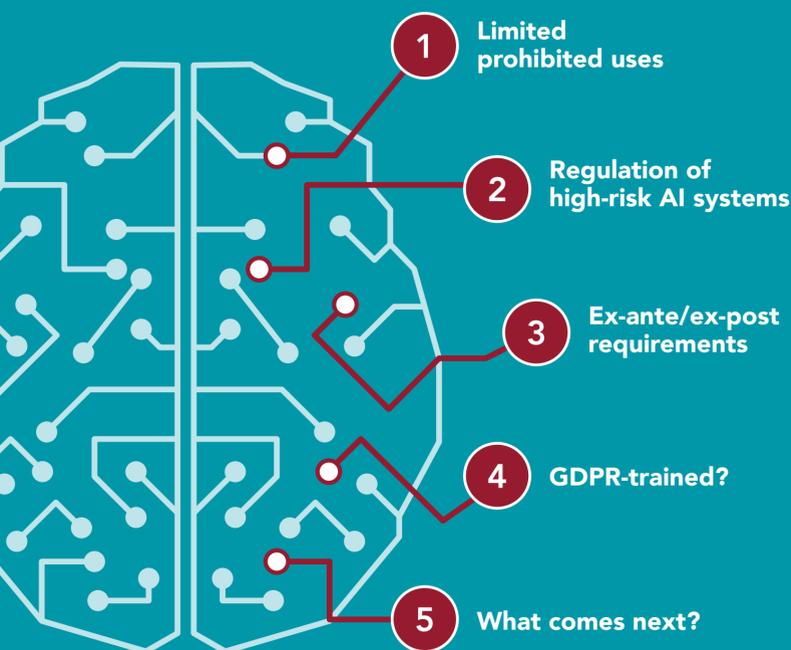


## Key aspects

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

### Here is what you need to know



1 Limited prohibited uses

2 Regulation of high-risk AI systems

3 Ex-ante/ex-post requirements

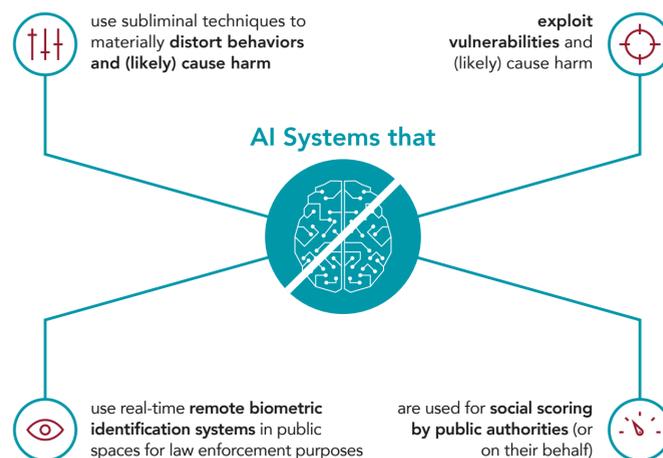
4 GDPR-trained?

5 What comes next?

## 1

### 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

## 2

### HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

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

ANNEX II	ANNEX III
AI systems used as products or safety component of products covered by sectorial Union law including, inter alia:	Other high risk AI applications including, inter alia:
Transport	Biometric identification and categorization of natural persons
Medical devices	Management of critical infrastructure
Radio equipment	Education and vocational training
Safety equipment	Employment
Machinery	Access to essential private and public services
	Administration of justice

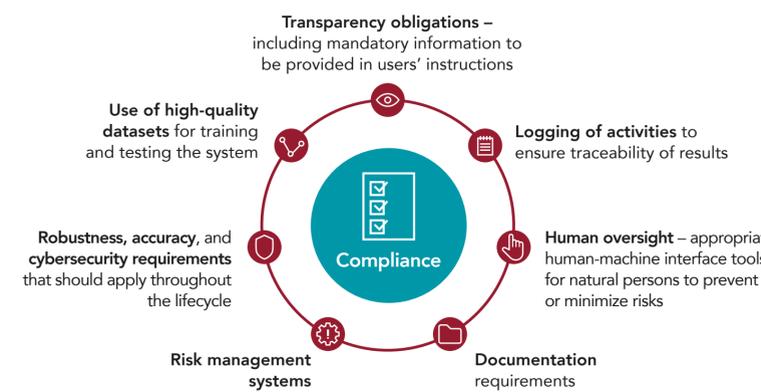
The lists should be updated by the EU Commission through delegated acts.

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

## 3

### EX-ANTE REQUIREMENTS VETTED BY A CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

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



What's the process?

Conformity assessment → EU declaration of conformity + CE marking → Registration in an EU database → AI System put on the market / in service

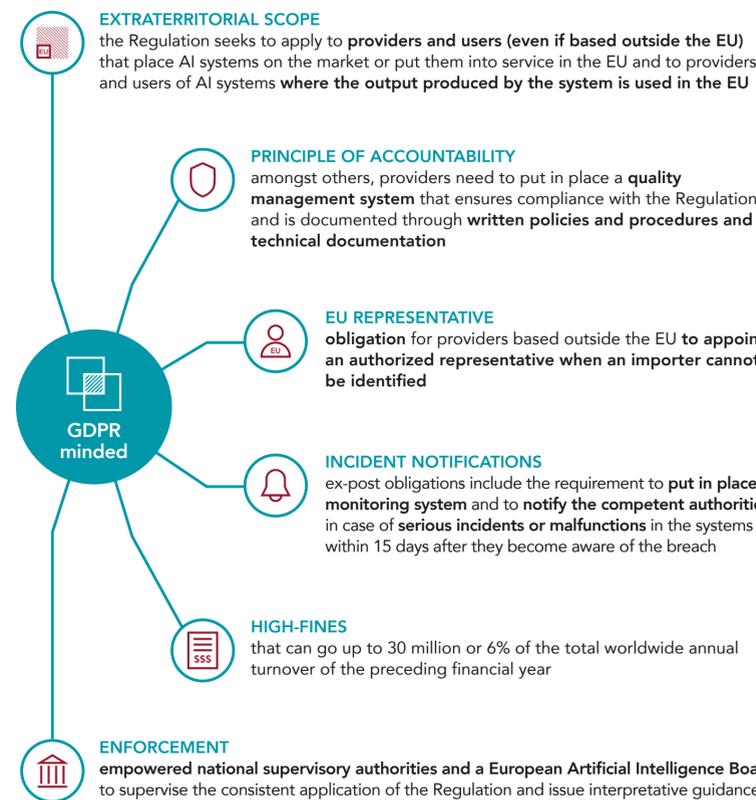
### EX-POST REQUIREMENTS

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

## 4

### A REGULATION TRAINED WITH GDPR DATA?

Various elements of the Regulation echo the GDPR.



## 5

### 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.



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.

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