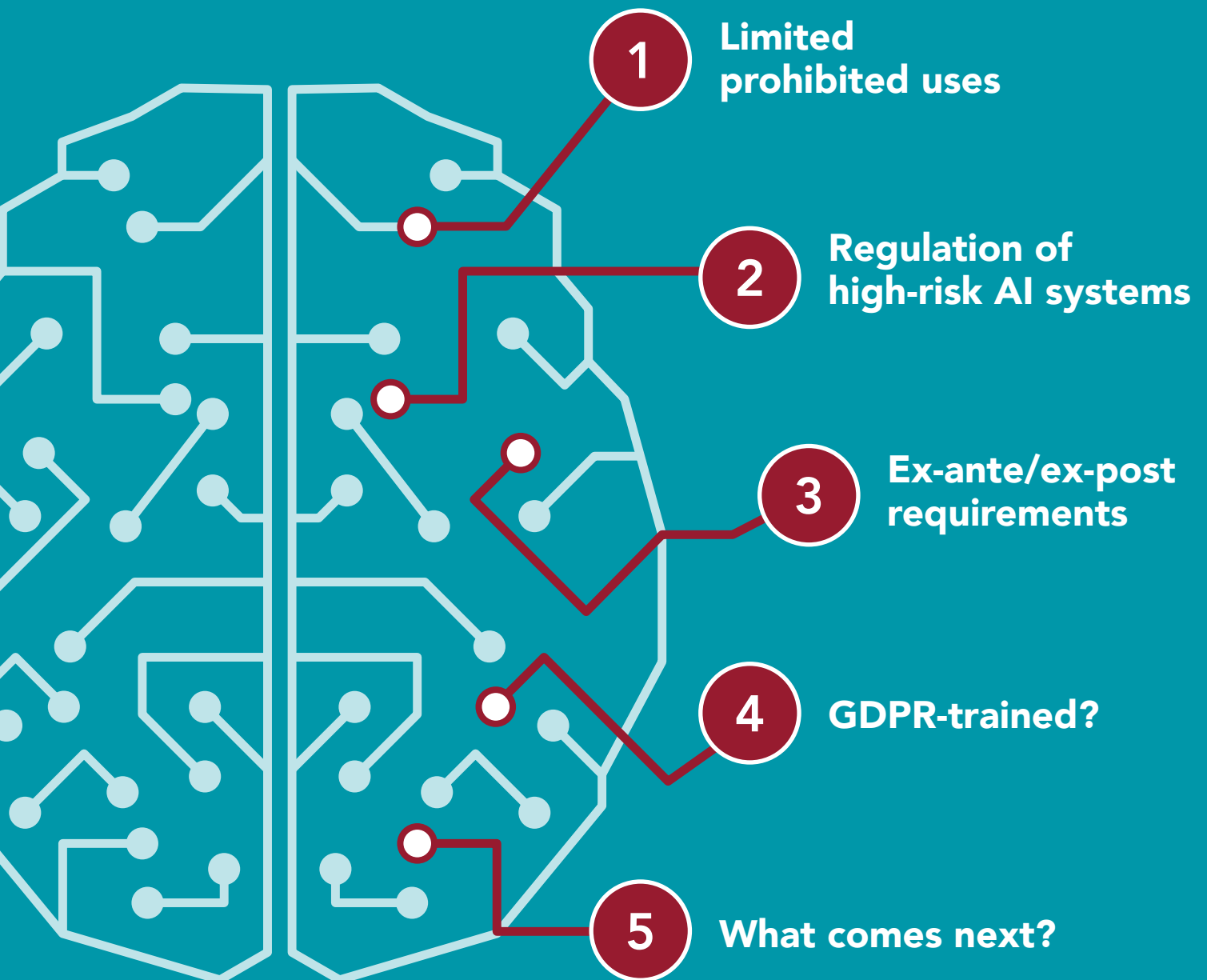


THE EU ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT

Key aspects

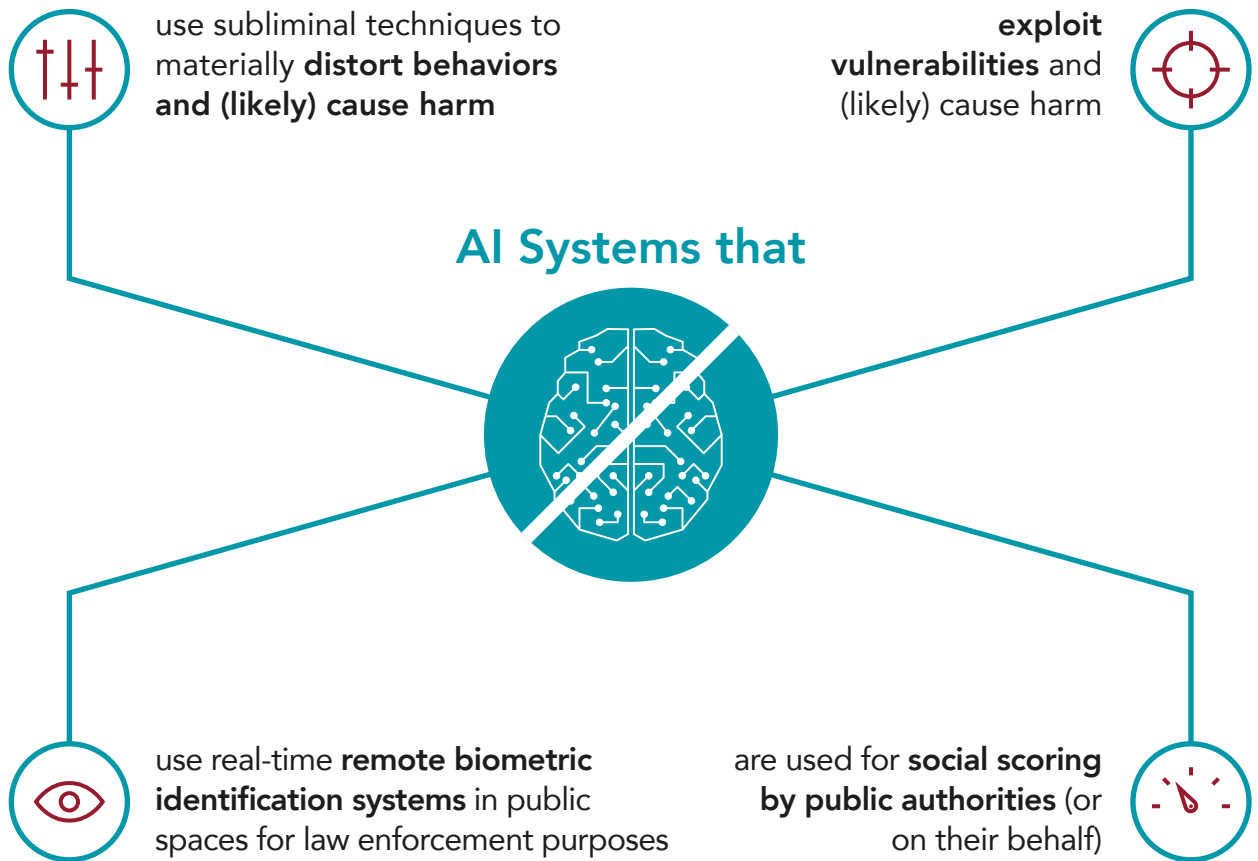
On April 21, 2021 the EU Commission published its proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Act.


Here is what you need to know



PROHIBITED USES

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

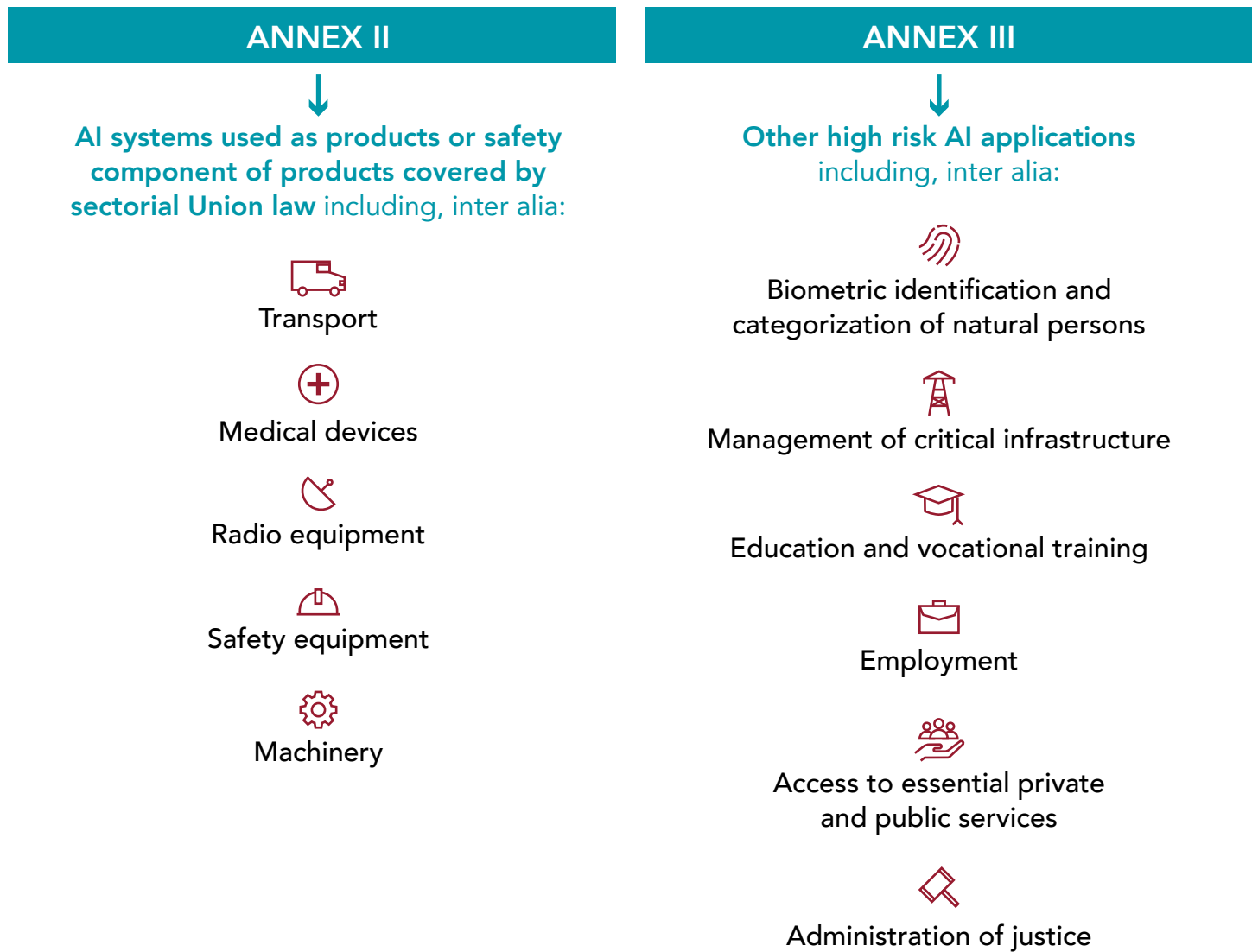


 The use of “real-time” remote **biometric identification** systems (such as facial recognition) in public spaces for law enforcement purposes will however be authorized if strictly necessary for:


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

HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

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

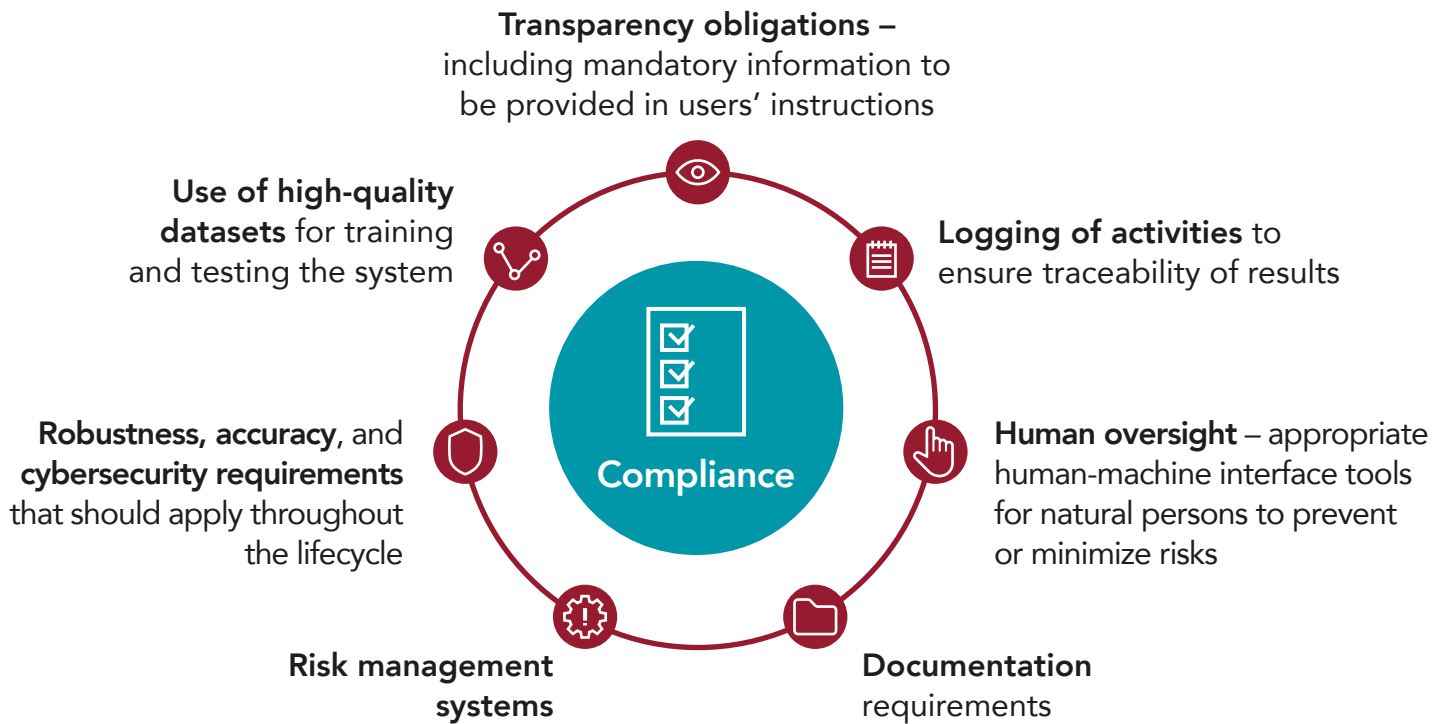


 The lists should be updated by the EU Commission through delegated acts.

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

EX-ANTE REQUIREMENTS VETTED BY A CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

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

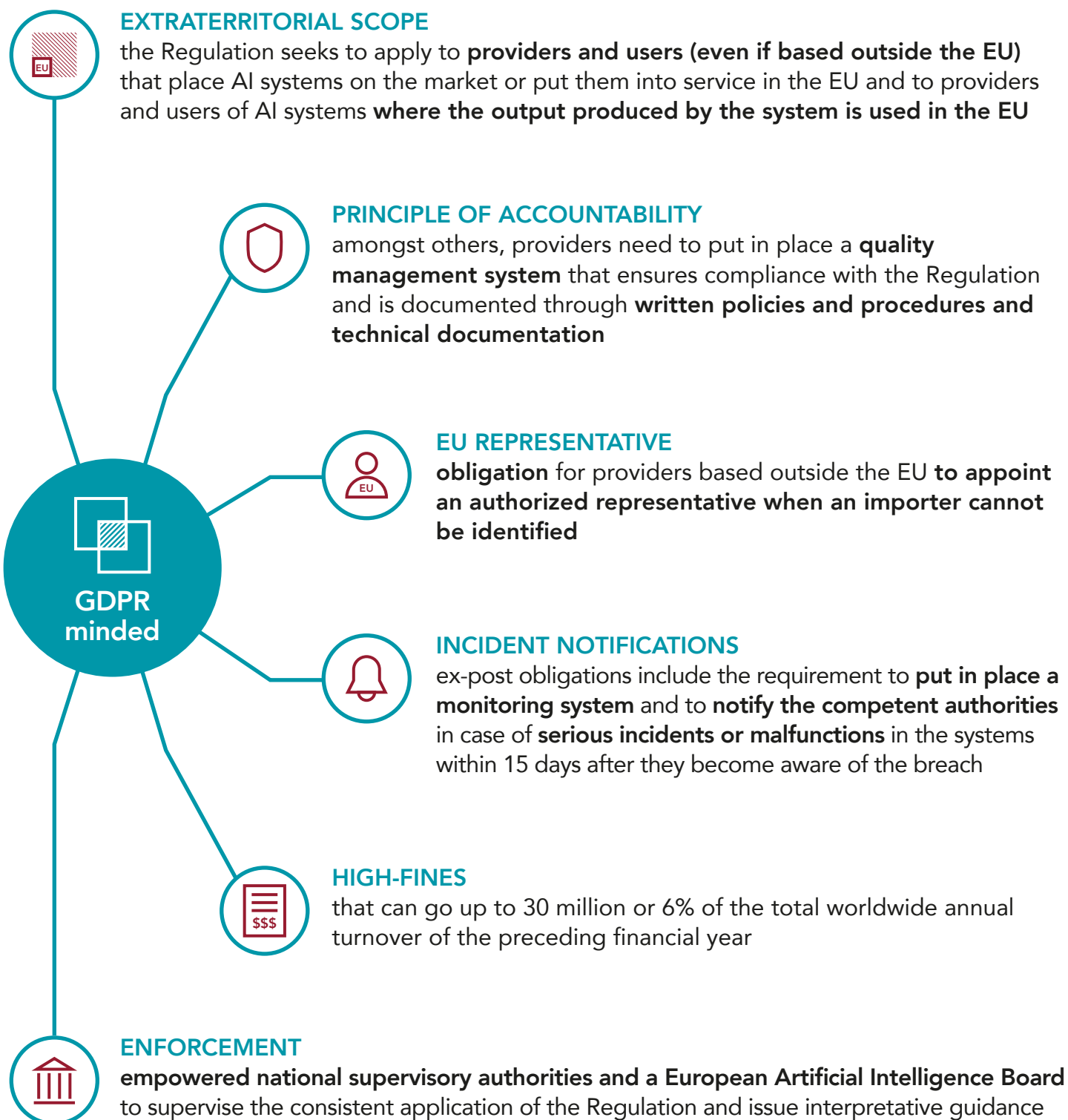


EX-POST REQUIREMENTS

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

A REGULATION TRAINED WITH GDPR DATA?

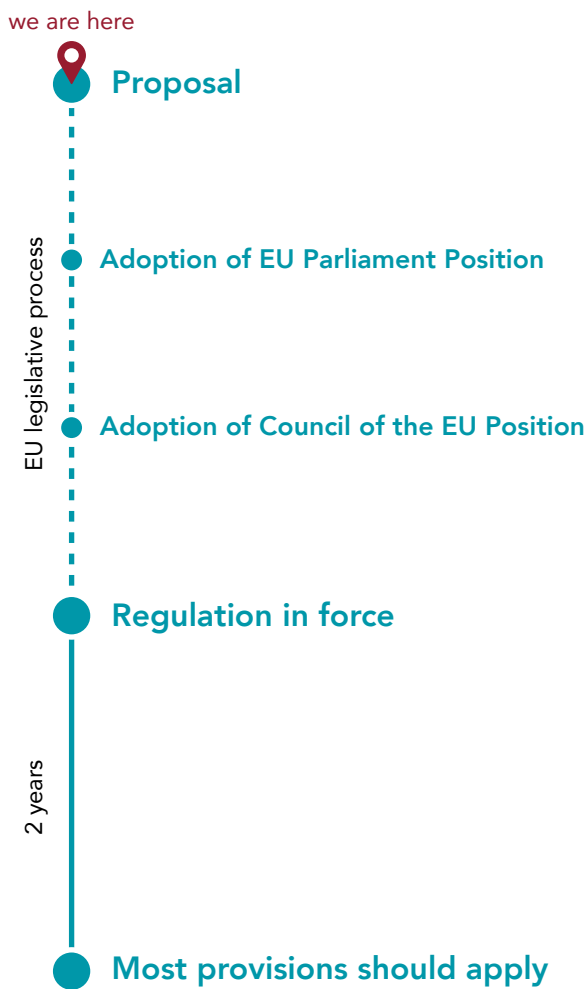
Various elements of the Regulation echo the **GDPR**.



WHAT COMES NEXT?

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

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



Parallel international developments

OECD 2019

“Recommendation of the Council on AI”

NATO 2019

“Coherent Implementation Strategy on Emerging and Disruptive Technologies”

UNESCO 2020

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

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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

G7-led

Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence



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

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

Step toe

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