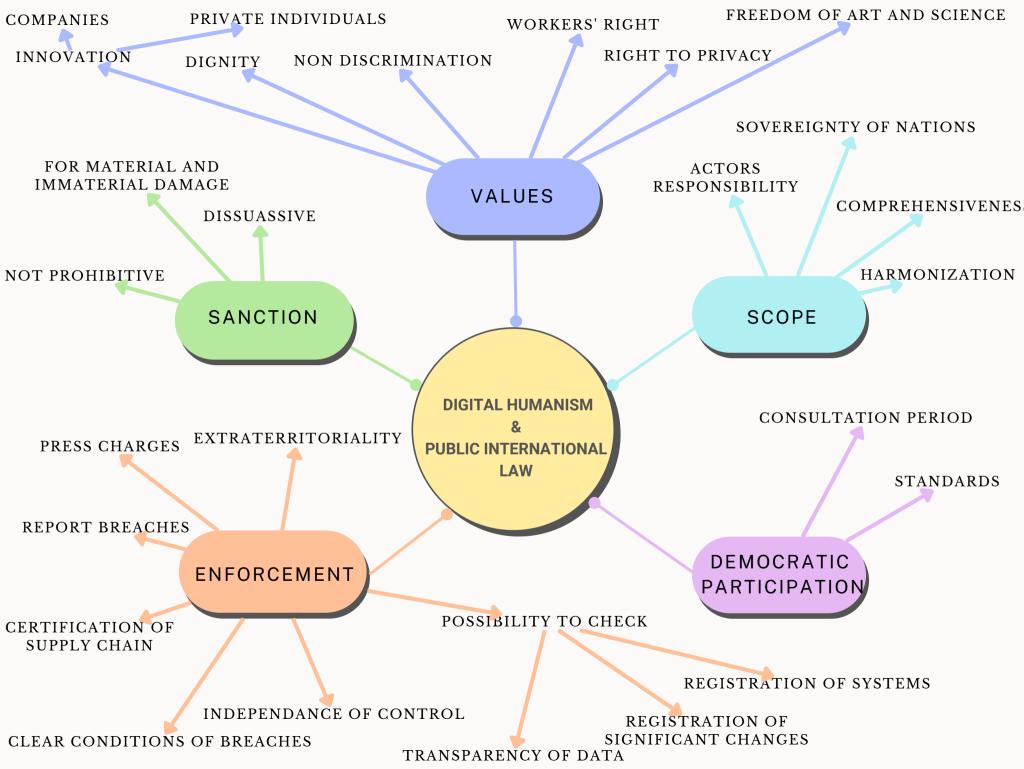
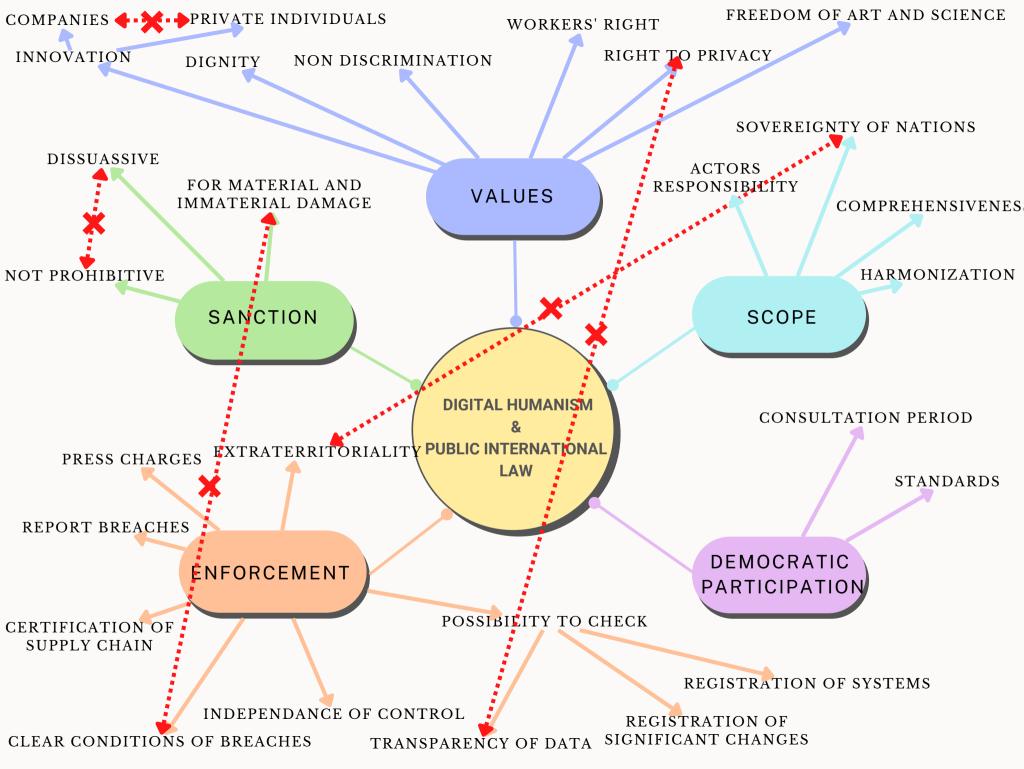


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#### SCOPE COMPREHENSIVENESS

## Area of applications

- "Al systems exclusively developed or used for military purposes should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation"
- "The use of 'real-time' remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces for the purpose of law enforcement, unless and in as far as such use is strictly necessary for one of the following objectives:
  - (i) the targeted search for specific potential victims of crime, including missing children;
- (ii) the prevention of a specific, substantial and imminent threat to the life or physical safety of natural persons or of a terrorist attack;
- (iii) the detection, localisation, identification or prosecution of a perpetrator or suspect of a criminal offence referred to in Article 2(2) of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA62 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."

#### Definition of AI

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

"The definition should be based on the key functional characteristics of artificial intelligence distinguishing it from more classic software systems and programming"



## Possibility to Check

<u>Registration</u>: "Providers of high-risk AI systems other than those related to products falling within the scope of relevant existing Union harmonisation legislation, should be required to register their high-risk AI system in a EU database, to be established and managed by the Commission."

<u>Registration of significant changes</u>: "Any change to the AI system that could affect the compliance of the AI system with the requirements or its intended purpose shall be approved by the notified body which issued the EU technical documentation assessment certificate."

<u>Transparency of Data</u>: "Access to data and documentation in the context of their activities, the market surveillance authorities shall be granted full access to the training, validation and testing datasets used by the provider, including through application programming interfaces ('API') or other appropriate technical means and tools enabling remote access."

### Ways of redress

Report breaches: Absence of individual or collective redress mechanisms of consumers in the AI Act.

<u>Clear condition of breaches:</u> "In order to ensure a consistent and high level of protection of public interests as regards health, safety and fundamental rights, common normative standards for all high-risk AI systems should be established. Those standards should be consistent with the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union (the Charter) and should be non-discriminatory and in line with the Union's international trade commitments."

# DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

#### **Standards**

<u>Standardization Body:</u> European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC), European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)

Opaque, undemocratic, little input from the civil society?

### Consultation period

21 April 2021 - 6 August 2021: Public consultation period on the AI Act

Committees of the European Parliament: Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO), Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), Legal Affairs Committee (JURI), Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) and Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

1 June: Political groups of the European Parliament submit amendments to the AI Act.

Next: Inter-institutional negotiations (trilogue) beween Parliament and Council, with the Commission as mediator