

Brussels, 03 November 2021

WK 13177/2021 INIT

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WORKING PAPER

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CONTRIBUTION

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

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

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Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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

Commission proposal	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
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		General comments: NL appreciates the opportunity provided bythe Slovenian Presidency to submit input on Chapter I, II and III of the proposal for a Artificial Intelligence Act (hereinafter AI Act), as well as its corresponding Annexes I, II, III and IIII. Please note, that the drafting suggestions and/or comments provided below are non-exhaustive: We are currently still analysing the proposal in -depth which is why at this point we are only able tp share general comments; the NL comments below hone in on issues considered to be most pertinent. We urge, as also mentioned during the Telecom Council of October 14th, that thoroughness and quality takes precedence over speed in the process of coming to a common position. This is a complex file with potentially far-reaching implications.

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Furthermore, at the time of writing, the formation of a new Dutch government is ongoing. Our current government is under resignation

1) The Netherlands calls for strengther involvement of Member States to amend Annex I and III in the proposed AI Act, and therefore the flexibility to react to the fast technological developtments of AI. In our opinion, these annexes are essential elements of the proposed regulation and we propose to change art 7 into implementing acts. Moreover The Netherlands would like to have removed high risk areas in Annex III, as menioned in prior draft proposals in this final one it has been removed. Finally, NL calls for the incorporation of a consultation procedure to harvest perspectives of non-governmental stakeholders such as civil society and enterprises that have expertise about developments with regards to techniques, approaches and areas of high-risk AI, based on best practices.

- 2) The Netherlands takes the position that the AI-Act should be without prejudice to both EU and national rules governing the context in which the AI-system is used. For instance, according to the principles of fair trial and good administration, certain decisions that are unilaterally binding must be duly justified. This motivation principle should apply to any AI system used by the public sector and cannot be overridden by the AI Act if this act does not contain provisions regarding this principle.
- 3) The Netherlands worries about the current definition of "AI system" as used in Article 3 and Annex I, as it may create an overbroad scope of application for this regulation. We suggest specifying the scope to AI systems that because of their specific characteristics warrant the extra measures this regulation prescribes. Our concern is that the combination of this broad definition of an AI-system, the extensive list of techniques (annex I) and the broad definitions of the high-risk areas, (annex III) may result in regulating algorithmic

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systems with minimum risk for fundamental rights. This bears the risk to be disproportionate, to overburden organizations (particularly SMEs), to stifle innovation and needs to be considered carefully.

- 4) Regarding the definitions in article 3 and the obligations in articles 16-29: more attention should be given to clarifying the different roles and responsibilities organizations have when taking on more than one role (provider, user, etc). This applies particularly to the responsibilities government organizations have when developing in house and when using AI systems in house.
- 5) The NL supports a risk-based approach in which the requirements are proportional to the risk. Extensive requirements apply to high-risk AI systems to prevent or mitigate the risks (article 9, Chapter II), such as the obligation to carry out an ex ante conformity assessment or have it carried out (article 19, Chapter III). Although we agree that a certain level of requirements and obligations should

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be imposed by the actors, we strongly ask for more guidance especially to help SMEs, start-ups and small scale providers and users. This is important because those involved do not always have the right expertise in their companies available. It is important to guide them as much as possible, especially for instance with the conformity assessment and administration burdens. For instance guidance can be given in the form of tools, roadmaps or checklists.

- 6) The Netherlands is carefully considering the role of those affected by AI systems: This draft regulation focuses on economic and institutional actors that provide or use AI systems, and focuses on governance. We are currently researching whether those affected by AI systems in its provisions have sufficient access to legal protection under this regulation combined with other legislation.
- 7) The Netherlands is carefully considering the harms in article 5, and whether we have to include

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(alternative) measures to further avoid unlawful breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

- 8) Align AI Act with the GDPR: The AI Act overall currently lacks clear references to the existing provisions in the GDPR. The AIA would benefit from clearer references to the GDPR, to increase legal certainty and clarity.
- 9) Exclude national security: Please explicitly exclude national security from the scope of this regulation as it is an exclusive member state competence.
- 10) By the use of the word 'students' in Annex III the Cion proposal could suggest only to refer to vocational and higher education, and lifelong learning. AI systems are also applied, and perhaps even more, in primary and secondary education, and children in this age group (minors up to 17 years) are even more vulnerable. In the understanding that the AI Act should be applicable

admission to educational institutions.
participants in tests commonly required fo
the learning process and for assessing
view to assessing learning outcomes, steering
vocational training institutions at all levels with
of assessing pupils and students in educational an
(b) AI systems intended to be used for the purpos
impact on equal opportunities.
process), as well as predictive use of AI, with
i.e. learning outcomes) to 'formative assessment' (assessment with a view to steer the learning
assessment' (evaluation of what has been learned
with as a consequence a shift from 'summative
developments take place such as flexibilisation,
should take into account that in education
redrafting to clarify this. Secondly, the AI Act
to all educational sectors we suggest a minor

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	
intelligence practices;	

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(b) specific requirements for high-risk AI	
systems and obligations for operators of such	
systems;	
(c) harmonised transparency rules for AI	
systems intended to interact with natural	
persons, emotion recognition systems and	
biometric categorisation systems, and AI	
systems used to generate or manipulate image,	
audio or video content;	
(d) rules on market monitoring and	
surveillance.	
Article 2	
Scope	

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;	
(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	

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are the	emselves products or systems, falling	
within	the scope of the following acts, only	
Article	e 84 of this Regulation shall apply:	
(a)	Regulation (EC) 300/2008;	
(b)	Regulation (EU) No 167/2013;	
(c)	Regulation (EU) No 168/2013;	
(d)	Directive 2014/90/EU;	
(e)	Directive (EU) 2016/797;	
(f)	Regulation (EU) 2018/858;	
(g)	Regulation (EU) 2018/1139;	

(h) Regulation (EU) 2019/2144.	
3. This Regulation shall not apply to AI	
systems developed or used exclusively for	
military purposes.	
4. This Regulation shall not apply to public	
authorities in a third country nor to international	
organisations falling within the scope of this	
Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those	
authorities or organisations use AI systems in	
the framework of international agreements for	
law enforcement and judicial cooperation with	
the Union or with one or more Member States.	

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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).

(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;	
(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;	

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(3) 'small-scale provider' means a provider	
that is a micro or small enterprise within the	
meaning of Commission Recommendation	
2003/361/EC ² ;	
(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	

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).

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

obligations and procedures established by this	
Regulation;	
(6) 'importer' means any natural or legal	
person established in the Union that places on	
the market or puts into service an AI system that	
bears the name or trademark of a natural or legal	
person established outside the Union;	
(7) 'distributor' means any natural or legal	
person in the supply chain, other than the	
provider or the importer, that makes an AI	
system available on the Union market without	
affecting its properties;	

(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,	
including the specific context and conditions of	
use, as specified in the information supplied by	
the provider in the instructions for use,	
promotional or sales materials and statements,	
as well as in the technical documentation;	
(13) 'reasonably foreseeable misuse' means	
the use of an AI system in a way that is not in	
accordance with its intended purpose, but which	
may result from reasonably foreseeable human	
behaviour or interaction with other systems;	

(14) 'safety component of a product or	
system' means a component of a product or of a	
system which fulfils a safety function for that	
product or system or the failure or	
malfunctioning of which endangers the health	
and safety of persons or property;	
(15) 'instructions for use' means the	
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	
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	
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.	

(38) "post' remote biometric identification	
system' means a remote biometric identification	
system other than a 'real-time' remote biometric	
identification system;	
(39) 'publicly accessible space' means any	
physical place accessible to the public,	
regardless of whether certain conditions for	
access may apply;	
(40) 'law enforcement authority' means:	
(a) any public authority competent for the	
prevention, investigation, detection or	
prosecution of criminal offences or the	
execution of criminal penalties, including the	

safeguarding against and the prevention of	
threats to public security; or	
(b) any other body or entity entrusted by	
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;	
1	
(42) 'national supervisory authority' means	
the authority to which a Member State assigns	
the responsibility for the implementation and	
application of this Regulation, for coordinating	
the activities entrusted to that Member State, for	
acting as the single contact point for the	
Commission, and for representing the Member	
State at the European Artificial Intelligence	
Board;	
(43) 'national competent authority' means the	
national supervisory authority, the notifying	
authority and the market surveillance authority;	

(44) 'serious incident' means any incident	
that directly or indirectly leads, might have led	
or might lead to any of the following:	
(a) the death of a person or serious damage	
to a person's health, to property or the	
environment,	
(b) a serious and irreversible disruption of	
the management and operation of critical	
infrastructure.	
Article 4	
Amendments to Annex I	
The Commission is empowered to adopt	
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	

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

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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	
service or use of an AI system that deploys	
subliminal techniques beyond a person's	
consciousness in order to materially distort a	
person's behaviour in a manner that causes or is	
likely to cause that person or another person	
physical or psychological harm;	
(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	
service or use of AI systems by public	
authorities or on their behalf for the evaluation	
or classification of the trustworthiness of natural	
persons over a certain period of time based on	
their social behaviour or known or predicted	
personal or personality characteristics, with the	
social score leading to either or both of the	
following:	
(i) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of	
certain natural persons or whole groups thereof	
in social contexts which are unrelated to the	
contexts in which the data was originally	
generated or collected;	

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

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(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	

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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
fe	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
W	rithin 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
re	elating to, the authorisations referred to in
p	aragraph 3. Those rules shall also specify in
re	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

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

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authorised to use those systems for the purpose	
of law enforcement.	
TITLE III	
HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS	
Chapter 1	
CLASSIFICATION OF AI SYSTEMS AS	
HIGH-RISK	
Article 6	
Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	
1. Irrespective of whether an AI system is	
placed on the market or put into service	

independently from the products referred to in	
points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be	
considered high-risk where both of the	
following conditions are fulfilled:	
(a) the AI system is intended to be used as a	
safety component of a product, or is itself a	
product, covered by the Union harmonisation	
legislation listed in Annex II;	
(b) the product whose safety component is	
the AI system, or the AI system itself as a	
product, is required to undergo a third-party	
conformity assessment with a view to the	
placing on the market or putting into service of	
that product pursuant to the Union	
harmonisation legislation listed in Annex II.	

2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems	
referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred	
to in Annex III shall also be considered high-	
risk.	
Article 7	
Amendments to Annex III	
1. The Commission is empowered to adopt	
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to	
update the list in Annex III by adding high-risk	
AI systems where both of the following	
conditions are fulfilled:	

(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		
health and safety, or a risk of adverse impact on		
fundamental rights, that is, in respect of its		
severity and probability of occurrence,		
equivalent to or greater than the risk of harm or		
of adverse impact posed by the high-risk AI		
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		
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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,	

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knowledge, economic or social circumstances,	
or age;	
(g) the extent to which the outcome	
produced with an AI system is easily reversible,	
whereby outcomes having an impact on the	
health or safety of persons shall not be	
considered as easily reversible;	
(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;	

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

(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	
the requirements established in this Chapter.	
2. The intended purpose of the high-risk AI	
system and the risk management system referred	

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

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(a) identification and analysis of the known	
and foreseeable risks associated with each high-	
risk AI system;	
(b) estimation and evaluation of the risks	
that may emerge when the high-risk AI system	
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;	

	T	
(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 mo	st appropriate		
risk management measures. Testin	g 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 th	e AI system		
and do not need to go beyond wha	t is necessary		
to achieve that purpose.			
7. The testing of the high-risk	AI systems		
shall be performed, as appropriate,	at any point		
in time throughout the developmen	nt process,		
and, in any event, prior to the plac	ng on the		
1		l	

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.	
2. Training, validation and testing data sets	
shall be subject to appropriate data governance	
and management practices. Those practices shall	
concern in particular,	

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(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	
shall be relevant, representative, free of errors	
and complete. They shall have the appropriate	
statistical properties, including, where	
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	
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	
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	

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	
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	
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. 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	
achieving comphance 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.	
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;	
(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	
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	
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	

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

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

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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	
undergoes the relevant conformity assessment	
procedure, prior to its placing on the market or	
putting into service;	
(f) comply with the registration obligations	
referred to in Article 51;	
(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;	
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(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;		
	<u>I</u>	<u>I</u>

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(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	

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	

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	

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

authorised representative which is established in	
the Union.	
2. The authorised representative shall	
perform the tasks specified in the mandate	
received from the provider. The mandate shall	
empower the authorised representative to carry	
out the following tasks:	
(a) keep a copy of the EU declaration of	
conformity and the technical documentation at	
the disposal of the national competent	
authorities and national authorities referred to in	
Article 63(7);	
(b) provide a national competent authority,	
upon a reasoned request, with all the	

information and documentation necessary to		
demonstrate the conformity of a high-risk AI		
system with the requirements set out in Chapter		
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.	
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1), the	
importer shall inform the provider of the AI	
system and the market surveillance authorities	
to that effect.	
3. Importers shall indicate their name,	
registered trade name or registered trade mark,	
and the address at which they can be contacted	
on the high-risk AI system or, where that is not	
possible, on its packaging or its accompanying	
documentation, as applicable.	

4. Importers shall ensure that, while a high-	
risk AI system is under their responsibility,	
where applicable, storage or transport conditions	
do not jeopardise its compliance with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title.	
5. Importers shall provide national	
competent authorities, upon a reasoned request,	
with all necessary information and	
documentation to demonstrate the conformity of	
a high-risk AI system with the requirements set	
out in Chapter 2 of this Title in a language	
which can be easily understood by that national	
competent authority, including access to the	
logs automatically generated by the high-risk AI	
system to the extent such logs are under the	
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.	
4. A distributor that considers or has reason	
to consider that a high-risk AI system which it	
has made available on the market is not in	
conformity with the requirements set out in	
Chapter 2 of this Title shall take the corrective	
actions necessary to bring that system into	
conformity with those requirements, to	
withdraw it or recall it or shall ensure that the	
provider, the importer or any relevant operator,	
as appropriate, takes those corrective actions.	
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1), the	
distributor shall immediately inform the national	
competent authorities of the Member States in	

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which it has made the product available to that	
effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-	
compliance and of any corrective actions taken.	
5. Upon a reasoned request from a national	
competent authority, distributors of high-risk AI	
systems shall provide that authority with all the	
information and documentation necessary to	
demonstrate the conformity of a high-risk	
system with the requirements set out in Chapter	
2 of this Title. Distributors shall also cooperate	
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		
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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	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES	
referred to in Article 3, point 1	
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(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	
HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS REFERRED TO	
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	
infrastructure:	

(a) AI systems intended to be used as safety	
components in the management and operation of	
road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating	
and electricity.	
3. Education and vocational training:	• ?
(a) AI systems intended to be used for the	
purpose of determining access or assigning	
natural persons to educational and vocational	
training institutions;	
(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	
participants in tests commonly required for	
admission to educational institutions.	
4. Employment, workers management and	
access to self-employment:	
1 0	
(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;	
,	
(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	
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:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used by law	
enforcement authorities for making individual	
risk assessments of natural persons in order to	
assess the risk of a natural person for offending	

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

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;	

(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:	
(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.	

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;		
	1	

(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;		
(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;		
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(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;	
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;		
(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;
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

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