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LIMITE

# TELECOM

# WORKING PAPER

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# CONTRIBUTION

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Telecommunications and Information Society
Subject:	Artificial Intelligence Act - PT comments Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV (doc. 8115/21)

Delegations will find in annex PT comments on Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV).

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Commission proposal	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
2021/0106 (COD)		
Proposal for a		
<b>REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN</b>		
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL		
LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES		
ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		
(ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND		
AMENDING CERTAIN UNION		
LEGISLATIVE ACTS		
TITLE I		
GENERAL PROVISIONS		

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Article 1		
Subject matter		
This Regulation lays down:		
(a) harmonised rules for the placing on the		
market, the putting into service and the use of		
artificial intelligence systems ('AI systems') in		
the Union;		
(a) prohibitions of certain artificial	(b) prohibitions of certain artificial	
intelligence practices;	intelligence practices;	
(b) specific requirements for high-risk AI	(c) specific requirements for high-risk AI	
systems and obligations for operators of such	systems and obligations for operators of such	
systems;	systems;	

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(c) harmonised transparency rules for AI	(d) harmonised transparency rules for AI
systems intended to interact with natural	systems intended to interact with natural
persons, emotion recognition systems and	persons, including emotion recognition systems
biometric categorisation systems, and AI	and biometric categorisation systems, and AI
systems used to generate or manipulate image,	systems used to generate or manipulate image,
audio or video content;	audio or video content, and automatic decision
	systems/algorithms (credit assignment, social
	benefits, insurances, etc.) that have a
	considerable impact in people's lives;
(d) rules on market monitoring and	(e) rules on market monitoring and
surveillance.	surveillance.
Article 2	
Scope	

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1. This Regulation applies to:	It came to our attention that AI researchers and software developers regularly upload AI models and other AI related materials to repositories, which have a critical and beneficial role in the software ecosystem. Therefore, given the wording of this article there is a risk that those who upload these materials to software repositories (e.g. open-source), or the operators of these repositories, could be viewed as a regulated entity without "placing on the market" or "putting into service" the system in the EU, which might have an impact on research and open-source software innovation on the EU. Consequently, we recommend that the terms
	"placing on the market" and "putting into service" should specifically exclude use of AI systems for internal research and development purposes.
(a) providers placing on the market or	
putting into service AI systems in the Union,	

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irrespective of whether those providers are	
established within the Union or in a third	
country;	
(b) users of AI systems located within the	
Union;	
(c) providers and users of AI systems that	
are located in a third country, where the output	
produced by the system is used in the Union;	
2. For high-risk AI systems that are safety	
components of products or systems, or which	
are themselves products or systems, falling	
within the scope of the following acts, only	
Article 84 of this Regulation shall apply:	

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(a)	Regulation (EC) 300/2008;	
(b)	Regulation (EU) No 167/2013;	
(c)	Regulation (EU) No 168/2013;	
(d)	Directive 2014/90/EU;	
(e)	Directive (EU) 2016/797;	
(f)	Regulation (EU) 2018/858;	
(g)	Regulation (EU) 2018/1139;	
(h)	Regulation (EU) 2019/2144.	

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3. This Regulation shall not apply to AI	
systems developed or used exclusively for	
military purposes.	
4. This Regulation shall not apply to public	
authorities in a third country nor to international	
organisations falling within the scope of this	
Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those	
authorities or organisations use AI systems in	
the framework of international agreements for	
law enforcement and judicial cooperation with	
the Union or with one or more Member States.	
5. This Regulation shall not affect the	
application of the provisions on the liability of	
intermediary service providers set out in	
Chapter II, Section IV of Directive 2000/31/EC	

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of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup>	
[as to be replaced by the corresponding	
provisions of the Digital Services Act].	
Article 3	General remark regarding definitions: the
Definitions	regulation should, where possible, facilitate
	cooperation both at the domestic level (between
	MS) but also at the international level. As such,
	all definitions used should, in so far as possible,
	be compatible with similar definitions used in
	other relevant instruments on AI.
For the purpose of this Regulation, the	We kindly recommend ensuring that the
following definitions apply:	definitions are set in alphabetic order with the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce') (OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1).

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		aim of facilitating its reading, analysis, and application
(1) 'artificial intelligence system' (AI system) means software that is developed with one or more of the techniques and approaches listed in Annex I and can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, generate outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing the environments they interact with;	Ex.1: OECD definition of AI system – a machine-based system that is capable of influencing the environment by producing an output (predictions, recommendations or decisions) for a given set of objectives. It uses machine and/or human-based data and inputs to (i) perceive real and/or virtual environments; (ii) abstract these perceptions into models	application We suggest using the AI definition made by the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence: (ex2) Despite the remarkable effort made by the Commission in this context, we consider that the construction of the concept of 'Artificial intelligence system', as laid down in Article 3(1), deserves some remarks.
	through analysis in an automated manner (e.g., with machine learning), or manually; and (iii) use model inference to formulate options for outcomes. AI systems are designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy.	Starting by noting that the first objective of the proposal is precisely to "ensure that AI systems placed on the Union market and used are safe and comply with existing legislation on fundamental rights and Union values", the concrete definition of what is meant by

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Important: In order to guarantee that your comments appear accurately, please do not modify the table format by adding/removing/adjusting/merging/splitting cells and rows. This would hinder the consolidation of your comments. When adding new provisions, please use the free rows provided for this purpose between the provisions. You can add multiple provisions in one row, if necessary, but do not add or remove rows. For drafting suggestions (2nd column), please copy the relevant sentence or sentences from a given paragraph or point into the second column and add or remove text. Please do not use track changes, but highlight your additions in yellow or use strikethrough to indicate deletions. You do not need to copy entire paragraphs or points to indicate your changes, copying and modifying the relevant sentences is sufficient. For comments on specific provisions, please insert your remarks in the 3rd column in the relevant row. If you wish to make general comments on the entire proposal, please do so in the row containing the title of the proposal (in the 3rd column).

Ex2.: The definition proposed by the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence: Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to systems that display intelligent behaviour by analysing their environment and taking actions – with some degree of autonomy – to achieve specific goals. AI-based systems can be purely software-based, acting in the virtual world (e.g. voice assistants, image analysis software, search engines, speech and face recognition systems) or AI can be embedded in hardware devices (e.g. advanced robots, autonomous cars, drones or Internet of Things applications).

"Artificial Intelligence" plays a central role as it is the basis for the specific definition of all normative solutions included in the Proposal. Based on this premise, the solution adopted in the Proposal - which is based on the concept of "Artificial Intelligence System" - should adequately reflect the concern, expressed in Recital 6, according to which the definition to be adopted " $(\dots)$  should be clearly defined to ensure legal certainty, while providing the flexibility to accommodate future technological developments [and] (...) be based on the key functional characteristics of the software, in particular the ability, for a given set of humandefined objectives, to generate outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions which influence the environment with

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which the system interacts, be it in a physical or
digital dimension."
Considering the architecture built on the basis of
Article 3(1) and its dynamic interaction with
Annex I, we are not convinced that these
conditions have been effectively achieved.
By referring to the "techniques and approaches
listed in Annex I", the definition relies on the
accuracy of the list inserted therein. The
problem is, in our view, that both provisions
considered, we would have an absurdly vague
definition: if the specific purpose of Annex I
was to complete the definition by specifying
which techniques and approaches constitute
techniques and approaches in the field of
artificial intelligence, it completely misses the
point by enabling the inclusion of practically all

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computational techniques and approaches
computational techniques and approaches
(machine learning, inductive and deductive
logic, and statistical approaches). Since the title
of Annex I refers to "Artificial Intelligence
Techniques and Approaches," it could be
assumed that the definition of, for example,
'logic-based approaches' is limited to logic-
based approaches to artificial intelligence.
However, as we have indicated above, since
'artificial intelligence' is defined as any
algorithm which uses the techniques listed in
Annex I, this specification has become circular
and is therefore not a specification at all.
Given the paramount importance of this
definition and the inherent need for it to be
technically robust enough to confer a degree of
legal certainty compatible with the legal

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		principles and values to be guaranteed by the proposed framework, it will be essential, we believe, to rethink this definition. The possible solution will be to carry out a comparative study of the definitions already advanced in the various fora which best takes into account these requirements.
<ul> <li>(1) 'provider' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body that develops an AI system or that has an AI system developed with a view to placing it on the market or putting it into service under its own name or trademark, whether for payment or free of charge;</li> </ul>	(42) 'provider' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body that develops an AI system or that has an AI system developed with a view to placing it on the market or putting it into service under its own name or trademark, whether for payment or free of charge;	This notion appears to consider that all AI systems are developed as a stand-alone product or service and then "placed on the market"/ "put into service". Whereas the AI ecosystem is very diverse and there are many ways AI systems are developed and deployed, and there is almost never a singular entity or person that develops an AI system. AI systems are the result of numerous entities building on top of others' efforts, for

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example it may start by using open-source
repositories created by several contributors and
the resulting model might then be shared under
an open-source licence for others to build on.
Therefore, we should ask ourselves "who among
all the contributors "develops an AI system?" It
is of paramount importance to consider the range
of developers, researchers, and innovators that
make up the open-source community, which has
been crucial to advancing the state-of-the-art of
AI development.
We need a more nuanced taxonomy to identify
the relevant participants in the AI ecosystem
and allocate the appropriate responsibilities and

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	obligations to each one rather than a definition
	of "provider" that risks treating all contributions
	big and small to the same burdensome
	regulatory standards irrespective of their nature
	and role. Please consider correcting this small
	typo.
(3) 'small-scale provider' means a provider	
that is a micro or small enterprise within the	
meaning of Commission Recommendation	
2003/361/EC <sup>2</sup> ;	
(4) 'user' means any natural or legal person,	
public authority, agency or other body using an	
AI system under its authority, except where the	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

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AI system is used in the course of a personal	
non-professional activity;	
(5) 'authorised representative' means any	
natural or legal person established in the Union	
who has received a written mandate from a	
provider of an AI system to, respectively,	
perform and carry out on its behalf the	
obligations and procedures established by this	
Regulation;	
(6) 'importer' means any natural or legal	
person established in the Union that places on	
the market or puts into service an AI system that	
bears the name or trademark of a natural or legal	
person established outside the Union;	

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<ul> <li>(7) 'distributor' means any natural or legal</li> <li>person in the supply chain, other than the</li> <li>provider or the importer, that makes an AI</li> <li>system available on the Union market without</li> <li>affecting its properties;</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>(8) 'operator' means the provider, the user,</li><li>the authorised representative, the importer and</li><li>the distributor;</li></ul>	
<ul><li>(9) 'placing on the market' means the first making available of an AI system on the Union market;</li></ul>	
<ul><li>(10) 'making available on the market' means any supply of an AI system for distribution or use on the Union market in the course of a</li></ul>	

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commercial activity, whether in return for	
payment or free of charge;	
(11) 'putting into service' means the supply	
of an AI system for first use directly to the user	
or for own use on the Union market for its	
intended purpose;	
(12) 'intended purpose' means the use for	
which an AI system is intended by the provider,	
including the specific context and conditions of	
use, as specified in the information supplied by	
the provider in the instructions for use,	
promotional or sales materials and statements,	
as well as in the technical documentation;	

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(13) 'reasonably foreseeable misuse' means	
the use of an AI system in a way that is not in	
accordance with its intended purpose, but which	
may result from reasonably foreseeable human	
behaviour or interaction with other systems;	
(14) 'safety component of a product or	
system' means a component of a product or of a	
system which fulfils a safety function for that	
product or system or the failure or	
malfunctioning of which endangers the health	
and safety of persons or property;	
(15) 'instructions for use' means the	We propose to clarify the definition
information provided by the provider to inform	"instructions for use" given the fact that we
the user of in particular an AI system's intended	believe that this definition creates legal
purpose and proper use, inclusive of the specific	uncertainty regarding its scope. The

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geographical, behavioural or functional setting	"instructions for use" appear to be only
within which the high-risk AI system is	applicable to "high risk AI" systems when these
intended to be used;	are useful and desirable for all AI systems as
	they are for other types of software.
(16) 'recall of an AI system' means any	
measure aimed at achieving the return to the	
provider of an AI system made available to	
users;	
(17) 'withdrawal of an AI system' means any	
measure aimed at preventing the distribution,	
display and offer of an AI system;	
(18) 'performance of an AI system' means	
the ability of an AI system to achieve its	
intended purpose;	

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(19) 'notifying authority' means the national	
authority responsible for setting up and carrying	
out the necessary procedures for the assessment,	
designation and notification of conformity	
assessment bodies and for their monitoring;	
(20) 'conformity assessment' means the	
process of verifying whether the requirements	
set out in Title III, Chapter 2 of this Regulation	
relating to an AI system have been fulfilled;	
(21) 'conformity assessment body' means a	
body that performs third-party conformity	
assessment activities, including testing,	
certification and inspection;	

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(22) 'notified body' means a conformity	
assessment body designated in accordance with	
this Regulation and other relevant Union	
harmonisation legislation;	
(23) 'substantial modification' means a	We believe this term needs further clarification.
change to the AI system following its placing on	
the market or putting into service which affects	
the compliance of the AI system with the	
requirements set out in Title III, Chapter 2 of	
this Regulation or results in a modification to	
the intended purpose for which the AI system	
has been assessed;	
(24) 'CE marking of conformity' (CE	
marking) means a marking by which a provider	
indicates that an AI system is in conformity with	

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the requirements set out in Title III, Chapter 2 of	
this Regulation and other applicable Union	
legislation harmonising the conditions for the	
marketing of products ('Union harmonisation	
legislation') providing for its affixing;	
(25) 'post-market monitoring' means all	
activities carried out by providers of AI systems	
to proactively collect and review experience	
gained from the use of AI systems they place on	
the market or put into service for the purpose of	
identifying any need to immediately apply any	
necessary corrective or preventive actions;	
(26) 'market surveillance authority' means	
the national authority carrying out the activities	

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and taking the measures pursuant to Regulation	
(EU) 2019/1020;	
(27) 'harmonised standard' means a	
European standard as defined in Article 2(1)(c)	
of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;	
(28) 'common specifications' means a	
document, other than a standard, containing	
technical solutions providing a means to,	
comply with certain requirements and	
obligations established under this Regulation;	
(29) 'training data' means data used for	
training an AI system through fitting its	
learnable parameters, including the weights of a	
neural network;	

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(30) 'validation data' means data used for	
providing an evaluation of the trained AI system	
and for tuning its non-learnable parameters and	
its learning process, among other things, in	
order to prevent overfitting; whereas the	
validation dataset can be a separate dataset or	
part of the training dataset, either as a fixed or	
variable split;	
(31) 'testing data' means data used for	
providing an independent evaluation of the	
trained and validated AI system in order to	
confirm the expected performance of that	
system before its placing on the market or	
putting into service;	

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(32) 'input data' means data provided to or	
directly acquired by an AI system on the basis	
of which the system produces an output;	
(33) 'biometric data' means personal data	
resulting from specific technical processing	
relating to the physical, physiological or	
behavioural characteristics of a natural person,	
which allow or confirm the unique identification	
of that natural person, such as facial images or	
dactyloscopic data;	
(34) 'emotion recognition system' means an	
AI system for the purpose of identifying or	
inferring emotions or intentions of natural	
persons on the basis of their biometric data;	

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<ul> <li>(35) 'biometric categorisation system' means an AI system for the purpose of assigning natural persons to specific categories, such as sex, age, hair colour, eye colour, tattoos, ethnic origin or sexual or political orientation, on the basis of their biometric data;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>(36) 'remote biometric identification system'</li></ul>	In our opinion, it is also unclear the scope of this
means an AI system for the purpose of	definition. The use of this system can pose risks
identifying natural persons at a distance through	to fundamental rights but can also have positive
the comparison of a person's biometric data	social benefits, such as monitor health and safety.
with the biometric data contained in a reference	Consequently, we recommend clarifying certain
database, and without prior knowledge of the	aspects to enable positive uses of this system.
user of the AI system whether the person will be	Further, it is not understandable the meaning of
present and can be identified ;	identifying natural persons "at a distance",

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especially taking into account that high risk uses
of remote biometric identification cover, not
only "real-time" but also "post" identification,
and so it raises the doubt as how can the
identification be made "after the fact" in any
other way other than "at a distance". It seems
that the intention was to cover mass surveillance
"where "many people are being screened
simultaneously" but the language should be
clarified to reflect that intent. Otherwise,
commonplace AI systems that identify natural
persons at a distance such as smartphones used
to identify friends in photos are also regulated
under this provision. Moreover, it is also not
clear the intention behind the exclusion from the
definition "where the "user of the AI system"
has "prior knowledgewhether the person will

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be present and can be identified." For example,
consumers might use their smartphone's AI to
find in their photos the faces of family and
friends that they trained their device to
recognise. In that example, it is unclear who the
user of the AI system is. If the consumers are
users, they arguably have "prior knowledge"
whether the individuals in their contacts or their
photo album can be identified by the device. But
if the "user of the AI system" is the smartphone
or software vendor that designed the AI system
for the device, would they have prior
knowledge? The language of this article should
be clarified in order to not prevent common and
beneficial uses of AI to which people would be
willing to consent, if given the appropriate
opportunity."

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(37) ''real-time' remote biometric	
identification system' means a remote biometric	
identification system whereby the capturing of	
biometric data, the comparison and the	
identification all occur without a significant	
delay. This comprises not only instant	
identification, but also limited short delays in	
order to avoid circumvention.	
(38) "post' remote biometric identification	
system' means a remote biometric identification	
system other than a 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification system;	

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(39) 'publicly accessible space' means any		
physical place accessible to the public,		
regardless of whether certain conditions for		
access may apply;		
(40) 'law enforcement authority' means:		
(a) any public authority competent for the		
prevention, investigation, detection or		
prosecution of criminal offences or the		
execution of criminal penalties, including the		
safeguarding against and the prevention of		
threats to public security; or		
(b) any other body or entity entrusted by	(b <mark>) any <u>national security</u> and intelligence</mark>	In order to prevent loopholes undermining the
Member State law to exercise public authority	agency or other body or entity entrusted by	prohibition on real-time remote biometric

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and public powers for the purposes of the	Member State law to exercise public authority	identification, the use of AI systems by national
prevention, investigation, detection or	and public powers for the purposes of the	security and intelligence agencies should be
prosecution of criminal offences or the	prevention, investigation, detection or	specifically included in this provision.
execution of criminal penalties, including the	prosecution of criminal offences or the	
safeguarding against and the prevention of	execution of criminal penalties, including the	
threats to public security;	safeguarding against and the prevention of	
	threats to public security;	
(41) 'law enforcement' means activities		
carried out by law enforcement authorities for		
the prevention, investigation, detection or		
prosecution of criminal offences or the		
execution of criminal penalties, including the		
safeguarding against and the prevention of		
threats to public security;		

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(42) 'national supervisory authority' means	
the authority to which a Member State assigns	
the responsibility for the implementation and	
application of this Regulation, for coordinating	
the activities entrusted to that Member State, for	
acting as the single contact point for the	
Commission, and for representing the Member	
State at the European Artificial Intelligence	
Board;	
(43) 'national competent authority' means the	
national supervisory authority, the notifying	
authority and the market surveillance authority;	
(44) 'serious incident' means any incident	
that directly or indirectly leads, might have led	
or might lead to any of the following:	

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(a) the death of a person or serious damage		
to a person's health, to property or the		
environment,		
(b) a serious and irreversible disruption of		
the management and operation of critical		
infrastructure.		
	"Personal data" means any information relating	We propose to include a definition of "personal
	to an identified or identifiable natural person	data" in line with the Regulation (EU) 2017/679
	('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is	of the European Parliament and of the Council
	one who can be identified, directly or indirectly,	of 27 April 2016, on the protection of natural
	in particular by reference to an identifier such as	persons with regard to the processing of
	a name, an identification number, location data,	personal data and on the free movement of such
	an online identifier or to one or more factors	data (General Data Protection Regulation) given
	specific to the physical, physiological, genetic,	the fact that this concept is used several times in

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	mental, economic, cultural or social identity of	the proposed text and that is included in the text
	that natural person.	a definition of "biometric data".
Article 4		
Amendments to Annex I		
The Commission is empowered to adopt		
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to		
amend the list of techniques and approaches		
listed in Annex I, in order to update that list to		
market and technological developments on the		
basis of characteristics that are similar to the		
techniques and approaches listed therein.		
TITLE II		
PROHIBITED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		
PRACTICES		
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Article 5	
1.       The following artificial intelligence         practices shall be prohibited:	
<ul> <li>(a) the placing on the market, putting into service or use of an AI system that deploys subliminal techniques beyond a person's consciousness in order to materially distort a person's behaviour in a manner that causes or is</li> </ul>	
likely to cause that person or another person physical or psychological harm;	
<ul><li>(b) the placing on the market, putting into service or use of an AI system that exploits any of the vulnerabilities of a specific group of</li></ul>	

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persons due to their age, physical or mental	
disability, in order to materially distort the	
behaviour of a person pertaining to that group in	
a manner that causes or is likely to cause that	
person or another person physical or	
psychological harm;	
(c) the placing on the market, putting into	
service or use of AI systems by public	
authorities or on their behalf for the evaluation	
or classification of the trustworthiness of natural	
persons over a certain period of time based on	
their social behaviour or known or predicted	
personal or personality characteristics, with the	
social score leading to either or both of the	
following:	

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(i) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of	
certain natural persons or whole groups thereof	
in social contexts which are unrelated to the	
contexts in which the data was originally	
generated or collected;	
(ii) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of	
certain natural persons or whole groups thereof	
that is unjustified or disproportionate to their	
social behaviour or its gravity;	
(d) the use of 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification systems in publicly accessible	
spaces for the purpose of law enforcement,	
unless and in as far as such use is strictly	
necessary for one of the following objectives:	

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(i) the targeted search for specific potential	
victims of crime, including missing children;	
(ii) the prevention of a specific, substantial	
and imminent threat to the life or physical safety	
of natural persons or of a terrorist attack;	
(iii) the detection, localisation, identification	
or prosecution of a perpetrator or suspect of a	
criminal offence referred to in Article 2(2) of	
Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA <sup>3</sup>	
and punishable in the Member State concerned	
by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1).

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

maximum period of at least three years, as	
determined by the law of that Member State.	
2. The use of 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification systems in publicly accessible	
spaces for the purpose of law enforcement for	
any of the objectives referred to in paragraph 1	
point d) shall take into account the following	
elements:	
(a) the nature of the situation giving rise to	
the possible use, in particular the seriousness,	
probability and scale of the harm caused in the	
absence of the use of the system;	
(b) the consequences of the use of the	
system for the rights and freedoms of all persons	

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concerned, in particular the seriousness,	
probability and scale of those consequences.	
In addition, the use of 'real-time' remote	
biometric identification systems in publicly	
accessible spaces for the purpose of law	
enforcement for any of the objectives referred to	
in paragraph 1 point d) shall comply with	
necessary and proportionate safeguards and	
conditions in relation to the use, in particular as	
regards the temporal, geographic and personal	
limitations.	
3. As regards paragraphs 1, point (d) and 2,	
each individual use for the purpose of law	
enforcement of a 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification system in publicly accessible	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

spaces shall be subject to a prior authorisation	
granted by a judicial authority or by an	
independent administrative authority of the	
Member State in which the use is to take place,	
issued upon a reasoned request and in	
accordance with the detailed rules of national	
law referred to in paragraph 4. However, in a	
duly justified situation of urgency, the use of the	
system may be commenced without an	
authorisation and the authorisation may be	
requested only during or after the use.	
The competent judicial or administrative	
authority shall only grant the authorisation	
where it is satisfied, based on objective evidence	
or clear indications presented to it, that the use	
of the 'real-time' remote biometric	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

identification system at issue is necessary for	
and proportionate to achieving one of the	
objectives specified in paragraph 1, point (d), as	
identified in the request. In deciding on the	
request, the competent judicial or administrative	
authority shall take into account the elements	
referred to in paragraph 2.	
4. A Member State may decide to provide	
for the possibility to fully or partially authorise	
the use of 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification systems in publicly accessible	
spaces for the purpose of law enforcement	
within the limits and under the conditions listed	
in paragraphs 1, point (d), 2 and 3. That	
Member State shall lay down in its national law	
the necessary detailed rules for the request,	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

issuance and exercise of, as well as supervision	
relating to, the authorisations referred to in	
paragraph 3. Those rules shall also specify in	
respect of which of the objectives listed in	
paragraph 1, point (d), including which of the	
criminal offences referred to in point (iii)	
thereof, the competent authorities may be	
authorised to use those systems for the purpose	
of law enforcement.	
TITLE III	
HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS	
Chapter 1	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

CLASSIFICATION OF AI SYSTEMS AS	
HIGH-RISK	
Article 6	
Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	
1. Irrespective of whether an AI system is	
placed on the market or put into service	
independently from the products referred to in	
points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be	
considered high-risk where both of the	
following conditions are fulfilled:	
(a) the AI system is intended to be used as a	
safety component of a product, or is itself a	
product, covered by the Union harmonisation	
legislation listed in Annex II;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(b) the product whose safety component is	
the AI system, or the AI system itself as a	
product, is required to undergo a third-party	
conformity assessment with a view to the	
placing on the market or putting into service of	
that product pursuant to the Union	
harmonisation legislation listed in Annex II.	
2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems	
referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred	
to in Annex III shall also be considered high-	
risk.	
Article 7	
Amendments to Annex III	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt	As it now stands, the regulation only allows the
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	inclusion of new high-risk AI systems if they fall
update the list in Annex III by adding high-risk	update the list in Annex III by adding high-risk AI	under any of the eight listed areas and are deemed
AI systems where both of the following	systems where both of the following conditions are	to pose at least as great a risk (to health and safety
conditions are fulfilled:	fulfilled:	or adverse impact on fundamental rights) as
		systems already in Annex III. In our opinion,
		while the eight domains listed seem broad
		enough, there is a real possibility that they are
		unable to exhaust the range of domains within
		which AI systems may have significant impacts
		on the individual's lives in the future. AI
		systems' use in various other domains could raise
		significant additional risks that are not
		sufficiently encompassed in these eight risk areas
		(one example: AI-based personal digital
		assistants which could be used to give individuals
		important financial, legal, or medical advice with

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(a) the AI systems are intended to be used in any of the areas listed in points 1 to 8 of Annex III;	(a) the AI systems are intended to be used in any of the areas listed in points 1 to 8 of Annex III;	significant consequences for health and safety, and do not appear to be covered by the current risk categories). There is also the natural and rapid evolution of these systems, a reality which in itself makes the extent of its impacts very difficult to anticipate.
(b) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the	(b) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the	
<ul><li>(b) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the health and safety, or a risk of adverse impact on fundamental rights, that is, in respect of its severity and probability of occurrence,</li></ul>	(b) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the health and safety, or a risk of adverse impact on fundamental rights, that is, in respect of its severity and probability of occurrence, equivalent	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

equivalent to or greater than the risk of harm or	to or greater than the risk of harm or of adverse	
of adverse impact posed by the high-risk AI	impact posed by the high-risk AI systems already	
systems already referred to in Annex III.	referred to in Annex III	
2. When assessing for the purposes of		
paragraph 1 whether an AI system poses a risk		
of harm to the health and safety or a risk of		
adverse impact on fundamental rights that is		
equivalent to or greater than the risk of harm		
posed by the high-risk AI systems already		
referred to in Annex III, the Commission shall		
take into account the following criteria:		
(a) the intended purpose of the AI system;		
(b) the extent to which an AI system has		
been used or is likely to be used;		

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(c)the extent to which the use of an AIsystem has already caused harm to the healthand safety or adverse impact on the fundamentalrights or has given rise to significant concerns inrelation to the materialisation of such harm oradverse impact, as demonstrated by reports ordocumented allegations submitted to national	
system has already caused harm to the health and safety or adverse impact on the fundamental rights or has given rise to significant concerns in relation to the materialisation of such harm or adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
and safety or adverse impact on the fundamental rights or has given rise to significant concerns in relation to the materialisation of such harm or adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
rights or has given rise to significant concerns in relation to the materialisation of such harm or adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
relation to the materialisation of such harm or adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
documented allegations submitted to national	
documented anegations submitted to national	
competent authorities;	
(d) the potential extent of such harm or such	
adverse impact, in particular in terms of its	
intensity and its ability to affect a plurality of	
persons;	
(e) the extent to which potentially harmed or	
adversely impacted persons are dependent on	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

the outcome produced with an AI system, in	
particular because for practical or legal reasons	
it is not reasonably possible to opt-out from that	
outcome;	
(f) the extent to which potentially harmed or	
adversely impacted persons are in a vulnerable	
position in relation to the user of an AI system,	
in particular due to an imbalance of power,	
knowledge, economic or social circumstances,	
or age;	
(g) the extent to which the outcome	
produced with an AI system is easily reversible,	
whereby outcomes having an impact on the	
health or safety of persons shall not be	
considered as easily reversible;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(h) the extent to which existing Union	
legislation provides for:	
(i) effective measures of redress in relation	
to the risks posed by an AI system, with the	
exclusion of claims for damages;	
(ii) effective measures to prevent or	
substantially minimise those risks.	
Chapter 2	
REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-RISK AI	
SYSTEMS	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Article 8	
Compliance with the requirements	
1. High-risk AI systems shall comply with	
the requirements established in this Chapter.	
2. The intended purpose of the high-risk AI	
system and the risk management system referred	
to in Article 9 shall be taken into account when	
ensuring compliance with those requirements.	
Article 9	As a general comment, we believe that the risks
Risk management system	this article intends to address with the recitals,
	that explicitly state the importance of addressing
	risks to health, safety, and fundamental rights,
	should be more harmonized. Furthermore, we

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consider to be of paramount importance to be
consider to be of paramount importance to be
very clear on the types of risks we are attempting
to address and define clear procedures to help
guide providers, developers, etc through the risk
assessment process.
Additionally, it is important to stress out the need
to define the concept "lifecycle", which is used
in this article, as well as in several others. The
undefinition of this concept will create legal
uncertainty and confusion. Moreover, and as
referred above AI products/systems are generally
created by several contributors and usually using
open-source technologies and as so it is
necessary to define how the risks in these cases
will be managed, e.g. will the person who used

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

the open-source materials be responsible/liablefor the materials used? Or will be the person who
created the open-source material?
Finally, considering the principles of the New
Legislative Framework it seems that AI system
providers will carry most obligations and
requirements established in the proposed
Regulation.
Nevertheless, it is important to keep in mind
that many obligations and requirements can only
be managed, in practice, by the user (who
controls the AI system and its use). Even if a
provider complies with all its obligations and
requirements it cannot foresee all potential uses
of the system

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

1. A risk management system shall be	
established, implemented, documented and	
maintained in relation to high-risk AI systems.	
2. The risk management system shall	
consist of a continuous iterative process run	
throughout the entire lifecycle of a high-risk AI	
system, requiring regular systematic updating. It	
shall comprise the following steps:	
(a) identification and analysis of the known	
and foreseeable risks associated with each high-	
risk AI system;	
(b) estimation and evaluation of the risks	
that may emerge when the high-risk AI system	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

is used in accordance with its intended purpose		
and under conditions of reasonably foreseeable		
misuse;		
	(c) evaluation of broader societal harms,	While most risks from AI technology can be
	beyond risks to health and safety or	thought of as the potential for harms to an
	fundamental rights;	individual's health and safety or of adverse
		impact on their fundamental rights, AI may also
		cause significant harm, on a societal level (for
		example, a digital personal assistant could be
		used to promote certain products, services, or
		even ideologies well above others, with the
		potential to contribute to substantial and
		potentially harmful shifts in our markets,
		democracies, and information ecosystems).
		However, the impacts on individual health,
		safety, or fundamental rights may be difficult to
		determine. Adding an extra step to this risk

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	management system requiring evaluation of
	broader societal harms from AI systems would
	ensure that these risks are duly assessed by the
	providers of AI systems.
(c) evaluation of other possibly arising risks	
based on the analysis of data gathered from the	
post-market monitoring system referred to in	
Article 61;	
(d) adoption of suitable risk management	
measures in accordance with the provisions of	
the following paragraphs.	
3. The risk management measures referred	
to in paragraph 2, point (d) shall give due	
consideration to the effects and possible	
interactions resulting from the combined	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

application of the requirements set out in this Chapter 2. They shall take into account the generally acknowledged state of the art, including as reflected in relevant harmonised standards or common specifications.	
4. The risk management measures referred to in paragraph 2, point (d) shall be such that any residual risk associated with each hazard as well as the overall residual risk of the high-risk AI systems is judged acceptable, provided that the high-risk AI system is used in accordance with its intended purpose or under conditions of reasonably foreseeable misuse. Those residual risks shall be communicated to the user.	It is established that mitigation should be used until the "overall residual risk of the high-risk AI system is judged acceptable", once again, is not clear what it means "acceptable". Therefore, we consider it is necessary to develop best practices and standards to define these concepts in the proposed regulation.

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

In identifying the most appropriate risk	
management measures, the following shall be	
ensured:	
(a) elimination or reduction of risks as far as	
possible through adequate design and	
development;	
(b) where appropriate, implementation of	
adequate mitigation and control measures in	
relation to risks that cannot be eliminated;	
(c) provision of adequate information	
pursuant to Article 13, in particular as regards	
the risks referred to in paragraph 2, point (b) of	
this Article, and, where appropriate, training to	
users.	

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

In eliminating or reducing risks related to the use of the high-risk AI system, due consideration shall be given to the technical knowledge, experience, education, training to be expected by the user and the environment in which the system is intended to be used.	
5. High-risk AI systems shall be tested for the purposes of identifying the most appropriate risk management measures. Testing shall ensure that high-risk AI systems perform consistently for their intended purpose and they are in compliance with the requirements set out in this Chapter.	This number covers "testing procedures" but it is not clear which type of testing they are referring to. The lack of specification will create misunderstandings, legal uncertainty, and confusion. There are several types of test procedures, such as, unit tests, integration tests, performance tests, operational tests, etc. These tests are of paramount importance and its use will help to mitigate the risks.

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	Hence, we suggest adding an article to regulate the test phase of AI solutions in order to mitigate the risks of AI. Additionally, we also propose to mention technics such as Explainable Artificial
	Intelligence (XAI), referred in the EC Communication regarding Artificial Intelligence for Europe. The use of these technics should be encouraged given the fact that these can help debugging and auditing activities.
	A new article is proposed further in this document
6. Testing procedures shall be suitable to achieve the intended purpose of the AI system	It is not explained what it means to be "suitable"           and due to the fact, there are no best practices or

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

and do not need to go beyond what is necessary	standards, as there are for instance for data
to achieve that purpose.	protection, the use of these terms will create
	legal uncertainty and as so we recommend to
	develop standards and best practices to define
	these concepts.
	This number covers "testing procedures" but it is
	not clear which type of testing they are referring
	to. The lack of specification will create
	misunderstandings, legal uncertainty, and
	confusion. There are several types of test
	procedures, such as, unit tests, integration tests,
	performance tests, operational tests, etc. These
	tests are of paramount importance and its use will
	help to mitigate the risks.
	Hence, we suggest adding an article to regulate
	the test phase of AI solutions in order to mitigate

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	the risks of AI. Additionally, we also propose to mention technics such as Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), referred in the EC Communication regarding Artificial Intelligence for Europe. The use of these technics should be encouraged given the fact that these can help debugging and auditing activities.
	A new article is proposed further in this document
7. The testing of the high-risk AI systems shall be performed, as appropriate, at any point in time throughout the development process, and, in any event, prior to the placing on the market or the putting into service. Testing shall	This number covers "testing procedures" but it is not clear which type of testing they are referring to. The lack of specification will create misunderstandings, legal uncertainty, and confusion. There are several types of test

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

be made against preliminarily defined metrics	procedures, such as, unit tests, integration tests,
and probabilistic thresholds that are appropriate	performance tests, operational tests, etc. These
to the intended purpose of the high-risk AI	tests are of paramount importance and its use will
system.	help to mitigate the risks.
	Hence, we suggest adding an article to regulate
	the test phase of AI solutions in order to
	mitigate the risks of AI. Additionally, we also
	propose to mention technics such as Explainable
	Artificial Intelligence (XAI), referred in the EC
	Communication regarding Artificial Intelligence
	for Europe. The use of these technics should be
	encouraged given the fact that these can help
	debugging and auditing activities.
	A new article is proposed further in this
	document

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

8. When implementing the risk management system described in paragraphs 1 to 7, specific consideration shall be given to whether the high-risk AI system is likely to be accessed by or have an impact on children.		
<ul> <li>9. For credit institutions regulated by</li> <li>Directive 2013/36/EU, the aspects described in paragraphs 1 to 8 shall be part of the risk</li> <li>management procedures established by those institutions pursuant to Article 74 of that</li> <li>Directive.</li> </ul>		
	10. Appropriate meaningful explanations shall apply for the development of high-risk AI systems in order to increase the user benefit, the social acceptance, the assisting with audits for compliance with regulations, and system	We propose to mention technics such as Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), referred in the EC Communication regarding Artificial Intelligence for Europe . The use of these technics should be encouraged given the

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	debugging, and the support of field testing	fact that these can help the debugging and
	reerred in to Article XX (new proposed article	auditing activities previous to the deployment
	futher in this document)	and need for human oversight.
Article 10		General remark: In our opinion, the repeated use
Data and data governance		of the term "appropriate" in several provisions of
		this Article may result in excessive imprecisions
		and legal uncertainty: in paragraphs 2 and 6
		( <i>appropriate</i> data governance), in paragraph 3
		( <i>appropriate</i> statistical properties) and in
		paragraph 5 ( <i>appropriate</i> safeguards for the
		fundamental rights and freedoms of natural
		persons). For example, it is very difficult to know
		particularly what constitutes an "adequate"
		statistical property: does this require the data to be
		a representative sample of the entire population, or
		only of the potential ad hoc groups that may be
		subjected to the AI system's analysis? This

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	decision is thus left to the respective provider,
	who will thus make the realisation as he sees fit.
1. High-risk AI systems which make use of	
techniques involving the training of models with	
data shall be developed on the basis of training,	
validation and testing data sets that meet the	
quality criteria referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5.	
2. Training, validation and testing data sets	
shall be subject to appropriate data governance	
and management practices. Those practices shall	
concern in particular,	
(a) the relevant design choices;	
(b) data collection;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(c) relevant data preparation processing	
operations, such as annotation, labelling,	
cleaning, enrichment and aggregation;	
(d) the formulation of relevant assumptions,	
notably with respect to the information that the	
data are supposed to measure and represent;	
(e) a prior assessment of the availability,	
quantity and suitability of the data sets that are	
needed;	
(f) examination in view of possible biases;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(g) the identification of any possible data		
gaps or shortcomings, and how those gaps and		
shortcomings can be addressed.		
3. Training, validation and testing data sets	Training, validation and testing data sets shall	The entire data collection and data management
shall be relevant, representative, free of errors	be relevant, representative, free of errors and	process may include access to old data that did
and complete. They shall have the appropriate	complete. They shall have the appropriate	not pass quality criteria such as those required in
statistical properties, including, where	statistical properties, including, where	this proposed article, which does not mean that
applicable, as regards the persons or groups of	applicable, as regards the persons or groups of	they have no value at all. So, concepts such as
persons on which the high-risk AI system is	persons on which the high-risk AI system is	data relevance, representativeness, freedom of
intended to be used. These characteristics of the	intended to be used, as well as, the appropriate	errors and completeness should be better
data sets may be met at the level of individual	statistical properties to be included as the	defined or avoided at all. On the other hand, the
data sets or a combination thereof.	requirements refferred to in Article 13(2) and to	concept "statistical properties" should be
	help the interpretation of the system behaviour	defined.
	in the utilization phase tasks reffered to in	The first part of this provision ("Training,
	Article 14.	validation and testing data sets shall be relevant,
		representative, free of errors and complete")

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

		seems to introduce an obligation that is
		potentially unrealistic or at least very difficult to
		fulfil. Perhaps the specific wording should be
		softened.
4. Training, validation and testing data sets	Training, validation and testing data sets shall	
shall take into account, to the extent required by	take into account, whenever possible, to the	
the intended purpose, the characteristics or	extent required by ()	
elements that are particular to the specific		
geographical, behavioural or functional setting		
within which the high-risk AI system is		
intended to be used.		
5. To the extent that it is strictly necessary		
for the purposes of ensuring bias monitoring,		
detection and correction in relation to the high-		
### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

those which make use of techniques involving	
the training of models in order to ensure that	
those high-risk AI systems comply with	
paragraph 2.	
Article 11	
Technical documentation	
1. The technical documentation of a high-	
risk AI system shall be drawn up before that	
system is placed on the market or put into	
service and shall be kept up-to date.	
The technical documentation shall be drawn up	
in such a way to demonstrate that the high-risk	
AI system complies with the requirements set	
out in this Chapter and provide national	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

competent authorities and notified bodies with	
all the necessary information to assess the	
compliance of the AI system with those	
requirements. It shall contain, at a minimum, the	
elements set out in Annex IV.	
2. Where a high-risk AI system related to a	
product, to which the legal acts listed in Annex	
II, section A apply, is placed on the market or	
put into service one single technical	
documentation shall be drawn up containing all	
the information set out in Annex IV as well as	
the information required under those legal acts.	
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt	
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	
amend Annex IV where necessary to ensure	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

that, in the light of technical progress, the	
technical documentation provides all the	
necessary information to assess the compliance	
of the system with the requirements set out in	
this Chapter.	
Article 12	
Record-keeping	
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed	
and developed with capabilities enabling the	
automatic recording of events ('logs') while the	
high-risk AI systems is operating. Those	
logging capabilities shall conform to recognised	
standards or common specifications.	

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2. The logging capabilities shall ensure a	
level of traceability of the AI system's	
functioning throughout its lifecycle that is	
appropriate to the intended purpose of the	
system.	
3. In particular, logging capabilities shall	
enable the monitoring of the operation of the	
high-risk AI system with respect to the	
occurrence of situations that may result in the	
AI system presenting a risk within the meaning	
of Article 65(1) or lead to a substantial	
modification, and facilitate the post-market	
monitoring referred to in Article 61.	

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For high-risk AI systems referred to in
aragraph 1, point (a) of Annex III, the logging
apabilities shall provide, at a minimum:
) recording of the period of each use of the
stem (start date and time and end date and
me of each use);
b) the reference database against which
put data has been checked by the system;
the input data for which the search has
d to a match;
1) the identification of the natural persons
volved in the verification of the results, as
eferred to in Article 14 (5).

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Article 13		[please see comment to Article 29/2]
Transparency and provision of information to		
users		
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed		We would like to draw the attention to the fact
and developed in such a way to ensure that their		that, of expressions such as "sufficiently
operation is sufficiently transparent to enable		transparent" or "appropriate type of degree of
users to interpret the system's output and use it		transparency" seems likely to allow those who
appropriately. An appropriate type and degree		make them available, a high degree of discretion
of transparency shall be ensured, with a view to		in (self)evaluating the level of transparency of
achieving compliance with the relevant		their own systems.
obligations of the user and of the provider set		
out in Chapter 3 of this Title.		
2. High-risk AI systems shall be	High-risk AI systems shall be accompanied by	Specific tasks of system test in operational
accompanied by instructions for use in an	instructions for field testing and use in an $()$	conditions should be included as mandatory as

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

appropriate digital format or otherwise that	pre-requirement for the use of the high-risk AI
include concise, complete, correct and clear	systems.
information that is relevant, accessible and	
comprehensible to users.	
3. The information referred to in paragraph	
2 shall specify:	
(a) the identity and the contact details of the	
provider and, where applicable, of its authorised	
representative;	
(b) the characteristics, capabilities and	
limitations of performance of the high-risk AI	
system, including:	
(i) its intended purpose;	

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(ii) the level of accuracy, robustness and	(ii) the level of accuracy, robustness and	We consider a good practice to perform an
cybersecurity referred to in Article 15 against	cybersecurity referred to in Article 15 against	assessment of the operational environment
which the high-risk AI system has been tested	which the high-risk AI system has been tested	where the system will be used. Comparing the
and validated and which can be expected, and	and validated and which can be expected, and	statisticals properties of the data sets used to
any known and foreseeable circumstances that	any known and foreseeable circumstances that	train the system with a data sample of the
may have an impact on that expected level of	may have an impact on that expected level of	population where the system should be
accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity;	accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity,	deployed, allows the user to assume a more
	including the appropriate statistical properties	protective behaviour in the future use of the
	as referred to in Article 10(3) of the data sets	system, in particular if the two sets of statisticals
	used to train the system, to support operational	properties differ substantially.
	testing before use, comparing these provided	
	statistical properties with similar statistical	
	properties of data input foreseeable to be found	
	in the operational environment where the system	
	shoud be deployed;	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(iii) the specific parameters used in testing	Considering the list of information specified in
the system;	the list in Article 13(3), it appears that results
(iv) the real conditions of normal use "in the	generated in the testing phase - for instance, in
field";	terms of performance and accuracy - will be
	sufficient to satisfy the requirements which the
	rule is intended to cover. However, as
	experience has shown, these results can be
	substantially different when the system is tested
	in a real environment. We would therefore
	suggest adding to the list a requirement to make
	available information about the real conditions
	of normal use of the system and about the
	parameters used in testing it. Also, the possible
	ways in which those subjected to the system
	may be adversely impacted by it could be of
	some added value.

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

<ul> <li>(iii) any known or foreseeable circumstance,</li> <li>related to the use of the high-risk AI system in</li> <li>accordance with its intended purpose or under</li> <li>conditions of reasonably foreseeable misuse,</li> <li>which may lead to risks to the health and safety</li> </ul>		
or fundamental rights;		
(iv) its performance as regards the persons or groups of persons on which the system is intended to be used;	<ul> <li>(iv) its performance as regards the persons or groups of persons on which the system is intended to be used <u>and indication on the</u></li> <li><u>possible ways in which they may be adversely</u></li> <li><u>impacted by it.</u></li> </ul>	
(v) when appropriate, specifications for the input data, or any other relevant information in terms of the training, validation and testing data		

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

sets used, taking into account the intended		
purpose of the AI system.		
	(vi) esplanatory data recorded during the	We propose to mention technics such as
	development of the system to support the field	Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI),
	test as referred to in Article XX (new proposed	referred in the EC Communication regarding
	article futher in this document)	Artificial Intelligence for Europe. The use of
		these technics should be encouraged given the
		fact that these can help the debugging and
		auditing activities previous to the deployment
		and need for human oversight.
(c) the changes to the high-risk AI system		
and its performance which have been pre-		
determined by the provider at the moment of the		
initial conformity assessment, if any;		
(d) the human oversight measures referred		
to in Article 14, including the technical		

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

measures put in place to facilitate the		
interpretation of the outputs of AI systems by		
the users;		
(e) the expected lifetime of the high-risk AI		
system and any necessary maintenance and care		
measures to ensure the proper functioning of		
that AI system, including as regards software		
updates.		
	<new article=""></new>	We suggest adding an article to regulate or just
	Subject: Field Testing	suggest the test phase of AI solutions in order to
	1. Users of high-risk AI systems should,	mitigate already identified risks of high-risk AI
	whenever possible, be encouraged to use the data	systems and/or adicionally new risks that should
	provided by the supplier, as referred to in Article	be discovered in the new environement where
	13, to develop a field test of the system using	the system is to be deployed. Comparing the
	their own historical data including:	statisticals properties of training data with the
		statisticals properties of future data inputs

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

a) the execution of statistical tests on their own	should be considered a good pratice.
historical data to verify that the statistical	Additionally, we also propose to mention
properties are compatible with those provided	technics such as Explainable Artificial
by the supplier in accordance with the	Intelligence (XAI), referred in the EC
provisions of Article 10;	Communication regarding Artificial Intelligence
·	for Europe. The use of these technics should be
b) the placing of the high risk AI system running	encouraged given the fact that these can help the
in a controlled environment (sandbox) using	debugging and auditing activities previous to the
their own classified historical data to verify that	deployment and need for human oversight.
the performance of the high risk AI system is	deproyment and need for numan oversight.
compatible with the metrics referred to in	
Article 13 and Article 15.	
2. Users of high-risk AI systems should,	
whenever possible, be encouraged to run a	
battery of tests on the explanations provided by	
the system in order to:	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	<ul> <li>a) test the meaning of the explanations and their level of significance for different test groups;</li> <li>b) compare the explanations obtained with those provided by the provider in accordance with Article 13.</li> </ul>	
Article 14		W recommend defining the concept of "effective
Human oversight		human oversight" and the specific results this
		article intends to seek. In our view, "human
		oversight" differs depending on the deployment
		scenario and the nature of the related risks.
		Consequently, we recommend that the proposed
		Regulation requires deployers to implement
		sufficient, qualified human oversight as is
		appropriate to the deployment scenario at issue.
		It is also important to bear in mind that for the "human oversight" to be meaningful and

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	successful it is necessary to ensure that the
	humans performing the oversight are trained and
	equipped appropriately in accordance with the
	instructions of use and other information
	provided by the supplier. Additionally, the
	oversight should be tied to the intended use of the
	AI system and accountability mechanisms should
	be created to assess the effectiveness of the
	human overseer.
	[Please see comment to article 29/3]
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed	
and developed in such a way, including with	
appropriate human-machine interface tools, that	
they can be effectively overseen by natural	
persons during the period in which the AI	
system is in use.	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	I	
2. Human oversight shall aim at preventing		
or minimising the risks to health, safety or		
fundamental rights that may emerge when a		
high-risk AI system is used in accordance with		
its intended purpose or under conditions of		
reasonably foreseeable misuse, in particular		
when such risks persist notwithstanding the		
application of other requirements set out in this		
Chapter.		
3. Human oversight shall be ensured		
through either one or all of the following		
measures:		
(a) identified and built, when technically		
feasible, into the high-risk AI system by the		

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

provider before it is placed on the market or put		
into service;		
(b) identified by the provider before placing		
the high-risk AI system on the market or putting		
it into service and that are appropriate to be		
implemented by the user.		
	(c) identified by the user, defining non-	In our opinion, it is still not sufficiently clear
	technical organisational measures to ensure	whether the human supervision measures in
	robust human supervision, consisting of at	Article 14 apply to the user or to someone
	least training for decision-makers,	independent from the user, or even whether
	registration requirements, and clear <i>ex-post</i>	"user" refers to the organisation using the AI
	review processes.	system as a whole or to a specific individual
		who is responsible for a particular decision. In
		fact, we believe that supervision is necessary for
		all actions related to the development,
		implementation and use of AI systems, to ensure

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

that fundamental rights are protected in the best
possible way at every stage. This will include,
of course, human supervision of the process, but
also regular and independent human supervision
of the very people who participate in it and who
are ultimately responsible for making the final
decision, informed by the outputs produced by
the system. It is not enough, therefore, to know
whether supervisors are properly aware of the
possibility of bias, but it must also be possible to
demonstrate, transparently and effectively, that
the actual decisions were not taken on the basis
of excessive confidence in the outputs produced
by the system. We, therefore, believe it is
advisable to add a third category to Article 14(3)
that adequately recognises the need for users to
put in place organisational measures to ensure

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	robust human supervision, consisting of at least: training for decision-makers, registration requirements, and clear ex-post review processes.
4. The measures referred to in paragraph 3 shall enable the individuals to whom human oversight is assigned to do the following, as appropriate to the circumstances:	
(a) fully understand the capacities and limitations of the high-risk AI system and be able to duly monitor its operation, so that signs	
of anomalies, dysfunctions and unexpected performance can be detected and addressed as soon as possible;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(1) $f(t) = f(t) = f(t$	
(b) remain aware of the possible tendency of	
automatically relying or over-relying on the	
output produced by a high-risk AI system	
('automation bias'), in particular for high-risk	
AI systems used to provide information or	
recommendations for decisions to be taken by	
natural persons;	
(c) be able to correctly interpret the high-	
risk AI system's output, taking into account in	
particular the characteristics of the system and	
the interpretation tools and methods available;	
(d) be able to decide, in any particular	
situation, not to use the high-risk AI system or	
otherwise disregard, override or reverse the	
output of the high-risk AI system;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(e) be able to intervene on the operation of		
the high-risk AI system or interrupt the system		
through a "stop" button or a similar procedure.		
5. For high-risk AI systems referred to in	For high-risk AI systems referred to in point	In our opinion, reliance on human supervision
point 1(a) of Annex III, the measures referred to	1(a) of Annex III, the measures referred to in	as a sufficient safeguard should only be
in paragraph 3 shall be such as to ensure that, in	paragraph 3 shall be such as to ensure that, in	considered when it is possible to prove that the
addition, no action or decision is taken by the	addition, no action or decision is taken by the	use of intrusive systems is necessary and
user on the basis of the identification resulting	user on the basis of the identification resulting	proportionate in a democratic society,
from the system unless this has been verified	from the system unless this has been verified	preventing it from functioning to legitimize the
and confirmed by at least two natural persons.	and confirmed by at least two natural persons.	use of technologies that should not be used in
	OR	light of their potential to violate fundamental
	5. For high-risk AI systems referred to in point 1(a)	rights. We would therefore reiterate that human
	of Annex III, the measures referred to in paragraph	supervision cannot act as a panacea for the (very
	3 shall be such as to ensure that, in addition, no	serious) problems that the use of certain systems
	action or decision is taken by the user on the basis	can give rise to, and consequently cannot be

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	of the identification resulting from the system	used to validate and – by that way, legitimize –
	unless this has been verified and confirmed by at	that system or its use in a given context.
	least two natural persons, <mark>based on a</mark>	In order to ensure any useful effect to this
	separate/independent assessment by each of	provision, the verification carried out by at least "two natural persons" <b>should be based on a</b>
	them.	separate assessment by each of them. For example, by requiring that one is 'in the field' to identify, or 'spot', the individual in question from a different perspective, rather than reducing this requirement to a verification made by two people side-by-side looking at the same screen.
Article 15		
Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity		
1 Uich right AI anatoms shall be designed		According to the proposed Deculation the
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed		According to the proposed Regulation the
and developed in such a way that they achieve,		"high-risk AI systems shall be designed and
in the light of their intended purpose, an		developed in such a way that the achieve, in the

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

appropriate level of accuracy, robustness and	light of their intended purpose, an appropriate
cybersecurity, and perform consistently in those	level of accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity,
respects throughout their lifecycle.	and perform consistently in those respects
	throughout their lifecycle." However, it is not
	defined what it means "an appropriate level of
	accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity", is 90%
	accuracy appropriate or 70%? And does the
	appropriate level changes depend on the
	context? If it is a critical infrastructure or a
	system used in a factory? We strongly
	recommend the development of best practices
	and standards do define these and other
	concepts.
2. The levels of accuracy and the relevant	
accuracy metrics of high-risk AI systems shall	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

be declared in the accompanying instructions of	
use.	
3. High-risk AI systems shall be resilient as regards errors, faults or inconsistencies that may occur within the system or the environment in which the system operates, in particular due to their interaction with natural persons or other systems.	We recommend reviewing the first paragraph of this article, taking into account the definition of "intended purpose" set in article 3, number 12 of the proposed Regulation. Please note that it is not possible to ensure that AI systems are 100% resilient to errors, faults, or inconsistencies. The uncertainty is part of the AI system.
	We also suggest adding the importance of quantifying this uncertainty, given its high impact on other topics addressed in this proposal, such as the risk of AI systems.

# Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

The robustness of high-risk AI systems may be	The robustness of high-risk AI systems may be	To help shape the standardisation process
achieved through technical redundancy	achieved through technical redundancy	appropriately, further clarification and indicative
solutions, which may include backup or fail-safe	solutions, which may include backup or fail-safe	examples could be added in article 15.
plans.	plans, <mark>such as the inclusion of mechanisms</mark>	
	that prohibit some unexpected system	
	behaviours, including preventing the system	
	from operating, if inputs or outputs fall	
	outside a predefined "safe" range.	
High-risk AI systems that continue to learn after		
being placed on the market or put into service		
shall be developed in such a way to ensure that		
possibly biased outputs due to outputs used as		
an input for future operations ('feedback loops')		
are duly addressed with appropriate mitigation		
measures.		

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

4. High-risk AI systems shall be resilient as	
regards attempts by unauthorised third parties to	
alter their use or performance by exploiting the	
system vulnerabilities.	
The technical solutions aimed at ensuring the	
cybersecurity of high-risk AI systems shall be	
appropriate to the relevant circumstances and	
the risks.	
The technical solutions to address AI specific	
vulnerabilities shall include, where appropriate,	
measures to prevent and control for attacks	
trying to manipulate the training dataset ('data	
poisoning'), inputs designed to cause the model	
to make a mistake ('adversarial examples'), or	
model flaws.	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Chapter 3	
OBLIGATIONS OF PROVIDERS AND	
USERS OF HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS AND	
OTHER PARTIES	
Article 16	
Obligations of providers of high-risk AI systems	
Providers of high-risk AI systems shall:	
(a) ensure that their high-risk AI systems are	
compliant with the requirements set out in	
Chapter 2 of this Title;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(b) have a quality management system in	
place which complies with Article 17;	
(c) draw-up the technical documentation of	
the high-risk AI system;	
(d) when under their control, keep the logs	
automatically generated by their high-risk AI	
systems;	
(e) ensure that the high-risk AI system	
undergoes the relevant conformity assessment	
procedure, prior to its placing on the market or	
putting into service;	
(f) comply with the registration obligations	
referred to in Article 51;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(g) take the necessary corrective actions, if	
the high-risk AI system is not in conformity	
with the requirements set out in Chapter 2 of	
this Title;	
(h) inform the national competent	
authorities of the Member States in which they	
made the AI system available or put it into	
service and, where applicable, the notified body	
of the non-compliance and of any corrective	
actions taken;	
(i) to affix the CE marking to their high-risk	
AI systems to indicate the conformity with this	
Regulation in accordance with Article 49;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(j) upon request of a national competent	
authority, demonstrate the conformity of the	
high-risk AI system with the requirements set	
out in Chapter 2 of this Title.	
Article 17	
Quality management system	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
put a quality management system in place that	
ensures compliance with this Regulation. That	
system shall be documented in a systematic and	
orderly manner in the form of written policies,	
procedures and instructions, and shall include at	
least the following aspects:	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(a) a stratagy for regulatory compliance	
(a) a strategy for regulatory compliance,	
including compliance with conformity	
assessment procedures and procedures for the	
management of modifications to the high-risk	
AI system;	
(b) techniques, procedures and systematic	
actions to be used for the design, design control	
and design verification of the high-risk AI	
system;	
(c) techniques, procedures and systematic	
actions to be used for the development, quality	
control and quality assurance of the high-risk AI	
system;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(d) examination, test and validation	
procedures to be carried out before, during and	
after the development of the high-risk AI	
system, and the frequency with which they have	
to be carried out;	
(e) technical specifications, including	
standards, to be applied and, where the relevant	
harmonised standards are not applied in full, the	
means to be used to ensure that the high-risk AI	
system complies with the requirements set out	
in Chapter 2 of this Title;	
(f) systems and procedures for data	
management, including data collection, data	
analysis, data labelling, data storage, data	
filtration, data mining, data aggregation, data	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

retention and any other operation regarding the	
data that is performed before and for the	
purposes of the placing on the market or putting	
into service of high-risk AI systems;	
(g) the risk management system referred to	
in Article 9;	
(h) the setting-up, implementation and	
maintenance of a post-market monitoring	
system, in accordance with Article 61;	
(i) procedures related to the reporting of	
serious incidents and of malfunctioning in	
accordance with Article 62;	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(j) the handling of communication with	
national competent authorities, competent	
authorities, including sectoral ones, providing or	
supporting the access to data, notified bodies,	
other operators, customers or other interested	
parties;	
(k) systems and procedures for record	
keeping of all relevant documentation and	
information;	
(1) resource management, including security	
of supply related measures;	
(m) an accountability framework setting out	
the responsibilities of the management and other	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

staff with regard to all aspects listed in this	
paragraph.	
2. The implementation of aspects referred	
to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the	
size of the provider's organisation.	
3. For providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/ EU, the	
obligation to put a quality management system	
in place shall be deemed to be fulfilled by	
complying with the rules on internal governance	
arrangements, processes and mechanisms	
pursuant to Article 74 of that Directive. In that	
context, any harmonised standards referred to in	
Article 40 of this Regulation shall be taken into	
account.	
#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Article 18	
Obligation to draw up technical documentation	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
draw up the technical documentation referred to	
in Article 11 in accordance with Annex IV.	
2. Providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU shall	
maintain the technical documentation as part of	
the documentation concerning internal	
governance, arrangements, processes and	
mechanisms pursuant to Article 74 of that	
Directive.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Article 19	
Conformity assessment	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
ensure that their systems undergo the relevant	
conformity assessment procedure in accordance	
with Article 43, prior to their placing on the	
market or putting into service. Where the	
compliance of the AI systems with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title	
has been demonstrated following that	
conformity assessment, the providers shall draw	
up an EU declaration of conformity in	
accordance with Article 48 and affix the CE	
marking of conformity in accordance with	
Article 49.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

2. For high-risk AI systems referred to in	
point 5(b) of Annex III that are placed on the	
market or put into service by providers that are	
credit institutions regulated by Directive	
2013/36/EU, the conformity assessment shall be	
carried out as part of the procedure referred to in	
Articles 97 to101 of that Directive.	
Article 20	
Automatically generated logs	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
keep the logs automatically generated by their	
high-risk AI systems, to the extent such logs are	
under their control by virtue of a contractual	
arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.	
The logs shall be kept for a period that is	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

appropriate in the light of the intended purpose	
of high-risk AI system and applicable legal	
obligations under Union or national law.	
2. Providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU shall	
maintain the logs automatically generated by	
their high-risk AI systems as part of the	
documentation under Articles 74 of that	
Directive.	
Article 21	
Corrective actions	
Providers of high-risk AI systems which	
consider or have reason to consider that a high-	
risk AI system which they have placed on the	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

with this Regulation shall immediately take the necessary corrective actions to bring that system into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as appropriate. They shall inform the distributors of the high-risk AI system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.Image: Content of the system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.Image: Content of the system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.Image: Content of the system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.Image: Content of the system presents are system in formationImage: Content of the system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that		
necessary corrective actions to bring that system       into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as         appropriate. They shall inform the distributors       of the high-risk AI system in question and,         where applicable, the authorised representative       and importers accordingly.         Image: Construct of the system of the system of the high-risk AI system presents a risk       method the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk         within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk       is known to the provider of the system, that	market or put into service is not in conformity	
into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as appropriate. They shall inform the distributors of the high-risk AI system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly. Article 22 Duty of information Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that	with this Regulation shall immediately take the	
appropriate. They shall inform the distributors of the high-risk AI system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly. Article 22 Duty of information Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that	necessary corrective actions to bring that system	
of the high-risk AI system in question and, where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly. Article 22 Duty of information Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that	into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as	
where applicable, the authorised representative and importers accordingly.Image: Constraint of the system, thatArticle 22 Duty of informationImage: Constraint of the system, thatWhere the high-risk AI system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, thatImage: Constraint of the system, that	appropriate. They shall inform the distributors	
and importers accordingly.       and importers accordingly.     Image: Constraint of the system, that       Article 22     Image: Constraint of the system, that	of the high-risk AI system in question and,	
Article 22Duty of informationWhere the high-risk AI system presents a risk within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that	where applicable, the authorised representative	
Duty of informationImage: Constraint of the system presents a riskWhere the high-risk AI system presents a riskImage: Constraint of the system presents a riskwithin the meaning of Article 65(1) and that riskImage: Constraint of the system present	and importers accordingly.	
Duty of informationImage: Constraint of the system presents a riskWhere the high-risk AI system presents a riskImage: Constraint of the system presents a riskwithin the meaning of Article 65(1) and that riskImage: Constraint of the system present		
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk       within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk       is known to the provider of the system, that	Article 22	
within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that	Duty of information	
within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk is known to the provider of the system, that		
is known to the provider of the system, that	Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
	within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk	
provider shall immediately inform the national	is known to the provider of the system, that	
provider shart minical dely inform the national	provider shall immediately inform the national	
competent authorities of the Member States in	competent authorities of the Member States in	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

which it made the system available and, where	
applicable, the notified body that issued a	
certificate for the high-risk AI system, in	
particular of the non-compliance and of any	
corrective actions taken.	
Article 23	
Cooperation with competent authorities	
Providers of high-risk AI systems shall, upon	
request by a national competent authority,	
provide that authority with all the information	
and documentation necessary to demonstrate the	
conformity of the high-risk AI system with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title, in	
an official Union language determined by the	
Member State concerned. Upon a reasoned	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

request from a national competent authority,	
providers shall also give that authority access to	
the logs automatically generated by the high-	
risk AI system, to the extent such logs are under	
their control by virtue of a contractual	
arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.	
Article 24	
Obligations of product manufacturers	
Where a high-risk AI system related to products	
to which the legal acts listed in Annex II,	
section A, apply, is placed on the market or put	
into service together with the product	
manufactured in accordance with those legal	
acts and under the name of the product	
manufacturer, the manufacturer of the product	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

shall take the responsibility of the compliance of	
the AI system with this Regulation and, as far as	
the AI system is concerned, have the same	
obligations imposed by the present Regulation	
on the provider.	
Article 25	
Authorised representatives	
1. Prior to making their systems available	
on the Union market, where an importer cannot	
be identified, providers established outside the	
Union shall, by written mandate, appoint an	
authorised representative which is established in	
the Union.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

2. The authorised representative shall	
perform the tasks specified in the mandate	
received from the provider. The mandate shall	
empower the authorised representative to carry	
out the following tasks:	
(a) keep a copy of the EU declaration of	
conformity and the technical documentation at	
the disposal of the national competent	
authorities and national authorities referred to in	
Article 63(7);	
(b) provide a national competent authority,	
upon a reasoned request, with all the	
information and documentation necessary to	
demonstrate the conformity of a high-risk AI	
system with the requirements set out in Chapter	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

2 of this Title, including access to the logs automatically generated by the high-risk AI system to the extent such logs are under the control of the provider by virtue of a contractual	
arrangement with the user or otherwise by law;	
(c) cooperate with competent national	
authorities, upon a reasoned request, on any	
action the latter takes in relation to the high-risk	
AI system.	
Article 26	The article foresee that importers and
Obligations of importers	distributors should not place on the market or
	make the system available, and the difficulty is
	in determining whether an importer or
	distributor has established capabilities to
	recognize non-compliance for an AI system.

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

1. Before placing a high-risk AI system on	
the market, importers of such system shall	
ensure that:	
(a) the appropriate conformity assessment	
procedure has been carried out by the provider	
of that AI system	
(b) the provider has drawn up the technical	
documentation in accordance with Annex IV;	
(c) the system bears the required conformity	
marking and is accompanied by the required	
documentation and instructions of use.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

<b>2 W</b> 71 <b>· · · · 1 · 1</b>	
2. Where an importer considers or has	
reason to consider that a high-risk AI system is	
not in conformity with this Regulation, it shall	
not place that system on the market until that AI	
system has been brought into conformity.	
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1), the	
importer shall inform the provider of the AI	
system and the market surveillance authorities	
to that effect.	
3. Importers shall indicate their name,	
registered trade name or registered trade mark,	
and the address at which they can be contacted	
on the high-risk AI system or, where that is not	
possible, on its packaging or its accompanying	
documentation, as applicable.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

4. Importers shall ensure that, while a high-	
risk AI system is under their responsibility,	
where applicable, storage or transport conditions	
do not jeopardise its compliance with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title.	
5. Importers shall provide national	
competent authorities, upon a reasoned request,	
with all necessary information and	
documentation to demonstrate the conformity of	
a high-risk AI system with the requirements set	
out in Chapter 2 of this Title in a language	
which can be easily understood by that national	
competent authority, including access to the	
logs automatically generated by the high-risk AI	
system to the extent such logs are under the	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

control of the provider by virtue of a contractual arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.They shall also cooperate with those authorities on any action national competent authority takes in relation to that system.	
Article 27 Obligations of distributors	The article foresee that importers and distributors should not place on the market or make the system available, and the difficulty is in determining whether an importer or distributor has established capabilities to recognize non-compliance for an AI system.
1.Before making a high-risk AI systemavailable on the market, distributors shall verifythat the high-risk AI system bears the requiredCE conformity marking, that it is accompanied	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

by the required documentation and instruction	
of use, and that the provider and the importer of	
the system, as applicable, have complied with	
the obligations set out in this Regulation.	
2. Where a distributor considers or has	
reason to consider that a high-risk AI system is	
not in conformity with the requirements set out	
in Chapter 2 of this Title, it shall not make the	
high-risk AI system available on the market	
until that system has been brought into	
conformity with those requirements.	
Furthermore, where the system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1), the	
distributor shall inform the provider or the	
importer of the system, as applicable, to that	
effect.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

3. Distributors shall ensure that, while a	
high-risk AI system is under their responsibility,	
where applicable, storage or transport conditions	
do not jeopardise the compliance of the system	
with the requirements set out in Chapter 2 of	
this Title.	
4. A distributor that considers or has reason	This standard establishes characteristics and
to consider that a high-risk AI system which it	competences that should be of the exclusive
has made available on the market is not in	responsibility of those who develop AI systems,
conformity with the requirements set out in	considering that this obligation will be, once
Chapter 2 of this Title shall take the corrective	again, difficult to observe.
actions necessary to bring that system into	
conformity with those requirements, to	
withdraw it or recall it or shall ensure that the	
provider, the importer or any relevant operator,	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

as appropriate, takes those corrective actions.	
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1), the	
distributor shall immediately inform the national	
competent authorities of the Member States in	
which it has made the product available to that	
effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-	
compliance and of any corrective actions taken.	
5. Upon a reasoned request from a national	
competent authority, distributors of high-risk AI	
systems shall provide that authority with all the	
information and documentation necessary to	
demonstrate the conformity of a high-risk	
system with the requirements set out in Chapter	
2 of this Title. Distributors shall also cooperate	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

with that national competent authority on any	
action taken by that authority.	
Article 28	It refers to "other third parties", but who are
Obligations of distributors, importers, users or	they are: users, distributors, suppliers?
any other third-party	
1. Any distributor, importer, user or other	
third-party shall be considered a provider for the	
purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject	
to the obligations of the provider under Article	
16, in any of the following circumstances:	
(a) they place on the market or put into	
service a high-risk AI system under their name	
or trademark;	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(b) they modify the intended purpose of a	The topic is unclear about the intended purpose
high-risk AI system already placed on the	change. Perhaps the definition is too broad and
market or put into service;	therefore brings uncertainties
(c) they make a substantial modification to	The article is unclear about the "substantial
the high-risk AI system.	change". Perhaps the definition is too broad and
	therefore brings uncertainties
2. Where the circumstances referred to in	
paragraph 1, point (b) or (c), occur, the provider	
that initially placed the high-risk AI system on	
the market or put it into service shall no longer	
be considered a provider for the purposes of this	
Regulation.	
Article 29	
Obligations of users of high-risk AI systems	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

1. Users of high-risk AI systems shall use	
such systems in accordance with the instructions	
of use accompanying the systems, pursuant to	
paragraphs 2 and 5.	
2. The obligations in paragraph 1 are	With regard to the problem of "explainability",
without prejudice to other user obligations under	Article 13 specifies that "high risk" AI systems
Union or national law and to the user's	must be developed and designed to be sufficiently
discretion in organising its own resources and	transparent to ensure the user's ability to interpret
activities for the purpose of implementing the	and use the results of the system. However, it
human oversight measures indicated by the	does not include an explicit obligation on the
provider.	user to communicate such information to the
	persons targeted by the decision supported by
	Artificial Intelligence (the only transparency
	obligation towards these persons is stipulated in
	Article 52, but limited to the duty to inform them

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

of the fact that an Artificial Intelligence system is
being used). The Proposal does not, as such,
include obligations on users of Artificial
Intelligence to explain or justify the decisions
they take to those affected by them, let alone a
corresponding right of these individuals to
demand it. While they may be protected by the
general right to a reasoned decision under Article
41(2c) of the Charter to fill this gap, the specific
challenges its application raises when public
bodies rely on these systems in their decision-
making would justify the inclusion of additional
safeguards. Therefore, to avoid any doubt
regarding the applicability of this right in the
context of Artificial Intelligence it should be
made clear in the text of the Regulation and the
references used to assess compliance with this
right should be duly included in the text of the

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

		<b>Proposal itself.</b> As these aspects are central to the review, by the person targeted by decisions supported by these technologies, it would be important not to leave their densification to
		supervening disputes.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, to the extent the user exercises control over the input data, that user shall ensure that input data is relevant in view of the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system.	Without prejudice to paragraph 1, to the extent the user exercises control over the input data, that user shall ensure that input data is relevant in view of the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system. When using AI systems in their decision- making processes, public authorities or others acting on their behalf shall inform the persons affected by them whether or not other available information was used and if alternative results were considered.	Concerning the issue of "algorithmic bias", it is important to avoid that decisive importance is given to the result suggested by an algorithm while neglecting other available information, in which case the public authority can make the mistake of basing a decision on the argument "it is so because the machine determined it". To this effect, Article 14 of the Proposal requires that human supervision must be ensured in order to allow the person assigned this task to correctly

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	interpret the results and be aware of the potential
	bias.
	While welcoming the explicit consideration of
	such matter, we believe it would be important to
	combat it more effectively by requiring
	additional safeguards, for example by obligating
	the public authority that relies on AI systems for
	its decision-making to report whether or not it
	has used other available information or
	considered alternative results in issuing its
	decision.
4. Users shall monitor the operation of the	
high-risk AI system on the basis of the	
instructions of use. When they have reasons to	
consider that the use in accordance with the	
instructions of use may result in the AI system	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

presenting a risk within the meaning of Article	
65(1) they shall inform the provider or	
distributor and suspend the use of the system.	
They shall also inform the provider or	
distributor when they have identified any	
serious incident or any malfunctioning within	
the meaning of Article 62 and interrupt the use	
of the AI system. In case the user is not able to	
reach the provider, Article 62 shall apply	
mutatis mutandis.	
For users that are credit institutions regulated by	
Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	
obligation set out in the first subparagraph shall	
be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the	
rules on internal governance arrangements,	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

processes and mechanisms pursuant to Article	
74 of that Directive.	
5. Users of high-risk AI systems shall keep	
the logs automatically generated by that high-	
risk AI system, to the extent such logs are under	
their control. The logs shall be kept for a period	
that is appropriate in the light of the intended	
purpose of the high-risk AI system and	
applicable legal obligations under Union or	
national law.	
Users that are credit institutions regulated by	
Directive 2013/36/EU shall maintain the logs as	
part of the documentation concerning internal	
governance arrangements, processes and	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

mechanisms pursuant to Article 74 of that	
Directive.	
6. Users of high-risk AI systems shall use	
the information provided under Article 13 to	
comply with their obligation to carry out a data	
protection impact assessment under Article 35	
of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or Article 27 of	
Directive (EU) 2016/680, where applicable.	
ANNEX I	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES	
referred to in Article 3, point 1	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(a) Machine learning approaches, including	
supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement	
learning, using a wide variety of methods	
including deep learning;	
(b) Logic- and knowledge-based	
approaches, including knowledge	
representation, inductive (logic) programming,	
knowledge bases, inference and deductive	
engines, (symbolic) reasoning and expert	
systems;	
(c) Statistical approaches, Bayesian	
estimation, search and optimization methods.	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

ANNEX II LIST OF UNION HARMONISATION LEGISLATION Section A – List of Union harmonisation	
legislation based on the New Legislative <u>Framework</u>	
<ol> <li>Directive 2006/42/EC of the European</li> <li>Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006</li> <li>on machinery, and amending Directive</li> </ol>	
95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24) [as repealed by the Machinery Regulation];	
2.Directive 2009/48/EC of the EuropeanParliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

on the safety of toys (OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p.	
1);	
3. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 20 November	
2013 on recreational craft and personal	
watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ	
L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 90);	
4. Directive 2014/33/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 26 February	
2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the	
Member States relating to lifts and safety	
components for lifts (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p.	
251);	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

5 Dimentione 2014/24/EU of the E-man	
5. Directive 2014/34/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 26 February	
2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the	
Member States relating to equipment and	
protective systems intended for use in	
potentially explosive atmospheres (OJ L 96,	
29.3.2014, p. 309);	
6. Directive 2014/53/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014	
on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member	
States relating to the making available on the	
market of radio equipment and repealing	
Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p.	
62);	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

7. Directive 2014/68/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014	
on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member	
States relating to the making available on the	
market of pressure equipment (OJ L 189,	
27.6.2014, p. 164);	
8. Regulation (EU) 2016/424 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 9	
March 2016 on cableway installations and	
repealing Directive 2000/9/EC (OJ L 81,	
31.3.2016, p. 1);	
9. Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 9	
March 2016 on personal protective equipment	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC	
(OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 51);	
10. Regulation (EU) 2016/426 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 9	
March 2016 on appliances burning gaseous	
fuels and repealing Directive 2009/142/EC (OJ	
L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 99);	
11. Regulation (EU) 2017/745 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 5	
April 2017 on medical devices, amending	
Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No	
178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009	
and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC	
and 93/42/EEC (OJ L 117, 5.5.2017, p. 1;	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

12. Regulation (EU) 2017/746 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 5	
April 2017 on in vitro diagnostic medical	
devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and	
Commission Decision 2010/227/EU (OJ L 117,	
5.5.2017, p. 176).	
Section B. List of other Union harmonisation	
legislation	
1. Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 11	
March 2008 on common rules in the field of	
civil aviation security and repealing Regulation	
(EC) No 2320/2002 (OJ L 97, 9.4.2008, p. 72).	

## Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

2. Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 15	
January 2013 on the approval and market	
surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and	
quadricycles (OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 52);	
3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 5	
February 2013 on the approval and market	
surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles	
(OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 1);	
4. Directive 2014/90/EU of the European	
Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014	
on marine equipment and repealing Council	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

Directive 96/98/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p.	
146);	
5. Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 11	
May 2016 on the interoperability of the rail	
system within the European Union (OJ L 138,	
26.5.2016, p. 44).	
6. Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 30	
May 2018 on the approval and market	
surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers,	
and of systems, components and separate	
technical units intended for such vehicles,	
amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive
2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1); 3.
Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 of the European
Parliament and of the Council of 27 November
2019 on type-approval requirements for motor
vehicles and their trailers, and systems,
components and separate technical units
intended for such vehicles, as regards their
general safety and the protection of vehicle
occupants and vulnerable road users, amending
Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European
Parliament and of the Council and repealing
Regulations (EC) No 78/2009, (EC) No 79/2009
and (EC) No 661/2009 of the European
Parliament and of the Council and Commission
Regulations (EC) No 631/2009, (EU) No
406/2010, (EU) No 672/2010, (EU) No
#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	1
1003/2010, (EU) No 1005/2010, (EU) No	
1008/2010, (EU) No 1009/2010, (EU) No	
19/2011, (EU) No 109/2011, (EU) No	
458/2011, (EU) No 65/2012, (EU) No	
130/2012, (EU) No 347/2012, (EU) No	
351/2012, (EU) No 1230/2012 and (EU)	
2015/166 (OJ L 325, 16.12.2019, p. 1);	
7. Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council of 4	
July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil	
aviation and establishing a European Union	
Aviation Safety Agency, and amending	
Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No	
1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No	
376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and	
2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of	
	•

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No	
552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the	
European Parliament and of the Council and	
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 (OJ L	
212, 22.8.2018, p. 1), in so far as the design,	
production and placing on the market of	
aircrafts referred to in points (a) and (b) of	
Article $2(1)$ thereof, where it concerns	
unmanned aircraft and their engines, propellers,	
parts and equipment to control them remotely,	
are concerned.	
ANNEX III	
HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS REFERRED TO	
IN ARTICLE 6(2)	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

High-risk AI systems pursuant to Article 6(2) are the AI systems listed in any of the following areas:	We highlight the definition of the 'intended purpose' that "means the use for which an AI system is intended by the provider, including the specific context and conditions of use". This annex ignores totally the "conditions of use", and we consider that this should be mentioned whenever possible to avoid grey zones in any of the points listed.
1. Biometric identification and categorisation of natural persons:	
<ul><li>(a) AI systems intended to be used for the</li><li>'real-time' and 'post' remote biometric</li><li>identification of natural persons;</li></ul>	

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

2. Management and operation of critical	
infrastructure:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used as safety	
components in the management and operation of	
road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating	
and electricity.	
3. Education and vocational training:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used for the	
purpose of determining access or assigning	
natural persons to educational and vocational	
training institutions;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(b) AI systems intended to be used for the	
purpose of assessing students in educational and	
vocational training institutions and for assessing	
participants in tests commonly required for	
admission to educational institutions.	
4. Employment, workers management and	
access to self-employment:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used for	
recruitment or selection of natural persons,	
notably for advertising vacancies, screening or	
filtering applications, evaluating candidates in	
the course of interviews or tests;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(b) AI intended to be used for making	
decisions on promotion and termination of	
work-related contractual relationships, for task	
allocation and for monitoring and evaluating	
performance and behavior of persons in such	
relationships.	
5. Access to and enjoyment of essential	
private services and public services and	
benefits:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used by public	
authorities or on behalf of public authorities to	
evaluate the eligibility of natural persons for	
public assistance benefits and services, as well	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

as to grant, reduce, revoke, or reclaim such	
benefits and services;	
(b) AI systems intended to be used to	
evaluate the creditworthiness of natural persons	
or establish their credit score, with the exception	
of AI systems put into service by small scale	
providers for their own use;	
(c) AI systems intended to be used to	
dispatch, or to establish priority in the	
dispatching of emergency first response	
services, including by firefighters and medical	
aid.	
6. Law enforcement:	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(a) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities for making individual	
risk assessments of natural persons in order to	
assess the risk of a natural person for offending	
or reoffending or the risk for potential victims of	
criminal offences;	
(b) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities as polygraphs and	
similar tools or to detect the emotional state of a	
natural person;	
(c) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities to detect deep fakes as	
referred to in article 52(3);	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(d) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities for evaluation of the	
reliability of evidence in the course of	
investigation or prosecution of criminal	
offences;	
(e) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities for predicting the	
occurrence or reoccurrence of an actual or	
potential criminal offence based on profiling of	
natural persons as referred to in Article 3(4) of	
Directive (EU) 2016/680 or assessing	
personality traits and characteristics or past	
criminal behaviour of natural persons or groups;	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

(f) AI systems intended to be used by law		
enforcement authorities for profiling of natural		
persons as referred to in Article 3(4) of		
Directive (EU) 2016/680 in the course of		
detection, investigation or prosecution of		
criminal offences;		
(g) AI systems intended to be used for crime		
analytics regarding natural persons, allowing		
law enforcement authorities to search complex		
related and unrelated large data sets available in		
different data sources or in different data		
formats in order to identify unknown patterns or		
discover hidden relationships in the data.		
	(h) AI systems which do not explicitly rely on	In our opinion, the list included in point 6 of Annex
	personal data used by law enforcement	III is mostly focused on systems that have natural

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

authorities to determine law enforcement	persons as their subjects and by doing so seems to
resource deployment or policing	fail to identify optimisation systems that use
prioritisation	geospatial data to determine law enforcement
	resource deployment as high-risk systems
	(otherwise known as 'predictive policing,' or
	'crime hotspot analytics systems'). Despite not
	relying on personal data of natural persons, the
	fundamental rights implications of these systems
	are important because they are used to determine
	who can be subject to increased police intervention
	(based on geographical location), how these
	interventions occur, and with what frequency. Used
	without due safeguards, these systems may lead to
	over-surveillance of specific geographical
	locations and further aggravate existing problems
	with discrimination arising from racial and socio-
	economic biases in some existing policing datasets.
	continue trases in some existing ponenig datasets.

#### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

	As such, including law enforcement AI systems
	that do not explicitly use personal data (e.g. crime
	hotspot analysis based on geospatial data) in the
	list of high-risk systems could be a way to tackle
	this issue.
7. Migration, asylum and border control	
management:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used by	
competent public authorities as polygraphs and	
similar tools or to detect the emotional state of a	
natural person;	
(b) AI systems intended to be used by	
competent public authorities to assess a risk,	
including a security risk, a risk of irregular	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

immigration, or a health risk, posed by a natural person who intends to enter or has entered into the territory of a Member State;	
<ul> <li>(c) AI systems intended to be used by</li> <li>competent public authorities for the verification</li> <li>of the authenticity of travel documents and</li> <li>supporting documentation of natural persons</li> <li>and detect non-authentic documents by</li> <li>checking their security features;</li> </ul>	
(d) AI systems intended to assist competent public authorities for the examination of applications for asylum, visa and residence permits and associated complaints with regard	

### Artificial Intelligence Act (Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV)

to the eligibility of the natural persons applying		
for a status.		
8. Administration of justice and democratic		
processes:		
(a) AI systems intended to assist a judicial authority in researching and interpreting facts and the law and in applying the law to a concrete set of facts.	(a) AI systems intended to assist a judicial authority in researching and <u>or</u> interpreting facts and the law and <u>or</u> in applying the law to a concrete set of facts;	The wording used in point 8 of Annex III needs to be clarified as it leaves some room for legal uncertainty, as it is clearly pointed out in document 11368/21: <i>« 'researching and interpreting facts and the law</i> <i>and</i> [] applying the law': the wording seems to indicate cumulative criteria. An AI system that only assists the judicial authority 'in researching facts' but not in 'interpreting' them or 'in applying the law' would thus not be considered high risk.» In order to avoid this, it should be made clear that the use of any AI system to "assist" the judicial authority in any of the indicated roles – regardless

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	of whether its purpose is research, interpretation or application of the law – should be subject to the same guarantees, since these are essential, as they protect fundamental rights, avoid the "black box" effect and the problem of algorithmic bias. This would, of course, be in line with the wording in Recital 40, which excludes from the classification as "high-risk" « () AI systems intended for purely ancillary administrative activities that do not affect the actual administration of justice in individual cases, such as anonymisation or pseudonymisation of judicial decisions, documents or data, communication between personnel, administrative tasks or allocation of resources'.»
<ul> <li>9. Healthcare</li> <li>a) AI systems intended to support the diagnosis;</li> <li>b) AI systems intended to monitor patient's vital signs; <u>AI systems intended to assist the</u></li> </ul>	In our opinion, it would probably be important to consider the insertion of a specific mention to the penitentiary sector, which does not seem to be sufficiently taken into account in the text, considering that some decisions related to the execution of sentences are not taken by judicial

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	<ul> <li><u>competent authorities in decisions concerning</u></li> <li><u>the execution of sentences.</u></li> <li>c) AI systems intended to automate the generation of treatments plans.</li> </ul>	authorities and would therefore not fall under the 'administration of justice'.
ANNEX IV		
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION referred		
to in Article 11(1)		
The technical documentation referred to in		
Article 11(1) shall contain at least the following		
information, as applicable to the relevant AI		
system:		

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1. A general description of the AI system	
including:	
(a) its intended purpose, the person/s	
developing the system the date and the version	
of the system;	
(b) how the AI system interacts or can be	
used to interact with hardware or software that	
is not part of the AI system itself, where	
applicable;	
(c) the versions of relevant software or	
firmware and any requirement related to version	
update;	

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(d) the description of all forms in which the	
AI system is placed on the market or put into	
service;	
(e) the description of hardware on which the	
AI system is intended to run;	
(f) where the AI system is a component of	
products, photographs or illustrations showing	
external features, marking and internal layout of	
those products;	
(g) instructions of use for the user and,	
where applicable installation instructions;	

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2. A detailed description of the elements of the AI system and of the process for its development, including:	
(a) the methods and steps performed for the development of the AI system, including, where relevant, recourse to pre-trained systems or tools provided by third parties and how these have been used, integrated or modified by the provider;	
<ul> <li>(b) the design specifications of the system, namely the general logic of the AI system and of the algorithms; the key design choices including the rationale and assumptions made, also with regard to persons or groups of persons</li> </ul>	

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on which the system is intended to be used; the	
main classification choices; what the system is	
designed to optimise for and the relevance of the	
different parameters; the decisions about any	
possible trade-off made regarding the technical	
solutions adopted to comply with the	
requirements set out in Title III, Chapter 2;	
(c) the description of the system architecture	
explaining how software components build on	
or feed into each other and integrate into the	
overall processing; the computational resources	
used to develop, train, test and validate the AI	
system;	

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(f) where applicable, a detailed description	
of pre-determined changes to the AI system and	
its performance, together with all the relevant	
information related to the technical solutions	
adopted to ensure continuous compliance of the	
AI system with the relevant requirements set out	
in Title III, Chapter 2;	
(g) the validation and testing procedures	
used, including information about the validation	
and testing data used and their main	
characteristics; metrics used to measure	
accuracy, robustness, cybersecurity and	
compliance with other relevant requirements set	
out in Title III, Chapter 2 as well as potentially	

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discriminatory impacts; test logs and all test	
reports dated and signed by the responsible	
persons, including with regard to pre-	
determined changes as referred to under point	
(f).	
3. Detailed information about the	
monitoring, functioning and control of the AI	
system, in particular with regard to: its	
capabilities and limitations in performance,	
including the degrees of accuracy for specific	
persons or groups of persons on which the	
system is intended to be used and the overall	
expected level of accuracy in relation to its	
intended purpose; the foreseeable unintended	
outcomes and sources of risks to health and	
safety, fundamental rights and discrimination in	

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view of the intended purpose of the AI system;	
the human oversight measures needed in	
accordance with Article 14, including the	
technical measures put in place to facilitate the	
interpretation of the outputs of AI systems by	
the users; specifications on input data, as	
appropriate;	
4. A detailed description of the risk	
management system in accordance with Article	
9;	
<i>)</i> ,	
5. A description of any change made to the	
system through its lifecycle;	

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6. A list of the harmonised standards	
applied in full or in part the references of which	
have been published in the Official Journal of	
the European Union; where no such harmonised	
standards have been applied, a detailed	
description of the solutions adopted to meet the	
requirements set out in Title III, Chapter 2,	
including a list of other relevant standards and	
technical specifications applied;	
7. A copy of the EU declaration of	
conformity;	
8. A detailed description of the system in	
place to evaluate the AI system performance in	
the post-market phase in accordance with	

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Article 61, including the post-market monitoring		
plan referred to in Article 61(3).		
	End	End