

Brussels, 03 November 2021

WK 13185/2021 INIT

LIMITE

TELECOM

WORKING PAPER

This is a paper intended for a specific community of recipients. Handling and further distribution are under the sole responsibility of community members.

CONTRIBUTION

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

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

Commission proposal	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Commission proposal 2021/0106 (COD) Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDING CERTAIN UNION LEGISLATIVE ACTS	Drafting Suggestions	- Belgium acknowledges the fact that the choice for a horizontal approach certainly has its advantages, but nevertheless we must not forget that AI systems can be repurposed for various uses with their own specificities. Hence, a balance between specialization and consistency is needed regarding some specific sectors, e.g. the law enforcement sector. - Furthermore, because this Proposal is a first-of-its-kind initiative and will affect companies and users who are already fully engaged with this technology, Belgium wants to emphasize the importance to test this Proposal in practice via policy prototyping. This can be done by the
		European Commission, the Member States

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).

and/or other actors who will ultimately have to enforce this pioneering horizontal legislation when it enters into force. We believe that testing this Proposal engaging (some or all) operators of AI systems identified in the AIA and subsequently taking into account the conclusions of these tests will improve the actual feasibility and enforceability of the AIA.

- Also, a reference can be made to GDPR compliancy of the AIA. Article 22 of the GDPR is also important (automated individualized decision-making (e.g. profiling)).
- We understand that the Commission is possibly preparing a complementary EU act to cover specific AI related liability issues. Belgium can definitely support this initiative as we believe it

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).

is crucial to have clear and comprehensive rules on liability in the context of AI. However, to prevent fragmentation of AI liability rules in the EU, we would like to stress that as the revision work is still ongoing (public consultation until 10 January 2022), clear delineation of liability rules for harm caused by AI should already be considered in this Proposal. Some questions are raised in this matter: Who is responsible for elimination or lowering the risk (e.g. adaption in AI model – take ownership rights into account – risks of lock-ins), for recovery-actions, actions in case of damage? The user, the developer, the supplier, ...? Can this be agreed by contract (with the danger that all responsibilities will then be transferred to the user)?

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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

TITLE I	
GENERAL PROVISIONS	
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	Practical comment: the numbered list in Article 1
intelligence practices;	intelligence practices;	is faulty numbered: see (a) followed by another
		(a) instead of (b) and so on.
(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;	
(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, emotion recognition systems and	
biometric categorisation systems, and AI	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;	
(d) rules on market monitoring and	(e) rules on market monitoring and	
surveillance.	surveillance.	

	T	
Article 2		The scope of the AIA is essential as to its
Scope		applicability and enforcement, requiring clear,
		easily interpretable and applicable definitions.
		Belgium therefore suggests refining the scope of
		the AIA by providing further clarification where
		needed.
1. This Regulation applies to:		
(a) providers placing on the market or		
putting into service AI systems in the Union,		
irrespective of whether those providers are		
established within the Union or in a third		
country;		

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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

(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:	
(a) Regulation (EC) 300/2008;	
(b) Regulation (EU) No 167/2013;	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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

(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.		
	This Regulation shall not apply to AI ms developed or used exclusively for ary purposes.	This Regulation shall not apply to AI systems developed or used exclusively for military or national security purposes	When AI systems are used or developed in order to protect the national security, they should also be excluded from the scope of the Regulation,

	This Regulation shall also not apply to research activites in relation to AI.	taking into account the exemption of national security enshrined in Art. 4(2) TEU. Research activities are not in the scope of the regulation. This should be made explicit by introducing wording in the text and by the deleting last sentence of recital 16.
		regulation. This should be made explicit by
4 TI: D 14: 111 4 14: 11:		deleting last sentence of recital 16.
4. This Regulation shall not apply to public authorities in a third country nor to international organisations falling within the scope of this		We suggest to add a reference to Article 39 and to explain its relation with the Article 2 (4). The applicability of the AI regulation on the third
Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those authorities or organisations use AI systems in		countries has to be clear.
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	
of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹	
[as to be replaced by the corresponding	
provisions of the Digital Services Act].	
Article 3	
Definitions	
For the purpose of this Regulation, the	
following definitions apply:	

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).

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).

(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;

Belgium believes that the definition of an AI system as provided in Article 3(1), in conjunction with the list of approaches and techniques in Annex I, may be too broad, since it could potentially include more traditional/conventional software systems or analytical processing, that should not fall under the scope of the Proposal. This increases legal uncertainty for users and manufacturers and is harmful for global competition. For example, in law enforcement, some techniques that are already in use are not generally considered strict AI applications, but might fall under the Proposal's broad definition of AI, e.g. certain 'intelligent' search engines regarding personal data or risk assessment techniques; moreover, this is also seen in the medical sector, where randomized control trials

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).

fall under 'statistical approaches' as stated in Annex I, but few would see this as AI; furthermore, also in the migration and asylum sector the broad definition can cause uncertainty, e.g. it is not clear if the definition applies to all possible uses by the Immigration Office or only in cases where the use of the technology has a direct impact on the content aspects of an application in one of the procedures included in Annex III. The examples provided by the Commission in its presentations give some additional insight in the intended scope of the definition, but the AIA itself should be sufficiently clear. Therefore, the definition of 'AI system' should be refined and the analysis of the assessment of which approaches and techniques should or should not be covered by Annex I,

	should be further deepened, as this definition
	depends on this list.
(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;	
(3) 'small-scale provider' means a provider	
that is a micro or small enterprise within the	
meaning of Commission Recommendation	
2003/361/EC ² ;	

² Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

(4) 'user' means any natural or legal person,		
public authority, agency or other body using an		
AI system under its authority, except where the		
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		
I and the second	1	1

bears the name or trademark of a natural or legal	
person established outside the Union;	
(7) 'distributor' means any natural or legal	In the Dutch version of the text, there is a mistake
person in the supply chain, other than the	in the translation. See: "distributeur": een
provider or the importer, that makes an AI	andere natuurlijke persoon of rechtspersoon in
system available on the Union market without	de toeleveringsketen dan de aanbieder of de
affecting its properties;	importeur, die een AI-systeem in de Unie in de
	handel brengt <mark>op de markt aanbiedt</mark> zonder de
	eigenschappen hiervan te beïnvloeden.
(8) 'operator' means the provider, the user,	
the authorised representative, the importer and	
the distributor;	

(9) 'placing on the market' means the first	
making available of an AI system on the Union	
market;	
(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	
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,	

malfunctioning of which endangers the health	
and safety of persons or property;	
(15) 'instructions for use' means the	
information provided by the provider to inform	
the user of in particular an AI system's intended	
purpose and proper use, inclusive of the specific	
geographical, behavioural or functional setting	
within which the high-risk AI system is	
intended to be used;	
(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;	
(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;	
(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	
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		
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		
	I .	

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	
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;	
(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;	
(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	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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;	
(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;	
(36) 'remote biometric identification system'	
means an AI system for the purpose of	

identifying natural persons at a distance through	
the comparison of a person's biometric data	
with the biometric data contained in a reference	
database, and without prior knowledge of the	
user of the AI system whether the person will be	
present and can be identified;	
(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.	

safeguarding against and the prevention of	
threats to public security; or	
(b) any other body or entity entrusted by	
Member State law to exercise public authority	
and public powers for the purposes of 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;	
(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;	
(42) (
(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;	

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).

(44) 'serious incident' means any incident that directly or indirectly leads, might have led or might lead to any of the following:

Can serious damage also be "a serious damage to a person's identity and rights"? For example, in case of "a new (read: wrong) created identity" by the AI system after two identities of two different persons (for example of twins (same name, same date of birth, similarities in biometrics...) are mixed of combined. If this stays unnoticed for a certain time, it can have long term negative effects for the persons: lost data (and lost rights at level of for example social security rights), long term problems of identification,

It can be important to introduce specific rules about combining 2 files of what seems to be 2 files of one and the same person, for example "never compile 2 files to 1 file" when there are 2 different unique identification numbers, even

	when all the other data like last name, date of
	birth, are the same.
(a) the death of a person or serious damage	The word "person" seem to cover only natural
to a person's health, to property or the	persons. What about "serious incidents"
environment,	seriously damaging the property of legal persons,
	or threatening its existence, e.g.?
(b) a serious and irreversible disruption of	A definition of "critical infrastructure" is needed
the management and operation of critical	to make sure this area is sufficiently
infrastructure.	circumscribed, for example by making a
	reference to the annex of the future CER
	Directive.
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	
Article 5	
1. The following artificial intelligence	
practices shall be prohibited:	

(a) the placing on the market, putting into	T	This Article describes the prohibition of an AI
service or use of an AI system that deploys	sy	ystem that deploys subliminal techniques;
subliminal techniques beyond a person's	h	nowever, 'subliminal technique' as such is not
consciousness in order to materially distort a	d	lefined in the Proposal, neither is the cause-and-
person's behaviour in a manner that causes or is	ei	ffect relationship between the applied technique
likely to cause that person or another person	aı	nd the harm nor is 'physical or psychological
physical or psychological harm;	h	narm'. In this regard, further definition of said
	te	erminology is required.
(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		
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	Regarding 'social scoring', further clarification
service or use of AI systems by public	about the practices that fall under the prohibition
authorities or on their behalf for the evaluation	on general citizen scoring would be welcomed,
or classification of the trustworthiness of natural	as the language that is currently used in the AIA
persons over a certain period of time based on	and the examples provided by the Commission in
their social behaviour or known or predicted	its presentations, are not always sufficiently
personal or personality characteristics, with the	clear.
social score leading to either or both of the	
following:	
(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	Belgium confirms that the use of real-time
identification systems in publicly accessible	biometric identification by law enforcement in
spaces for the purpose of law enforcement,	public spaces is a sensitive matter; however,
unless and in as far as such use is strictly	taking into account the joint-opinion of the
necessary for one of the following objectives:	EDPB and the EDPS on the AIA of 18 June
	20212, we believe that a more general ban on any
	use of AI for a 'real-time' automated recognition
	of human features in publicly accessible places
	should be incorporated in the AIA. In that sense,

	it should be closely examined if the actual choice
	to prohibit such a type of identification by law
	enforcement and provide for a system of
	exceptions is a workable and effective manner. In
	any case, we believe that other specific
	alternatives regarding possible exceptions should
	be analysed, e.g. providing a list with sufficient
	and concretely defined exceptions under realistic
	conditions, in particular for law enforcement
	objectives.
(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;	

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).

(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 ³	
and punishable in the Member State concerned	
by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a	
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	

3

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).

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	
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	
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	
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
f	or the possibility to fully or partially authorise
tl	ne use of 'real-time' remote biometric
i	dentification systems in publicly accessible
S	paces for the purpose of law enforcement
V	vithin the limits and under the conditions listed
iı	n paragraphs 1, point (d), 2 and 3. That
N	Member State shall lay down in its national law
tl	ne necessary detailed rules for the request,
is	ssuance and exercise of, as well as supervision
r	elating to, the authorisations referred to in
p	aragraph 3. Those rules shall also specify in
r	espect of which of the objectives listed in
p	aragraph 1, point (d), including which of the
c	riminal offences referred to in point (iii)
tl	nereof, the competent authorities may be

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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

Belgium considers the classification rules for
high-risk AI systems, as set out in Chapter 1 of
Title III of the Proposal, in conjunction with
Annex III, to be overall vague and in particular
challenging to apply in practice. It remains to a

	large extent unclear which concrete use cases, tools or practices are in scope, especially for inhouse development and small scale use. Further clarification on these classification rules and how to apply them correctly to particular cases, e.g. in the security services sector, is therefore
	welcomed.
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	3
legislation listed in Annex II;	
(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	See comment on Article 6.
referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred	
to in Annex III shall also be considered high-	
risk.	

Article 7	Belgium believes that the Commission's power
Amendments to Annex III	to adopt delegated acts to update the list of high-
	risk AI systems in Annex III, in the light of
	Article 7, goes too far and hence, further
	clarification as to other possibilities to amend this
	Annex is needed. In any case, additional
	clarifications are required and should be duly
	specified in the AIA, in particular, as to the
	relevant criteria, consultation procedures and
	implementation process when making use of this
	power. It is also very important that a broad set
	of industry stakeholders is involved in the
	process, ensuring the consultation of
	representatives of the civil society, industry,
	academia and the public sector. We therefore
	give priority to a more inclusive approach in this

	matter, in order to provide legal certainty and
	ensure trust.
1. The Commission is empowered to adopt	Article 7 introduces a double conditionality to
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	amend Annex III on high-risk application
update the list in Annex III by adding high-risk	systems. It does not seem possible to add areas
AI systems where both of the following	other than those already indicated (as it would
conditions are fulfilled:	probably be considered as a substantial change to
	the text). This means that an exhaustive list of
	areas shall be defined with no possibility of
	revision. Belgium retains a study reservation on
	this matter.
(a) the AI systems are intended to be used in	
any of the areas listed in points 1 to 8 of Annex	
III;	

(b) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the	(b) (a) the AI systems pose a risk of harm to the	
health and safety, or a risk of adverse impact on	health and safety, or a risk of adverse impact on	
fundamental rights, that is, in respect of its	fundamental rights, that is, in respect of its	
severity and probability of occurrence,	severity and probability of occurrence,	
equivalent to or greater than the risk of harm or	equivalent to or greater than the risk of harm or	
of adverse impact posed by the high-risk AI	of adverse impact posed by the high-risk AI	
systems already referred to in Annex III.	systems already 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;	
(c) the extent to which the use of an AI	
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	
documented allegations 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	
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	Cf. our remark on the definition of "serious
produced with an AI system is easily reversible,	incident" (art. 3, (44)); quid legal persons (e.g.
whereby outcomes having an impact on the	outcome produced with an AI system impacting
health or safety of persons shall not be	the existence or viability of a legal person)?
considered as easily reversible;	
(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	
Article 8	
Compliance with the requirements	
1. High-risk AI systems shall comply with	Belgium believes that the requirements for high-
the requirements established in this Chapter.	risk AI systems are sometimes slightly vague and
	may need to be better defined (cf. comment on
	Article 6), as generally they are perceived as
	being too strict, especially taking into
	consideration the broad spectrum of AI systems
	that would be considered high risk.
	In addition, several of these requirements are still
	topics of active research and concrete approaches

	for achieving these requirements might not be
	available on time depending on the specific AI
	technique.
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	
Risk management system	
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	Will the risks associated with each high-risk AI
and foreseeable risks associated with each high-	system be transparent for users and the public?
risk AI system;	Will the risk analysis report be available for the
	user before buying and using the AI system?
(b) estimation and evaluation of the risks	
that may emerge when the high-risk AI system	
is used in accordance with its intended purpose	
and under conditions of reasonably foreseeable	
misuse;	

(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	
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.	
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.	
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.		
6. Testing procedures shall be suitable to		
achieve the intended purpose of the AI system		
and do not need to go beyond what is necessary		
to achieve that purpose.		

	T	T
9. For credit institutions regulated by		
Directive 2013/36/EU, the aspects described in		
paragraphs 1 to 8 shall be part of the risk		
management procedures established by those		
institutions pursuant to Article 74 of that		
Directive.		
Article 10		
Data and data governance		
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.		

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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;	
(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;		
(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 be	Belgium supports to use "reliable data" sets
shall be relevant, representative, free of errors	relevant, representative, free of errors and	instead of "free of errors and complete" to make
and complete. They shall have the appropriate	reliable and complete.	the requirement practically implementable (in
statistical properties, including, where		relation to the state of the art).
applicable, as regards the persons or groups of		
persons on which the high-risk AI system is		
intended to be used. These characteristics of the		

data sets may be met at the level of individual	
data sets or a combination thereof.	
4. Training, validation and testing data sets	
shall take into account, to the extent required by	
the intended purpose, the characteristics or	
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-	
risk AI systems, the providers of such systems	
may process special categories of personal data	
referred to in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU)	

2016/679, Article 10 of Directive (EU)	
2016/680 and Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU)	
2018/1725, subject to appropriate safeguards for	
the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural	
persons, including technical limitations on the	
re-use and use of state-of-the-art security and	
privacy-preserving measures, such as	
pseudonymisation, or encryption where	
anonymisation may significantly affect the	
purpose pursued.	
6. Appropriate data governance and	
management practices shall apply for the	
development of high-risk AI systems other than	
those which make use of techniques involving	
the training of models in order to ensure that	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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	
competent authorities and notified bodies with	
all the necessary information to assess the	

	T	
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		
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.	
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	
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.	
4. For high-risk AI systems referred to in	
paragraph 1, point (a) of Annex III, the logging	
capabilities shall provide, at a minimum:	

(a) recording of the period of each use of the	
system (start date and time and end date and	
time of each use);	
(b) the reference database against which	
input data has been checked by the system;	
(c) the input data for which the search has	
led to a match;	
(d) the identification of the natural persons	
involved in the verification of the results, as	
referred to in Article 14 (5).	
Article 13	
Transparency and provision of information to	
users	

1 TY 1 1 AY
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed
and developed in such a way to ensure that their
operation is sufficiently transparent to enable
users to interpret the system's output and use it
appropriately. An appropriate type and degree
of transparency shall be ensured, with a view to
achieving compliance with the relevant
obligations of the user and of the provider set
out in Chapter 3 of this Title.
2. High-risk AI systems shall be
accompanied by instructions for use in an
appropriate digital format or otherwise that
include concise, complete, correct and clear
•
information that is relevant, accessible and
comprehensible to users.

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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;	
(ii) the level of accuracy, robustness and	
cybersecurity referred to in Article 15 against	
which the high-risk AI system has been tested	

and validated and which can be expected, and	
any known and foreseeable circumstances that	
may have an impact on that expected level of	
accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity;	
(iii) any known or foreseeable circumstance,	
related to the use of the high-risk AI system in	
accordance with its intended purpose or under	
conditions of reasonably foreseeable misuse,	
which may lead to risks to the health and safety	
or fundamental rights;	
(iv) its performance as regards the persons or	
groups of persons on which the system is	
intended to be used;	

(v) when appropriate, specifications for the	
input data, or any other relevant information in	
terms of the training, validation and testing data	
sets used, taking into account the intended	
purpose of the AI system.	
(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	
measures put in place to facilitate the	
interpretation of the outputs of AI systems by	
the users;	

	-	<u> </u>
(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.		
Article 14		
Human oversight		
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.		

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	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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.	
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;	
(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;	
(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	
point 1(a) of Annex III, the measures referred to	
in paragraph 3 shall be such as to ensure that, in	
addition, no action or decision is taken by the	
user on the basis of the identification resulting	
from the system unless this has been verified	
and confirmed by at least two natural persons.	

Article 15	
Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity	
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed	
and developed in such a way that they achieve,	
in the light of their intended purpose, an	
appropriate level of accuracy, robustness and	
cybersecurity, and perform consistently in those	
respects throughout their lifecycle.	
2. The levels of accuracy and the relevant	
accuracy metrics of high-risk AI systems shall	
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.	
The robustness of high-risk AI systems may be	
achieved through technical redundancy	
solutions, which may include backup or fail-safe	
plans.	
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.	

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	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

to make a mistake ('adversarial examples'), or	
model flaws.	
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;	

(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	For the major part of high-risk AI systems, the
undergoes the relevant conformity assessment	conformity assessment seems to be a self-
procedure, prior to its placing on the market or	assessment (see art. 43). In the field of the
putting into service;	administration of Justice, e.g., one can wonder
	whether this system of self-assessment ex ante by

entire proposai, piease ao so in the row containing the title of the pr	oposai (in the 3ra column).
	the provider of the high-risk AI system in
	question
	- will be sufficient, concerning the potentially
	large impact of this kind of use?
	- will be efficient, concerning the apparent
	undercapacity for control and enforcement ex
	post, at least in a first stage? (see explanatory
	memorandum, 5.2.3, last paragraph, that states
	that "expertise for auditing is only now being
	accumulated")
	- will be feasible and not overly burdensome, e.g.
	for Startups and SME's?
(f) comply with the registration obligations	
referred to in Article 51;	

(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;	

(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:	

(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;	

(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	

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;	

(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;	
(l) resource management, including security	
of supply related measures;	
(m) an accountability framework setting out	
the responsibilities of the management and other	

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.	

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.	

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.	

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 to 101 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		
	1	

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	

market or put into service is not in conformity	
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.	
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	
provider shall immediately inform the national	
competent authorities of the Member States in	

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	

request from a national competent authority, providers shall also give that authority access to the logs automatically generated by the highrisk AI system, to the extent such logs are under their control by virtue of a contractual arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.		
urrangement with the user of otherwise by law.		
Article 24	Article 24	Cf. recital 55 where this wording is used as well
Obligations of product manufacturers	Obligations of product manufacturers of the	(since there is no definition of 'manufacturer').
	final product	
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	
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.	

2 of this Title, including access to the logs	
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	
Obligations of importers	
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.	
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.	

4	
do not jeopardise its compliance with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title.	
5 T 11 11 11 11	
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	
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	
1. Before making a high-risk AI system	
available on the market, distributors shall verify	
that the high-risk AI system bears the required	
CE conformity marking, that it is accompanied	
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.	
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.	

rs or has rea
stem which
is not in
set out in
he corrective
stem into
nts, to
sure that the
vant operat
tive actions
esents a ris
(1), the
rm the nation
ber States i
ailable to th

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	
with that national competent authority on any	
action taken by that authority.	
Article 28	
Obligations of distributors, importers, users or	
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;	
(b) they modify the intended purpose of a	
high-risk AI system already placed on the	
market or put into service;	
(c) they make a substantial modification to	
the high-risk AI system.	

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	
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	
without prejudice to other user obligations under	

Union or national law and to the user's	
discretion in organising its own resources and	
activities for the purpose of implementing the	
human oversight measures indicated by the	
provider.	
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.	
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	

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,	

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	

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	This definition can be considered as very broad.
<u>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE</u>	It includes a lot of techniques that are not
TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES	stricto-sensu AI. This large definition of AI can
referred to in Article 3, point 1	be problematic when combined with Annex III
	(High Risk systems referred to Art.6 (2) – 6(g)

(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.	

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

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);	

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);	

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	

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;	

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).	

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	

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	

(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	

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	

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	Cf. comment on requirements for high-risk AI
HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS REFERRED TO	systems.
IN ARTICLE 6(2)	

High-risk AI systems pursuant to Article 6(2)	
are the AI systems listed in any of the following	
areas:	
1. Biometric identification and	
categorisation of natural persons:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used for the	
'real-time' and 'post' remote biometric	
identification of natural persons;	
2. Management and operation of critical	A definition of "critical infrastructure" is needed
infrastructure:	to make sure this area is sufficiently
	·
	circumscribed, for example by making a

	reference to the annex of the future CER
	Directive.
(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;	

(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;		
	1	1

(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		
	1	

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:	The categorisation as "high risk" of some of
	those "use cases" can be exaggerated or even
	inappropriate. As a general comment, the real
	high risk uses case should be more narrowly
	defined. When evaluating the risk that those AI
	use cases represent, one should also compare
	with the practice in absence of such AI use. In
	some specific cases, the use of AI, although not
	perfect, might give similar or even better results
	than conventional "human" practices. For
	examples (E.g.), refer to point (a), (c), (e), (g)
(a) AI systems intended to be used by law	E.g.: AI-based risk assessments tools warning
enforcement authorities for making individual	police officers of potential risks for specific
risk assessments of natural persons in order to	victims could be complementary to their
assess the risk of a natural person for offending	judgment based on knowledge and experience.

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	E.g. : AI systems detecting deep fakes can
_	outperform human experts, so instead of
referred to in article 52(3);	considering this as "high risk", these AI systems
	could be considered as extra assistance in
	addition to human expertise.
(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;	E.g.: combined with the broad definition of AI, this could imply that e.g. risk-labelling of known offenders based on their past criminal behaviour (e.g. violent, firearms user, etc.) that are used to warn police officers before interacting with these persons also become "high-risk use". These risk warnings are already applied nowadays but are mainly based on human judgment (not necessarily in a very consistent way).
(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.	→ See comments Annexe I. The combination of the broad AI definition and the broad high-risk category (6(d)) implies that a lot of data processing and analytics, with longstanding use, might become high risk (with all the compliance requirements as a consequence) For instance: • 'intelligent' search engine; not only presenting an exact match but also suggesting potentially related

	 processing of communications based on specific ontologies or a machine learning model Geographic profiling techniques Indicator/rule-based risk scoring (e.g. for potential life-threatening risks in domestic violence situations) Users might abandon the use of these techniques to avoid the administrative burden related to the High-Risk AI practical requirements.
7. Migration, asylum and border control management:	See comments Annexe III, point 6. (same reasoning).
(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 immigration, or a health risk, posed by a natural person who intends to enter or has entered into the territory of a Member State;	
(c) AI systems intended to be used by competent public authorities for the verification of the authenticity of travel documents and supporting documentation of natural persons and detect non-authentic documents by checking their security features;	See comments on Annexe III, point 6, (b). E.g.: AI systems for the verification of the authenticity of travel documents could outperform human experts, so instead of considering this use as "high risk", these AI systems could be considered as a "welcome extra help" in addition to human expertise.

(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 to the eligibility of the natural persons applying for a status.	
8. Administration of justice and democratic processes:	We agree that the sector of the administration of Justice is one where the use of AI systems could generate important risks.
(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.	We fear however that this definition risks to create a grey zone. For some AI systems, it may not be immediately clear whether they fall under

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).

this definition; e.g. a system for the administration of hearings, or a system for case-law enhancement (see https://rm.coe.int/ethical-charter-en-for-publication-4-december-2018/16808f699c, p 64)

More fundamentally, this presupposes the acceptance of the principle that AI-systems could offer support/assistance with the taking of judicial decisions. This raises important questions, e.g. concerning the avoidance or at the very least limitation of potential biases in the data that are fed to the algorithms concerned, or concerning the desired level of explainability of the decisions reached with the assistance of AI-systems.

	Furthermore, this proposal does not seem to pay any particular attention to the remedies offered to persons (natural or legal) against decisions (judicial or other) taken with the assistance/support of AI systems, and the particularities that go with it.
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:	

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;	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

entire proposal, please do so in the row containing the title of the proposal (in the 3rd column).

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

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

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

	·	
(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;		

0 11:11 11::: 0:1 1	
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;	
(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	

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;		
	l l	

(d) where relevant, the data requirements in	
terms of datasheets describing the training	
methodologies and techniques and the training	
data sets used, including information about the	
provenance of those data sets, their scope and	
main characteristics; how the data was obtained	
and selected; labelling procedures (e.g. for	
supervised learning), data cleaning	
methodologies (e.g. outliers detection);	
(e) assessment of the human oversight	
measures needed in accordance with Article 14,	
including an assessment of the technical	
measures needed to facilitate the interpretation	
of the outputs of AI systems by the users, in	
accordance with Articles 13(3)(d);	

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

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	

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;	
5. A description of any change made to the	
system through its lifecycle;	

(A 1:-4 - C41 - 1	
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	

Commission proposal (doc. 8115/21 – COM(2021) 206 final)

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

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).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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