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**LIMITE** 

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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 - IE comments Articles 1-29, Annexes I-IV (doc. 8115/21)

Delegations will find in annex IE comments on 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		
TITLE I		
GENERAL PROVISIONS		

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

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Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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;	
(b) specific requirements for high-risk AI	
systems and obligations for operators of such	
systems;	

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

(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,	

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

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irrespective of whether those providers are	
established within the Union or in a third	
established within the Onion of 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	
are themselves products or systems, falling	
within the scope of the following acts, only	
Article 84 of this Regulation shall apply:	

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(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.		
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		
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of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup>	
[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:	
(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	We are concerned that the broad definition of AI used in the proposal could capture ordinary automated processes that do not actually involve AI as this may impose a disproportionate regulatory burden and hamper innovation. We would welcome a carefully thought approach to the definition which considers aspects of task-

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).

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such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing the environments they interact with;	oriented knowledge and trained models as fundamental to AI as well as regard AI as a specific capability of a generic system.
(1) 'provider' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body that develops an AI system or that has an AI system developed with a view to placing it on the market or putting it into service under its own name or trademark, whether for payment or free of charge;	
(3) 'small-scale provider' means a provider that is a micro or small enterprise within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC <sup>2</sup> ;	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

(4) 'user' means any natural or legal person,	
public authority, agency or other body using an	
AI system under its authority, except where the	
AI system is used in the course of a personal	
non-professional activity;	
(5) 'authorised representative' means any	
natural or legal person established in the Union	
who has received a written mandate from a	
provider of an AI system to, respectively,	
perform and carry out on its behalf the	
obligations and procedures established by this	
Regulation;	
(6) 'importer' means any natural or legal	
person established in the Union that places on	

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

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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	
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	

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;	

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(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	

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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		

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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	
user of the AT 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:	The definition of 'law enforcement' under article 3(40) must take account of the fact that law enforcement applications of AI go beyond traditional police and security forces, and into the wider public sector and parts of the private sector.
(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;	
(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	

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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;	'distorting a person's behaviour should be further qualified to distinguish it from prevalent and persuasive web suggestions / advertising in its current form which does impact consumer behaviour in favour of advertiser.
(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;		
	1	I .

(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 <sup>3</sup>		
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	

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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
	possibility to fully or partially authorise
	of 'real-time' remote biometric
	ication systems in publicly accessible
	for the purpose of law enforcement
1	the limits and under the conditions listed
	graphs 1, point (d), 2 and 3. That
1	er State shall lay down in its national law
	ressary detailed rules for the request,
issuan	ce and exercise of, as well as supervision
relating	g to, the authorisations referred to in
paragra	aph 3. Those rules shall also specify in
respec	of which of the objectives listed in
paragr	aph 1, point (d), including which of the
crimin	al offences referred to in point (iii)
thereo	f, the competent authorities may be

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

authorised to use those systems for the purpose	
of law enforcement.	
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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.	There is a potential risk of using too broad a system of defining risk according to sector, which may capture products or services within that sector that actually contain no or low risks.
	The regulation should, therefore, provide a robust mechanism to help producers and implementors of AI classify their product or service, for risk potential, either by:
	a) An exhaustive list of possible AI use cases and their respective risk class.
	b) A flowchart styled decision questionnaire to self-determine risk class.
	This will help ensure innovation and compliance without disproportionate overheads.

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,	

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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	
posed by the high-risk AI systems already	
referred to in Annex III, the Commission shall	
take into account the following criteria:	
(a) the intended purpose of the AI system;	
(b) the extent to which an AI system has	
been used or is likely to be used;	

(c) the extent to which the use of an AI	
system has already caused harm to the health	
and safety or adverse impact on the fundamental	
rights or has given rise to significant concerns in	
relation to the materialisation of such harm or	
adverse impact, as demonstrated by reports or	
documented allegations submitted to national	
competent authorities;	
(d) the potential extent of such harm or such	
adverse impact, in particular in terms of its	
intensity and its ability to affect a plurality of	
persons;	
(e) the extent to which potentially harmed or	
adversely impacted persons are dependent on	

the outcome produced with an AI system, in	
particular because for practical or legal reasons	
it is not reasonably possible to opt-out from that	
outcome;	
(f) the extent to which potentially harmed or	
adversely impacted persons are in a vulnerable	
position in relation to the user of an AI system,	
in particular due to an imbalance of power,	
knowledge, economic or social circumstances,	
or age;	
(g) the extent to which the outcome	
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;	

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

(h) the extent to which existing Union	
legislation provides for:	
(i) effective measures of redress in relation	
to the risks posed by an AI system, with the	
exclusion of claims for damages;	
(ii) effective measures to prevent or	
substantially minimise those risks.	
Chapter 2	
REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-RISK AI	
SYSTEMS	

Article 8	
Compliance with the requirements	
1. High-risk AI systems shall comply with	
the requirements established in this Chapter.	
2. The intended purpose of the high-risk AI	
system and the risk management system referred	
to in Article 9 shall be taken into account when	
ensuring compliance with those requirements.	
Article 9	
Risk management system	
1. A risk management system shall be	
established, implemented, documented and	
maintained in relation to high-risk AI systems.	

2. The risk management system shall	
consist of a continuous iterative process run	
throughout the entire lifecycle of a high-risk AI	
system, requiring regular systematic updating. It	
shall comprise the following steps:	
(a) identification and analysis of the known	
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;	
(d) adoption of suitable risk management	
measures in accordance with the provisions of	
the following paragraphs.	
3. The risk management measures referred	
to in paragraph 2, point (d) shall give due	
consideration to the effects and possible	
interactions resulting from the combined	
application of the requirements set out in this	
Chapter 2. They shall take into account the	
generally acknowledged state of the art,	

including as reflected in relevant harmonised	
standards or common specifications.	
4. The risk management measures referred	
to in paragraph 2, point (d) shall be such that	
any residual risk associated with each hazard as	
well as the overall residual risk of the high-risk	
AI systems is judged acceptable, provided that	
the high-risk AI system is used in accordance	
with its intended purpose or under conditions of	
reasonably foreseeable misuse. Those residual	
risks shall be communicated to the user.	
In identifying the most appropriate risk	
management measures, the following shall be	
ensured:	

(a) elimination or reduction of risks as far as	
possible through adequate design and	
development;	
(b) where appropriate, implementation of	
adequate mitigation and control measures in	
relation to risks that cannot be eliminated;	
(c) provision of adequate information	
pursuant to Article 13, in particular as regards	
the risks referred to in paragraph 2, point (b) of	
this Article, and, where appropriate, training to	
users.	
In eliminating or reducing risks related to the	
use of the high-risk AI system, due	
consideration shall be given to the technical	

knowledge, experience, education, training to be	
expected by the user and the environment in	
which the system is intended to be used.	
5. High-risk AI systems shall be tested for	
the purposes of identifying the most appropriate	
risk management measures. Testing shall ensure	
that high-risk AI systems perform consistently	
for their intended purpose and they are in	
compliance with the requirements set out in this	
Chapter.	
6. Testing procedures shall be suitable to	
achieve the intended purpose of the AI system	
and do not need to go beyond what is necessary	
to achieve that purpose.	

7. The testing of the high-risk AI systems	
shall be performed, as appropriate, at any point	
in time throughout the development process,	
and, in any event, prior to the placing on the	
market or the putting into service. Testing shall	
be made against preliminarily defined metrics	
and probabilistic thresholds that are appropriate	
to the intended purpose of the high-risk AI	
system.	
8. When implementing the risk	
management system described in paragraphs 1	
to 7, specific consideration shall be given to	
whether the high-risk AI system is likely to be	
accessed by or have an impact on children.	

9. For credit institutions regulated by	
9. For credit institutions regulated by	
Directive 2013/36/EU, the aspects described in	
paragraphs 1 to 8 shall be part of the risk	
management procedures established by those	
institutions pursuant to Article 74 of that	
Directive.	
Article 10	
Data and data governance	
1. High-risk AI systems which make use of	
techniques involving the training of models with	
data shall be developed on the basis of training,	
validation and testing data sets that meet the	
quality criteria referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5.	

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2. Training, validation and testing data sets	
shall be subject to appropriate data governance	
and management practices. Those practices shall	
concern in particular,	
(a) the relevant design choices;	
(b) data collection;	
(c) relevant data preparation processing	
operations, such as annotation, labelling,	
cleaning, enrichment and aggregation;	
(d) the formulation of relevant assumptions,	
notably with respect to the information that the	
data are supposed to measure and represent;	

(e) a prior assessment of the availability, quantity and suitability of the data sets that are needed;	
(f) examination in view of possible biases;	
(g) the identification of any possible data gaps or shortcomings, and how those gaps and shortcomings can be addressed.	
3. Training, validation and testing data sets 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 used for AI are provided to developers by commissioning entity which itself may source it from various channels. Requirement in clause 44 for data set to be "free of error and complete" is often difficult to attain and mitigating steps should be suggested in regulation to facilitate cases where real world data, e.g., unstructured natural language data, is to be applied as is.

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.
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
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
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privacy-preserving measures, such as pseudonymisation, or encryption where anonymisation may significantly affect the
pseudonymisation, or encryption where anonymisation may significantly affect the
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

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

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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		
II, section A apply, is placed on the market or		
put into service one single technical		
documentation shall be drawn up containing all		
the information set out in Annex IV as well as		
the information required under those legal acts.		
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt		
delegated acts in accordance with Article 73 to		
amend Annex IV where necessary to ensure		
that, in the light of technical progress, the		
technical documentation provides all the		
T e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	1	1

necessary information to assess the compliance	
of the system with the requirements set out in	
this Chapter.	
Article 12	
Record-keeping	
1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed	
and developed with capabilities enabling the	
automatic recording of events ('logs') while the	
high-risk AI systems is operating. Those	
logging capabilities shall conform to recognised	
standards or common specifications.	
2. The logging capabilities shall ensure a	
level of traceability of the AI system's	
functioning throughout its lifecycle that is	

(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	

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1. High-risk AI systems shall be designed
and developed in such a way to ensure that their
operation is sufficiently transparent to enable
users to interpret the system's output and use it
appropriately. An appropriate type and degree
of transparency shall be ensured, with a view to
achieving compliance with the relevant
obligations of the user and of the provider set
out in Chapter 3 of this Title.
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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.

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

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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	
3. Human oversight shall be ensured through either one or all of the following	
č	
through either one or all of the following	
through either one or all of the following	

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	"fully understand the capacities" may not be
limitations of the high-risk AI system and be	feasible in geographically wider and nascent
able to duly monitor its operation, so that signs	markets and therefore a flexible approach
of anomalies, dysfunctions and unexpected	

performance can be detected and addressed as	along with clear demarcation of responsibilities
soon as possible;	between producers, distributors and deployers
	may benefit a lot.
(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	

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	We are concerned about a number of references to the providers of AI "shall immediately inform the national competent authorities of the Member States in which it made the system available" in a number of instances and "upon request of a national competent authority, demonstrate the conformity of the high-risk AI system".
	This means that they could be required to interact with national competent authorities from all 27 Member States which is in contradiction to the spirit of the country of origin principle which requires that a provider should only have to comply with the regulation in the MS in which it is established. This may be harmonising EU regulation which all providers

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	wherever established have to comply with bu
	to have to engage with all 27 MS's competen
	authorities is a potentially extremely
	burdensome regulatory burden. It is suggested
	that under the Governance scheme related to
	the Act consideration should be given to reflect
	the essence of the Country of Origin principle
	whereby the providers should only need to
	provide information to a competent authority in
	the MS of establishment which disseminate
	information to its counterparts in the othe MS. Failing to do this in our estimation is likely
	to hamper innovation.
	to namper innovation.
Article 16	
Obligations of providers of high-risk AI systems	
Providers of high-risk AI systems shall:	

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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	

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and only means on in the forms of symitter malicies	
orderly manner in the form of written policies,	
procedures and instructions, and shall include at	
least the following aspects:	
(a) a strategy for regulatory compliance,	
including compliance with conformity	
assessment procedures and procedures for the	
management of modifications to the high-risk	
AI system;	
(b) techniques, procedures and systematic	
actions to be used for the design, design control	
and design verification of the high-risk AI	
system;	
(c) techniques, procedures and systematic	
actions to be used for the development, quality	

control and quality assurance of the high-risk AI	
system;	
(d) examination, test and validation	
procedures to be carried out before, during and	
after the development of the high-risk AI	
system, and the frequency with which they have	
to be carried out;	
(e) technical specifications, including	
standards, to be applied and, where the relevant	
harmonised standards are not applied in full, the	
means to be used to ensure that the high-risk AI	
system complies with the requirements set out	
in Chapter 2 of this Title;	

(f) systems and procedures for data	
management, including data collection, data	
analysis, data labelling, data storage, data	
filtration, data mining, data aggregation, data	
retention and any other operation regarding the	
data that is performed before and for the	
purposes of the placing on the market or putting	
into service of high-risk AI systems;	
(g) the risk management system referred to	
in Article 9;	
(h) the setting-up, implementation and	
maintenance of a post-market monitoring	
system, in accordance with Article 61;	

(i) procedures related to the reporting of	
serious incidents and of malfunctioning in	
accordance with Article 62;	
(j) the handling of communication with	
national competent authorities, competent	
authorities, including sectoral ones, providing or	
supporting the access to data, notified bodies,	
other operators, customers or other interested	
parties;	
(k) systems and procedures for record	
keeping of all relevant documentation and	
information;	
(l) resource management, including security	
of supply related measures;	

(m) an accountability framework setting out	
the responsibilities of the management and other	
staff with regard to all aspects listed in this	
paragraph.	
2. The implementation of aspects referred	
to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the	
size of the provider's organisation.	
3. For providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU, the	
obligation to put a quality management system	
in place shall be deemed to be fulfilled by	
complying with the rules on internal governance	
arrangements, processes and mechanisms	
pursuant to Article 74 of that Directive. In that	

context, any harmonised standards referred to in	
Article 40 of this Regulation shall be taken into	
account.	
Article 18	
Obligation to draw up technical documentation	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
draw up the technical documentation referred to	
in Article 11 in accordance with Annex IV.	
2. Providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU shall	
maintain the technical documentation as part of	
the documentation concerning internal	
governance, arrangements, processes and	

mechanisms pursuant to Article 74 of that	
Directive.	
Article 19	
Conformity assessment	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
ensure that their systems undergo the relevant	
conformity assessment procedure in accordance	
with Article 43, prior to their placing on the	
market or putting into service. Where the	
compliance of the AI systems with the	
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title	
has been demonstrated following that	
conformity assessment, the providers shall draw	
up an EU declaration of conformity in	
accordance with Article 48 and affix the CE	

marking of conformity in accordance with	
Article 49.	
2. For high-risk AI systems referred to in	
point 5(b) of Annex III that are placed on the	
market or put into service by providers that are	
credit institutions regulated by Directive	
2013/36/EU, the conformity assessment shall be	
carried out as part of the procedure referred to in	
Articles 97 to 101 of that Directive.	
Article 20	
Automatically generated logs	
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall	
keep the logs automatically generated by their	
high-risk AI systems, to the extent such logs are	

under their control by virtue of a contractual	
arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.	
The logs shall be kept for a period that is	
appropriate in the light of the intended purpose	
of high-risk AI system and applicable legal	
obligations under Union or national law.	
2. Providers that are credit institutions	
regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU shall	
maintain the logs automatically generated by	
their high-risk AI systems as part of the	
documentation under Articles 74 of that	
Directive.	
Article 21	
Corrective actions	

Providers of high-risk AI systems which	
consider or have reason to consider that a high-	
risk AI system which they have placed on the	
market or put into service is not in conformity	
with this Regulation shall immediately take the	
necessary corrective actions to bring that system	
into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as	
appropriate. They shall inform the distributors	
of the high-risk AI system in question and,	
where applicable, the authorised representative	
and importers accordingly.	
Article 22	
Duty of information	
Where the high-risk AI system presents a risk	
within the meaning of Article 65(1) and that risk	

is known to the provider of the system, that	
provider shall immediately inform the national	
competent authorities of the Member States in	
which it made the system available and, where	
applicable, the notified body that issued a	
certificate for the high-risk AI system, in	
particular of the non-compliance and of any	
corrective actions taken.	
Article 23	
Cooperation with competent authorities	
Providers of high-risk AI systems shall, upon	
request by a national competent authority,	
provide that authority with all the information	
and documentation necessary to demonstrate the	
conformity of the high-risk AI system with the	

	<u> </u>
requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title, in	
an official Union language determined by the	
Member State concerned. Upon a reasoned	
request from a national competent authority,	
providers shall also give that authority access to	
the logs automatically generated by the high-	
risk AI system, to the extent such logs are under	
their control by virtue of a contractual	
arrangement with the user or otherwise by law.	
Article 24	
Obligations of product manufacturers	
Where a high-risk AI system related to products	
to which the legal acts listed in Annex II,	
section A, apply, is placed on the market or put	
into service together with the product	
	1

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,	provide a national competent authority, upon a	
upon a reasoned request, with all the	reasoned request, with all the information and	

information and documentation necessary to	documentation necessary to demonstrate the	
demonstrate the conformity of a high-risk AI	conformity of a high-risk AI system with the	
system with the requirements set out in Chapter	requirements set out in Chapter 2 of this Title,	
2 of this Title, including access to the logs	in a language which can be easily understood	
automatically generated by the high-risk AI	by that national competent authority	
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	

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		
	1	

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		
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	consider that the use in accordance with the	
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	instructions of use may result in the AI system	
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	presenting a risk within the meaning of Article	
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	65(1) they shall 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	distributor and suspend the use of the system.	
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	They shall also inform the provider or	
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	distributor when they have identified any	
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	serious incident or any malfunctioning within	
reach the provider, Article 62 shall apply mutatis mutandis.  For users that are credit institutions regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	the meaning of Article 62 and interrupt the use	
mutatis mutandis.  For users that are credit institutions regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	of the AI system. In case the user is not able to	
For users that are credit institutions regulated by Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	reach the provider, Article 62 shall apply	
Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	mutatis mutandis.	
Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring		
	For users that are credit institutions regulated by	
obligation set out in the first subparagraph shall	Directive 2013/36/EU, the monitoring	
	obligation set out in the first subparagraph shall	
be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the	be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the	

1 1 1	
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	

	,	
(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  Framework	
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).	

·	<u>,                                      </u>	
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)	

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

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	

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	

detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences;	
(g) AI systems intended to be used for crime analytics regarding natural persons, allowing law enforcement authorities to search complex related and unrelated large data sets available in different data sources or in different data formats in order to identify unknown patterns or discover hidden relationships in the data.	We note that Annex III, paragraph 6, point gunduly extends the definition of high-risk AI to 'crime analytics'. This is of major concern as it has a very broad and negative impact on the current and future investigative approaches in the digital domain (e.g. cybersecurity crime investigations, economic crime investigations, vetting). We note that, together with provisions in Annex III, paragraph 6, point a, c and d, the proposal will have a net effect of acting as disincentive to ongoing initiatives with international working and expert groups on the responsible usage of AI by law enforcement. Also in-house and collaborative innovation efforts in terms of using AI for administrative and analytical tasks within the overall digital domain and particularly in the space of Big Data will be negatively impacted.

7. Migration, asylum and border control	
management:	
(a) AI systems intended to be used by	
competent public authorities as polygraphs and	
similar tools or to detect the emotional state of a	
natural person;	
(b) AI systems intended to be used by	
competent public authorities to assess a risk,	
including a security risk, a risk of irregular	
immigration, or a health risk, posed by a natural	
person who intends to enter or has entered into	
the territory of a Member State;	

(c) AI systems intended to be used by	
competent public authorities for the verification	
of the authenticity of travel documents and	
supporting documentation of natural persons	
and detect non-authentic documents by	
checking their security features;	
(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;	
(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	Hardware may also be included along with
firmware and any requirement related to version	software / firmware as component of Al system
update;	deployed.
firmware and any requirement related to version	Hardware may also be included along with software / firmware as component of AI system deployed.

(d) the description of all forms in which the AI system is placed on the market or put into service;	It may not be possible to track all forms / modifications of an AI system that are placed in the market however a mandated registry of High-risk systems may be a helpful mitigation.
(e) the description of hardware on which the	
AI system is intended to run;	
(f) where the AI system is a component of	
products, photographs or illustrations showing	
external features, marking and internal layout of	
those products;	
(g) instructions of use for the user and,	
where applicable installation instructions;	

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

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

discriminatory impacts; test logs and all test	
reports dated and signed by the responsible	
persons, including with regard to pre-	
determined changes as referred to under point	
(f).	
3. Detailed information about the	
monitoring, functioning and control of the AI	
system, in particular with regard to: its	
capabilities and limitations in performance,	
including the degrees of accuracy for specific	
persons or groups of persons on which the	
system is intended to be used and the overall	
expected level of accuracy in relation to its	
intended purpose; the foreseeable unintended	
outcomes and sources of risks to health and	
safety, fundamental rights and discrimination in	

view of the intended purpose of the AI system;	
the human oversight measures needed in	
accordance with Article 14, including the	
technical measures put in place to facilitate the	
interpretation of the outputs of AI systems by	
the users; specifications on input data, as	
appropriate;	
4. A detailed description of the risk	
management system in accordance with Article	
9;	
5. A description of any change made to the	
system through its lifecycle;	

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6. A list of the harmonised standards	
applied in full or in part the references of which	
have been published in the Official Journal of	
the European Union; where no such harmonised	
standards have been applied, a detailed	
description of the solutions adopted to meet the	
requirements set out in Title III, Chapter 2,	
including a list of other relevant standards and	
technical specifications applied;	
7. A copy of the EU declaration of	
conformity;	
8. A detailed description of the system in	
place to evaluate the AI system performance in	
the post-market phase in accordance with	

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

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

Important: In order to guarantee that your comments appear accurately, please do not modify the table format by adding/removing/adjusting/merging/splitting cells and rows. This would hinder the consolidation of your comments. When adding new provisions, please use the free rows provided for this purpose between the provisions. You can add multiple provisions in one row, if necessary, but do not add or remove rows. For drafting suggestions (2nd column), please copy the relevant sentence or sentences from a given paragraph or point into the second column and add or remove text. Please do not use track changes, but highlight your additions in yellow or use strikethrough to indicate deletions. You do not need to copy entire paragraphs or points to indicate your changes, copying and modifying the relevant sentences is sufficient. For comments on specific provisions, please insert your remarks in the 3rd column in the relevant row. If you wish to make general comments on the entire proposal, please do so in the row containing the title of the proposal (in the 3rd column).

Deadline for comments: 26 October 2021

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