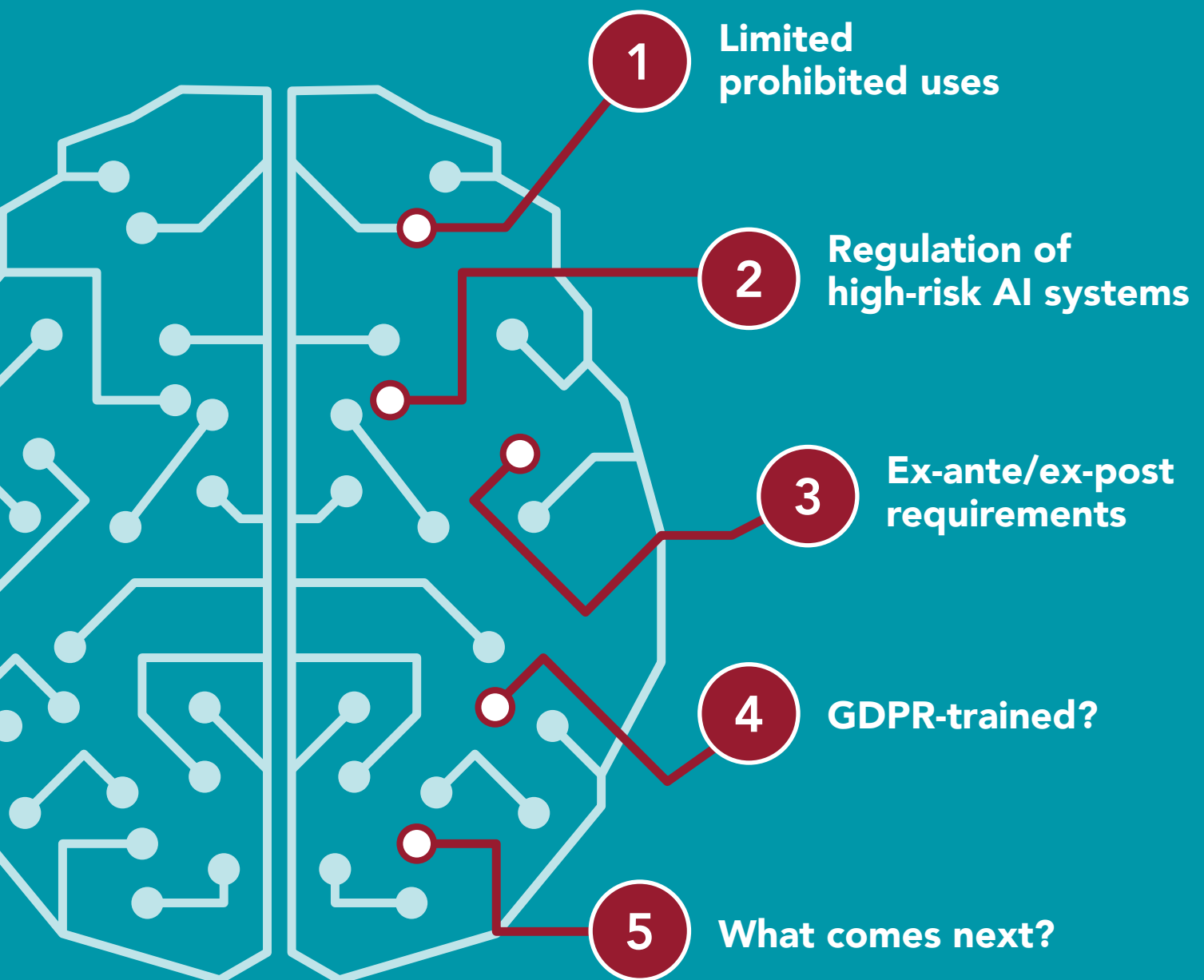


## THE EU ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT

### Key aspects

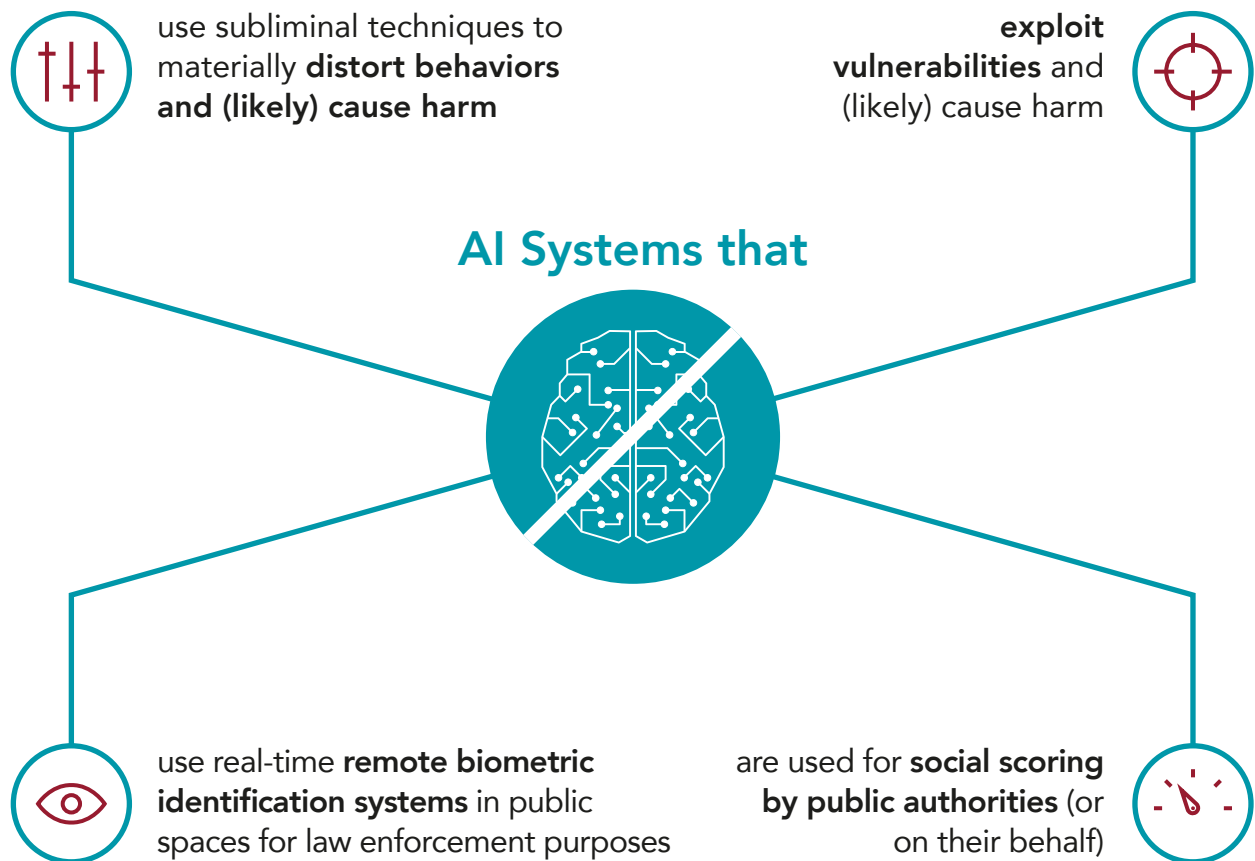
On April 21, 2021 the EU Commission published its proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Act.

Here is what you need to know



## PROHIBITED USES

The Regulation identifies **a series of AI practices that are prohibited** because they go against the EU values or because they violate EU individuals' fundamental rights.



The use of "real-time" remote **biometric identification** systems (such as facial recognition) in public spaces for law enforcement purposes will however be authorized if strictly necessary for:

- 1 targeted search for victims
- 2 prevention of specific, substantial and imminent threats or terrorist attacks
- 3 detection, localization, identification or prosecution of a perpetrator or suspect of certain criminal offences

## HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

The proposal primarily focuses on high-risk AI applications and impose **stringent requirements on 'providers' and 'users' of AI applications**, as well as across the supply chain. In-scope uses are listed in 2 annexes.

### ANNEX II



AI systems used as products or safety component of products covered by sectorial Union law including, inter alia:



Transport



Medical devices



Radio equipment



Safety equipment



Machinery

### ANNEX III



Other high risk AI applications including, inter alia:



Biometric identification and categorization of natural persons



Management of critical infrastructure



Education and vocational training



Employment



Access to essential private and public services



Administration of justice



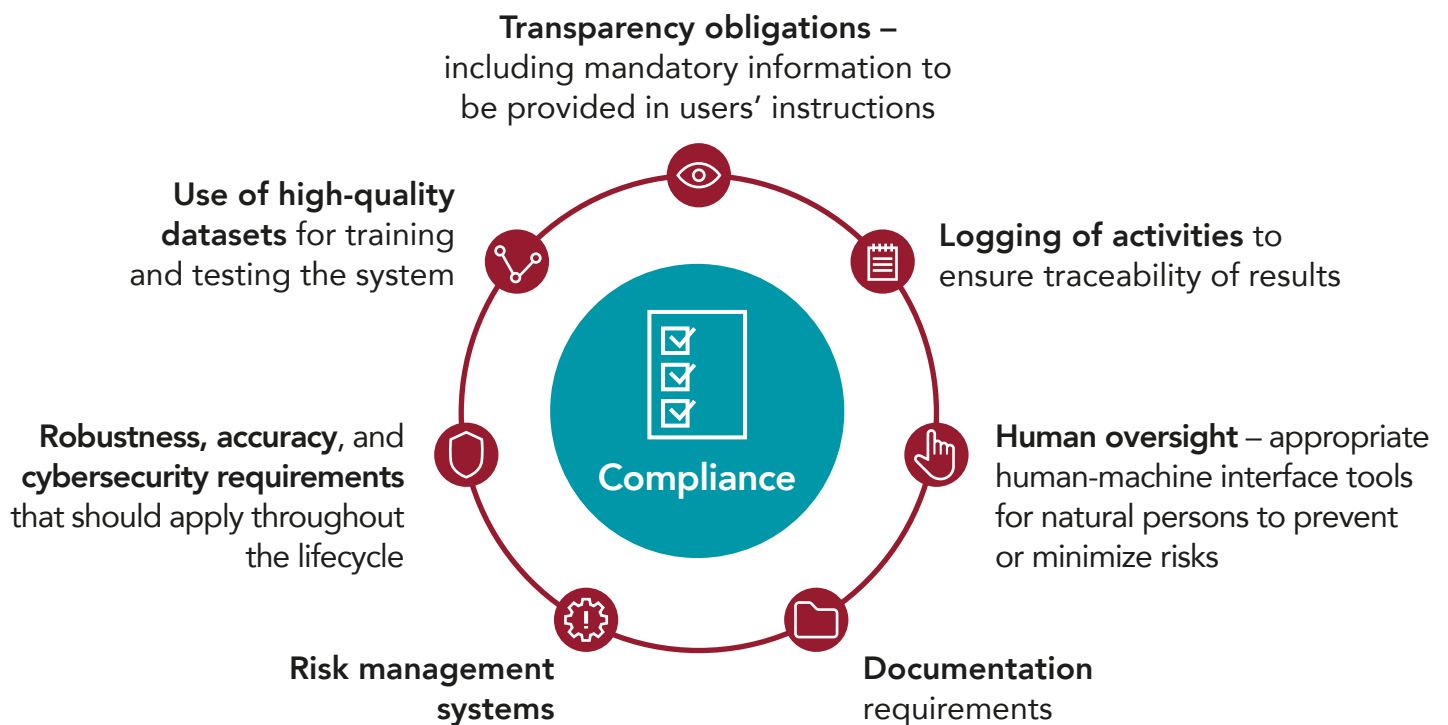
The lists should be **updated by the EU Commission through delegated acts**.



**Specific information requirements for other AI systems** that interact with humans; use emotion recognition or biometric categorization systems; or manipulate content (videos, images, etc.) to generate 'deep fake'.

## EX-ANTE REQUIREMENTS VETTED BY A CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Before the placement of AI systems on the market or their putting into service, high-risk **AI systems should undergo a conformity assessment** to ensure they are in line with the requirements of the Regulation.



### What's the process?

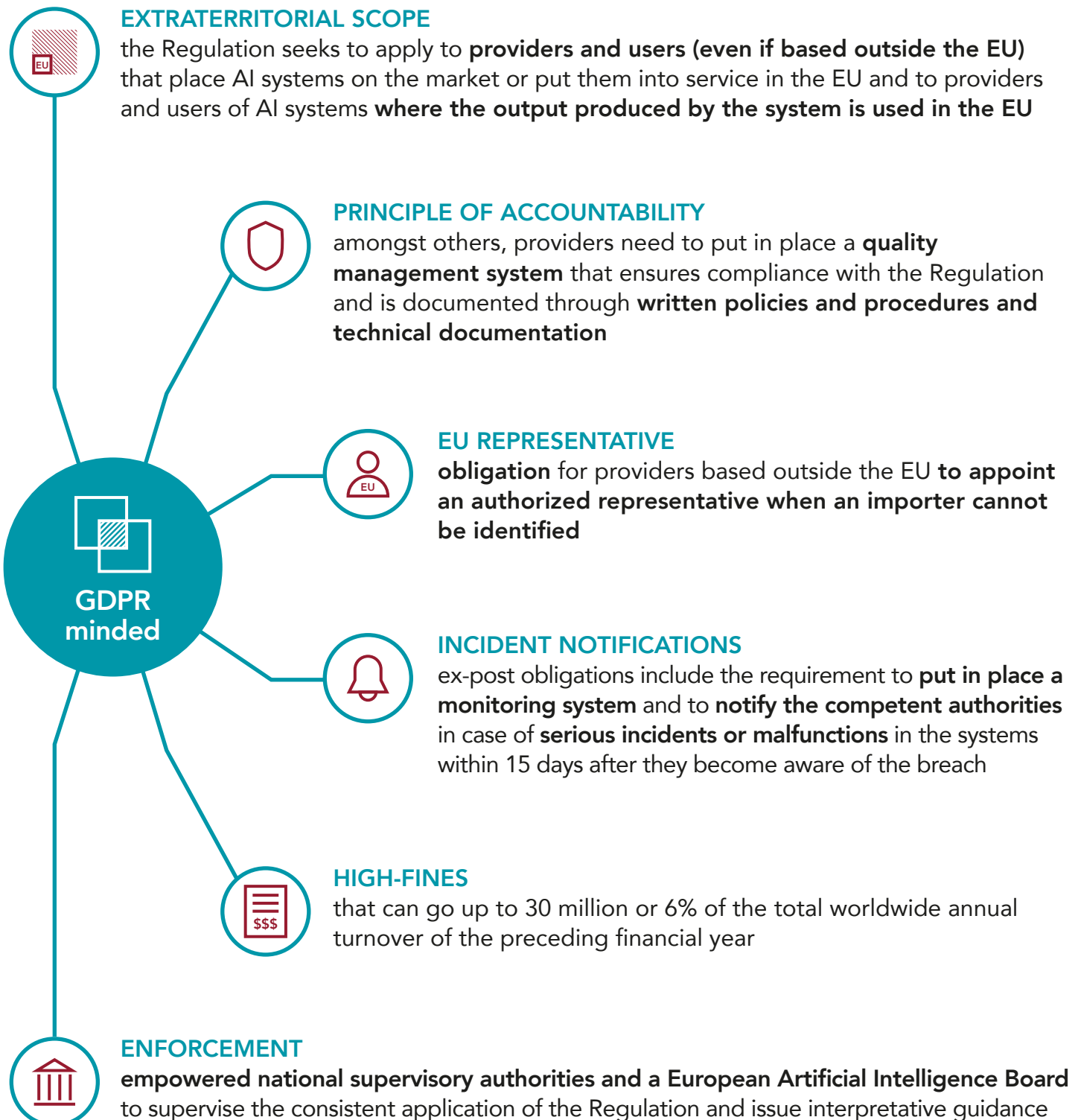


## EX-POST REQUIREMENTS

**Post-market requirements** (monitoring system, reporting of serious incidents and malfunctioning) and surveillance.

## A REGULATION TRAINED WITH GDPR DATA?

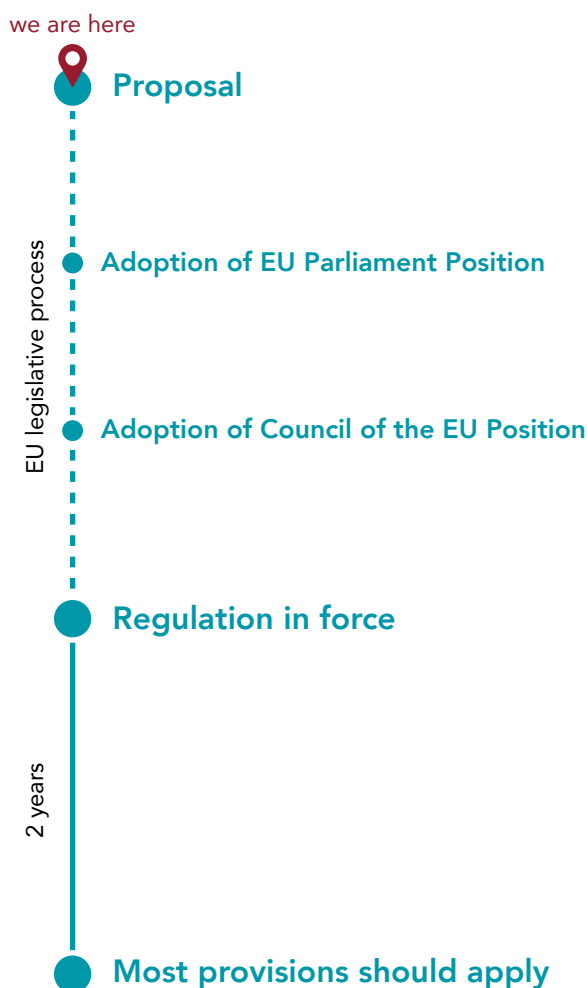
Various elements of the Regulation echo the **GDPR**.



## WHAT COMES NEXT?

The proposal will have to undergo the **EU legislative process**, which might take quite some time and lead to significant changes.

In its current format, **most provisions should apply 2 years after the entry into force** of the Regulation.



### Parallel international developments

#### OECD 2019

"Recommendation of the Council on AI"

#### NATO 2019

"Coherent Implementation Strategy on Emerging and Disruptive Technologies"

#### UNESCO 2020

"Comprehensive global standard-setting instrument to provide AI with a strong ethical basis" (*draft*)

#### COUNCIL OF EUROPE

"Legal framework on AI design, development and application based on Council of Europe standards" (*feasibility study*)

#### G7-led

Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence



The **EU** is shaking the AI ecosystem and stepping in as a **key regulator**. This competes with other 'principles-based' regional approaches, such as the US one.

We will closely follow the developments of the Regulation to help understand how the "AI EU way" will play out.