory, financial, organisational, and societal barriers facing AI developers and deployers. Key themes include:

- **Regulatory uncertainty and complexity:** Many respondents are concerned with the ambiguity of AI system classification under the EU AI Act, lack of sector-specific guidance (e.g., MDR), evolving requirements, and the burdensome costs and efforts required for certification and compliance (e.g., ISO standards, public procurement, conformity assessment preparations). There's also frustration with overlapping or conflicting regulations across sectors (e.g., machinery, medical devices, GDPR).
- **Technical and operational challenges:** Common concerns include lack of quality training data, explainability and bias in models, infrastructure gaps, difficulties with cloud deployment due to geopolitical concerns, and high computational and human resource costs. Challenges also arise in deploying AI across multiple companies or complex value chains.
- **Market and organisational readiness:** Respondents highlight uncertainty about market acceptance, customer understanding of AI and data flows, lack of AI literacy, and difficulties in educating customers, especially in sectors like education and healthcare.
- **Innovation environment and funding:** Issues include limited funding, weak research collaboration (especially for SMEs), lack of harmonized standards, and difficulty accessing open datasets or benchmarking tools. Some noted the absence of institutions like Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs) to support innovation at the local level.
- **Critical views and broader reflections:** A few responses critique the EU AI Act as overly burdensome or ineffective, emphasize the need for local-level change, or express frustration with bureaucratic inertia and lack of political commitment. Others voice concern over Europe's digital sovereignty and the AI hegemony of other global actors.

Overall, the feedback paints a picture of a field grappling not only with technical and financial constraints, but also with regulatory ambiguity, infrastructural gaps, and the need for coordinated support across public, private, and academic sectors.

- **Challenging regulatory frameworks**

The data reveals which EU laws are seen as most challenging by **113 survey respondents** working with AI technologies. The **EU AI Act** tops the list, cited by **69% of respondents**, followed by the **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) at 49%**. Other significant challenges include the **Data Act (25%)** and the **Cyber Resilience Act (24%)**. A smaller proportion highlighted the **Digital Services Act (12%)**, the **Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market (10%)**, and the **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (4%)**.

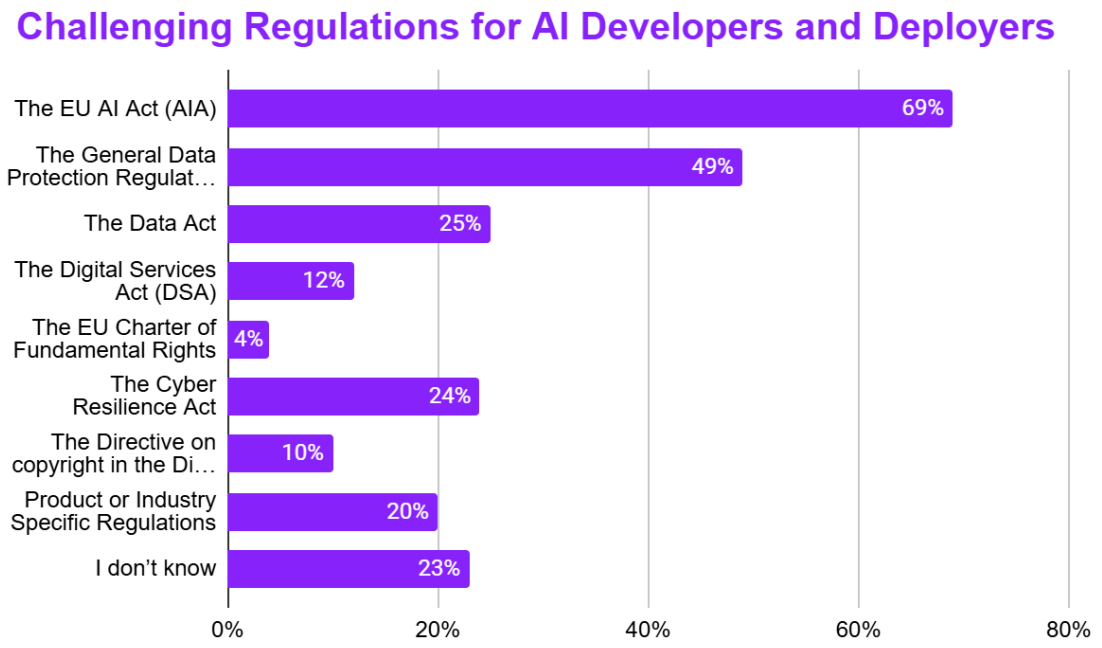

Figure 16: Overview of challenging regulations for AI developers and deployers

Notably, **20% pointed to product- or industry-specific regulations** as their main concern. Among those, many mentioned the **Medical Device Regulation (MDR)**, as well as sectoral frameworks such as **Digital Operational Resilience Act** (DORA), **Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union** (NIS2), **Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation** (MiCA), **Directive on markets in financial instruments MiFID II**, and the **2023/1230 Machinery Regulation**. This suggests that, alongside broad digital laws, context-sensitive and sector-specific regulatory burdens are key pressure points, especially in highly regulated sectors.

D. Respondents' insights on AI Regulatory Sandboxes

It is important to understand the level of awareness about regulatory sandboxes for the EUSAiR project to enable a comprehensive development of the AIRS framework. Among 115 question respondents, the majority, **62%**, reported that

they **are familiar with the concept of regulatory sandboxes**, while **38% stated they do not know what it is**. This suggests that while knowledge of this regulatory tool is relatively widespread, over a third of respondents still lack awareness, highlighting a potential gap in outreach or engagement efforts around potential support and testing approaches for emerging technologies like AI.

The graph below reflects how **69 respondents** understand the concept of **AI Regulatory Sandboxes**, revealing a range of interpretations. The most common view, held by **52% of respondents**, is that it serves as a **safe space for close cooperation with AI Act supervisory authorities**. Nearly half (**48%**) see it as **an environment to safely develop AI technologies**, while **46% and 45%** associate it with **testing and validating AI systems**, respectively. Additionally, **43%** consider it a **place to experiment without facing legal consequences** such as fines. Fewer respondents view it **as a space for training AI (31%)**, **an information point on the AI Act (12%)**, or **a route to obtain CE marking for AI systems (14%)**.

These responses suggest that while most see regulatory sandboxes as practical, collaborative environments for development and compliance, there is some variation in understanding of their scope and purpose.

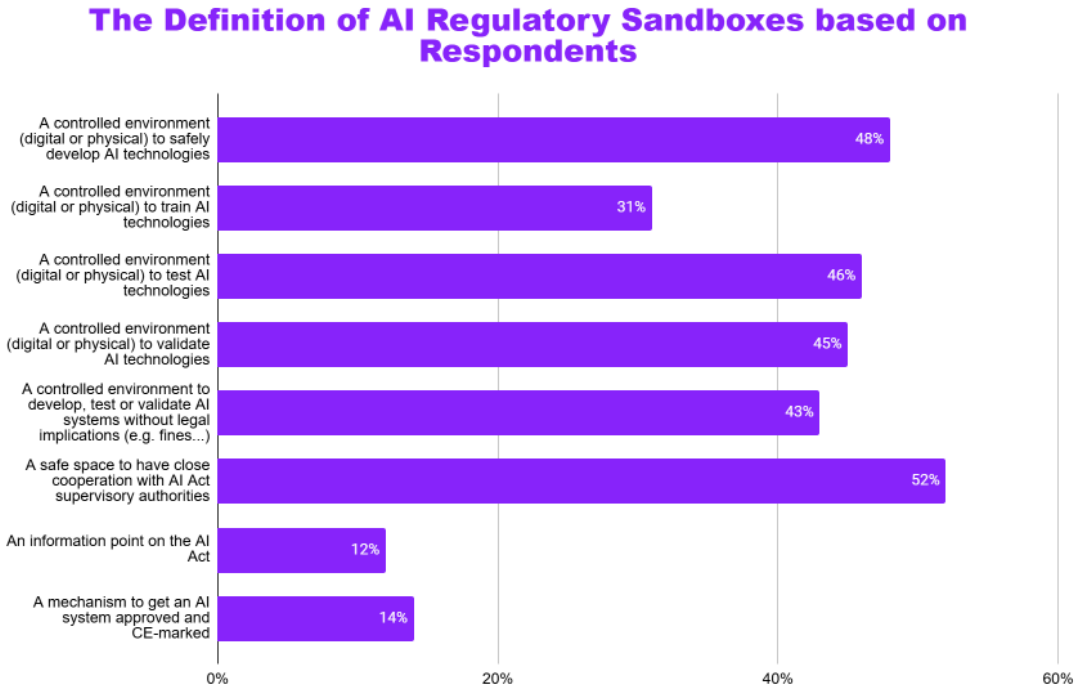

Figure 17: The definition of AIRS based on respondents

- **A dive into the perceived benefits of participating in AIRS**

The responses from 112 survey participants outline their perceived benefits of participating in an AI regulatory sandbox, with overall responses indicating strong value across multiple dimensions. The most highly rated benefits, as illustrated in the graph below, include **improved legal certainty and compliance confidence,** reported as "very beneficial" or offering "exceptional added value" by **61%** of respondents. Followed by **easier bureaucratic processes** (59%) **and reduced compliance costs** (58%).

Improving **organisational trust** and **speeding up development, training, and validation** of AI technologies was also widely valued (respectively **53%** and **51%** reported high or exceptional benefit). Meanwhile, benefits like **access to real-world testing (57%)** and **visibility and networking (46%)** were also commonly acknowledged. On the other hand, **reducing upskilling** or **hiring efforts** was seen as less impactful, with only **29%** rating it as "very beneficial" or higher, and **37%** finding it only slightly or not beneficial.

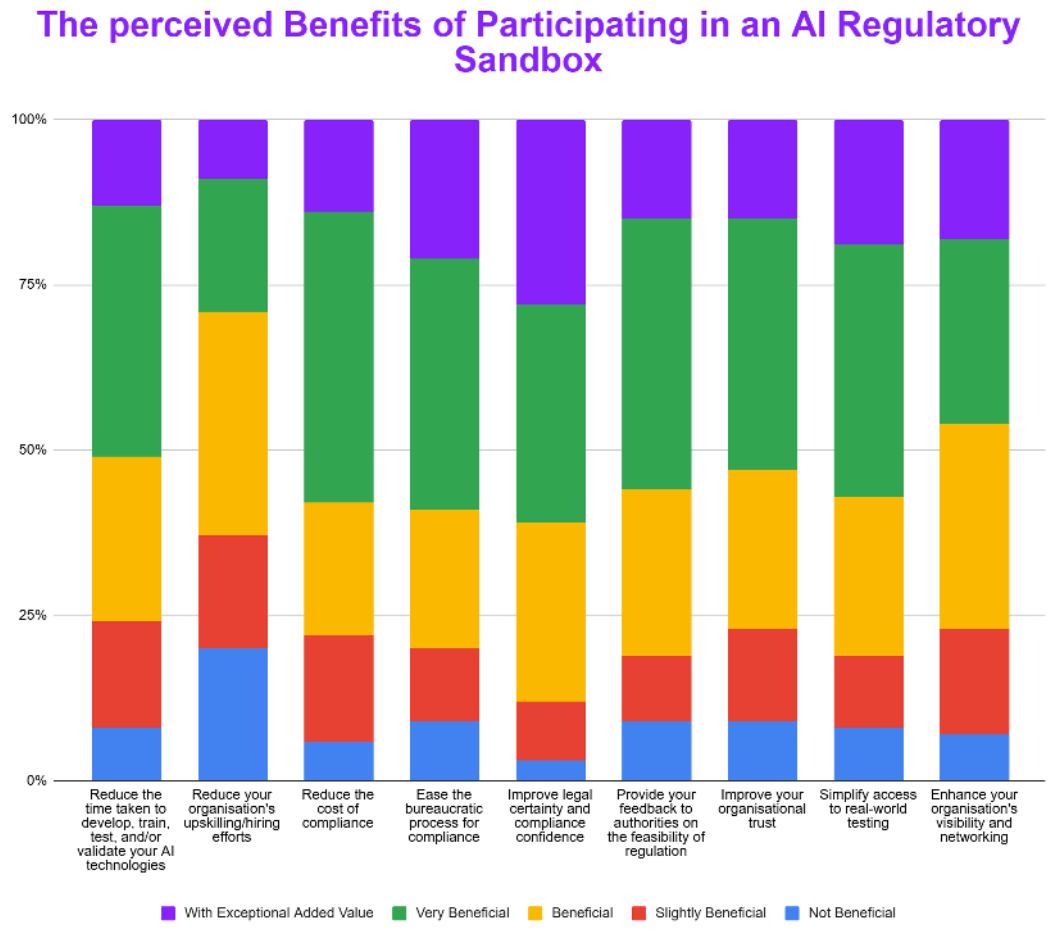

Figure 18: the perceived benefits of participating in an AI Regulatory Sandbox

The open comments underscore a mix of strategic, technical, and political motivations. Some highlight practical gains such as **access to expertise**, **feedback from authorities**, and **clearer compliance pathways**. Others voice **frustration with bureaucracy**, **regulatory inefficiency**, or **EU politics**, reflecting a broader tension between regulatory ambition and practical implementation. Notably, some respondents see sandboxes as a key tool for advancing inclusive and regionally balanced AI development, while others express scepticism or see limited value. Overall, the sandbox is generally perceived as a valuable mechanism, though its effectiveness may vary depending on context and user expectations.

- **A micro look into the helpfulness of AIRS services**

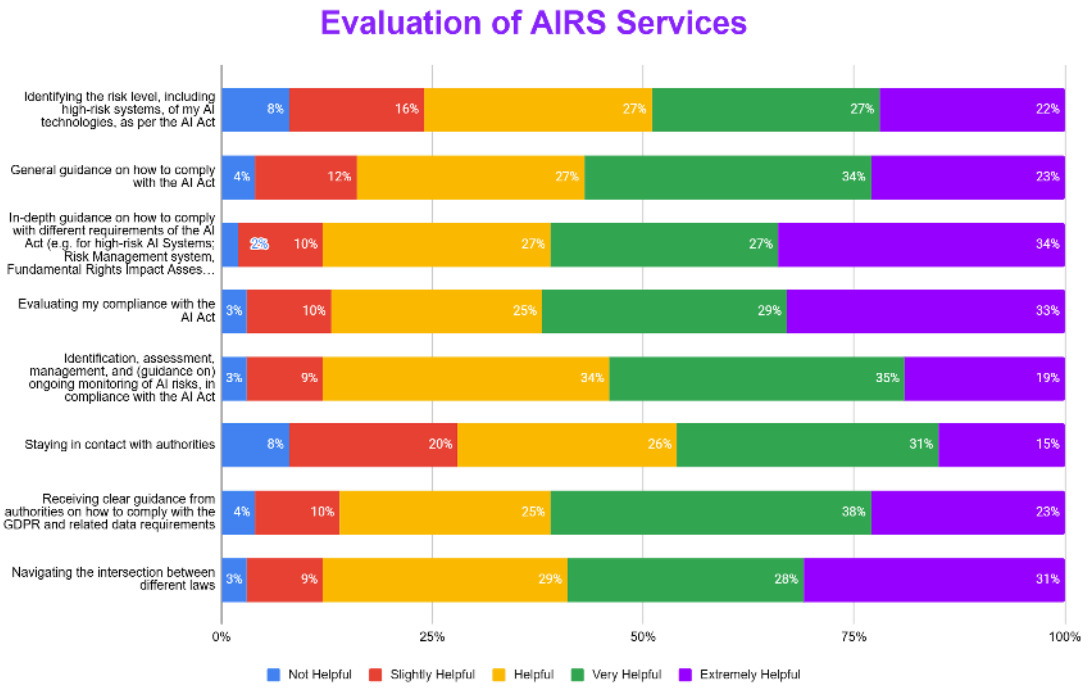

Figure 19: Respondents' evaluation of AIRS Services

The data above from **113 respondents** highlights which services and mechanisms would be most helpful if offered in an AI regulatory sandbox. The strongest demand is for **evaluating compliance. 62%** of respondents rated it as "very helpful" or "extremely helpful." Similarly, receiving **in-depth compliance guidance under the AI Act** (61%) and **receiving guidance on GDPR and data requirements** (61%) were highly valued.

Respondents also showed strong interest in **navigating intersections between different laws** (59%), **receiving general guidance on how to comply with the AI Act** (57%). 54 % of respondents perceive **identifying, assessing, managing, and (receiving guidance on) ongoing monitoring AI risks, in compliance with the AI Act** as very or extremely helpful followed by **identifying the risk level of their AI technologies** (49%). Services such as **staying in contact with authorities** received a more mixed response, with 28% finding it only slightly or not helpful and 46% finding it very or extremely helpful.

The open responses emphasize the need for practical, actionable tools. Respondents want faster testing and scaling, reduced training and compliance

costs, and clarity on technical expectations, particularly around human interaction with AI decisions. Others requested roundtables, template resources, and real test environments. Some comments, however, voiced disillusionment, seeing sandboxes as outdated, bureaucratic, or susceptible to unfair practices, raising concerns about the distribution of economic value, the need for fair compensation, and inefficient coordination across authorities. Overall, the responses show strong demand for targeted, hands-on compliance support, but also a call for greater fairness, speed, and innovation in the sandbox model itself.

- **Areas of time savings**

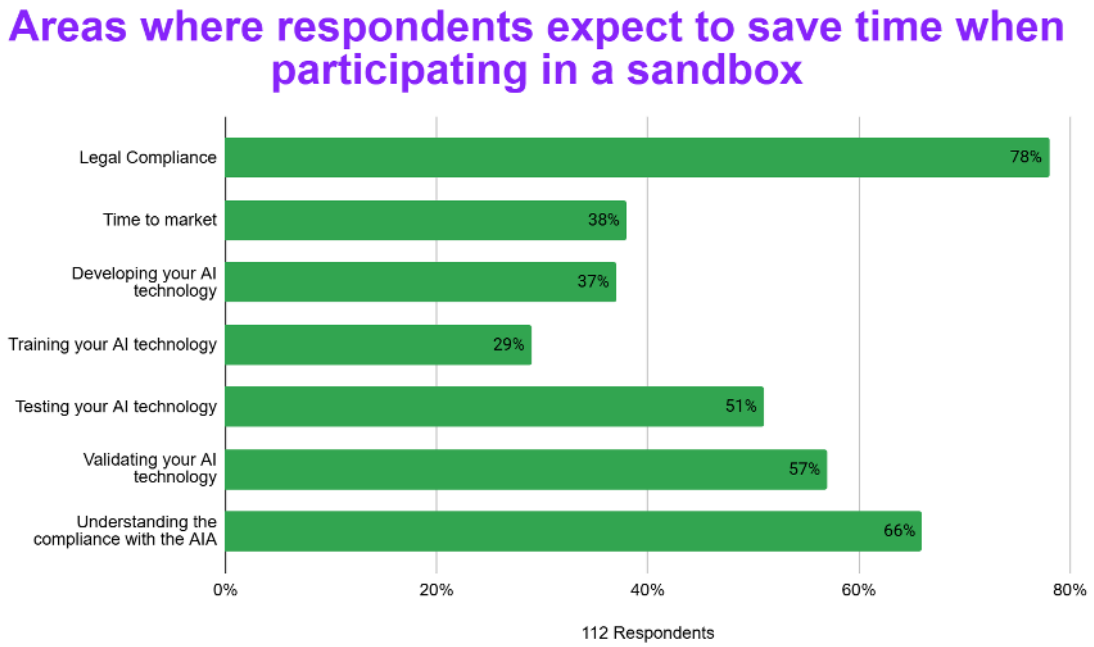

Figure 20: Areas where respondents expect to save time when participating in a sandbox

The data from 112 respondents shows that participants in AI regulatory sandboxes primarily hope to save time in areas related to **legal compliance** (78%) and **understanding the requirements of the AI Act** (66%). Many also anticipate time savings in **validating** (57%) and **testing** (51%) their AI technologies, while fewer see major time reductions in **development** (37%) or **training** (29%). Only 38% expect sandboxes to significantly **speed up their time to market**.

In terms of how much time respondents expect to save, the majority foresee short- to medium-term gains. A small portion (5%) are however unsure about the potential time savings.

32% expect savings of **1–3 months**, and 23% foresee **3–6 months**. A further 15% expect to save **6–12 months**, while 10% aim for savings of **up to two years** (12-24 months). Very few anticipate savings **beyond three years**, though 12% believe the impact could be limited to **less than 1 month**.

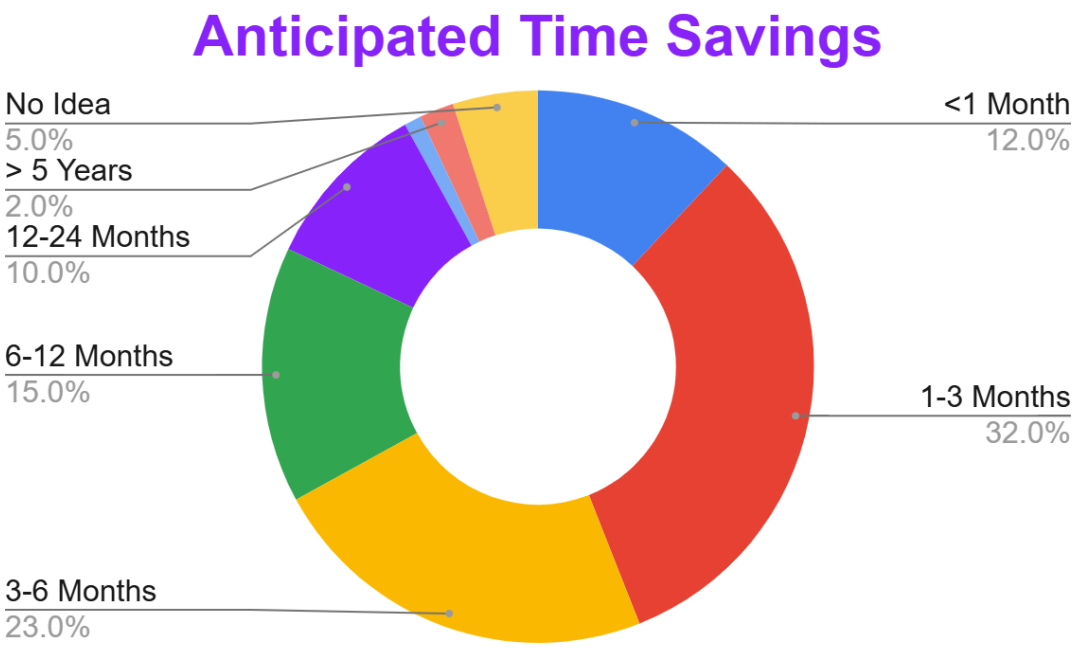

Figure 21: Anticipated time savings

Overall, the data suggests that sandboxes are seen as valuable tools primarily for navigating legal and compliance processes more efficiently, with expected time savings concentrated in the 1-6-month range. This points to a strong perceived value in regulatory sandboxes as accelerators of both understanding and execution in the AI development lifecycle.

- **Financial Sustainability of AIRS**

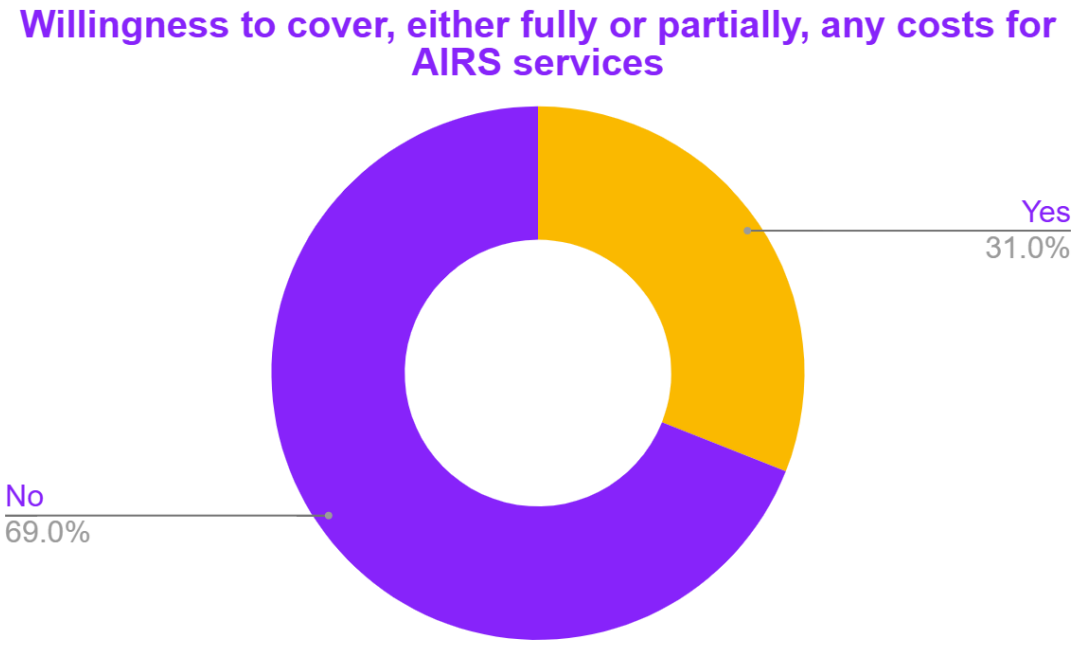

Figure 22: Participants' willingness to cover, either fully or partially, any costs for AIRS services

The data shows that only 31% of the 113 question respondents expressed a willingness to pay for participation in an AI regulatory sandbox, while a significant 69% said they would not.

Among the 34 respondents who specified how much they would be willing to pay, most preferred modest fees. 34% were willing to pay **up to €2,000**, and 29% would pay **between €3,000 and €5,000**. Another 26% were open to paying **€10,000 to €20,000**. A small minority (9%) indicated a much higher willingness to pay, **between €300,000 and €600,000**. This is mixed between micro enterprises, large companies, and public actors.

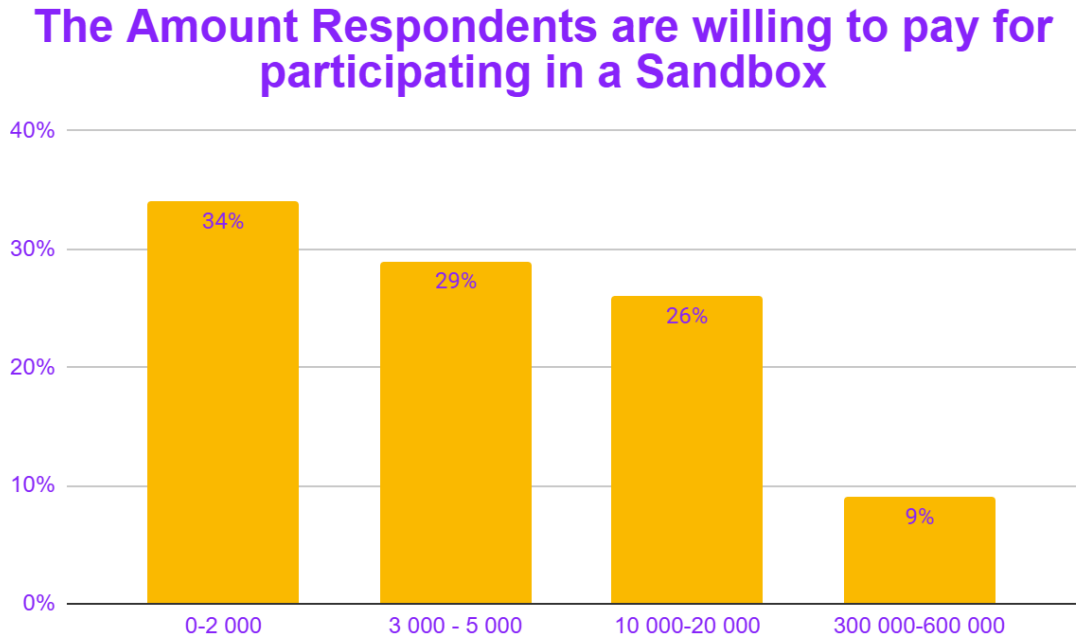

Figure 23: the amount respondents are willing to pay for participating in AIRS

These results suggest that while there is a market for sandbox services, cost sensitivity is high, and the majority expect such support to be offered at little or no cost. The steep drop in willingness as prices rise points to the need for tiered, subsidized, or public-private models if sandboxes are to attract broad participation, especially from smaller actors and those without large compliance budgets.

Conclusion

The findings from this comprehensive survey present a nuanced and evolving landscape of AI readiness, challenges, and expectations across public and private actors in regard to AI Regulatory Sandboxes. The data indicates that while private actors currently lead in AI deployment, public institutions are making significant strides in AI development, highlighting a growing engagement and ambition across sectors.

Despite this momentum, numerous barriers persist. The lack of skilled labour, limited financial resources, regulatory uncertainty, and difficulties with legal compliance and risk management present considerable obstacles to AI innovation.

The survey also sheds light on divergent levels of AI engagement. While many organizations are actively developing or planning to implement AI solutions, a notable share remains disengaged due to internal capacity issues or perceived irrelevance. Furthermore, development timelines vary, with most technologies requiring between 6 to 24 months, underlining the need for sustained support throughout the AI lifecycle.

Notably, the data highlights a strong interest in AI Regulatory Sandboxes as a potential enabler of compliant and effective innovation. While awareness and understanding of sandboxes vary, respondents overwhelmingly value their potential to reduce legal uncertainty, accelerate validation processes, and improve communication with authorities. However, expectations around financial contributions remain low, suggesting that for AIRS to be broadly accessible and impactful, sustainable funding models will need to account for this reluctance.

Overall, the survey underscores the urgent need for targeted, cross-sectoral support mechanisms that address technical, regulatory, and infrastructural challenges. These include practical compliance guidance, sector-specific resources, and a more harmonized regulatory environment. By doing so, initiatives like AIRS can serve as catalysts for inclusive and balanced AI development, ensuring that innovation in the region is both responsible and resilient.

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