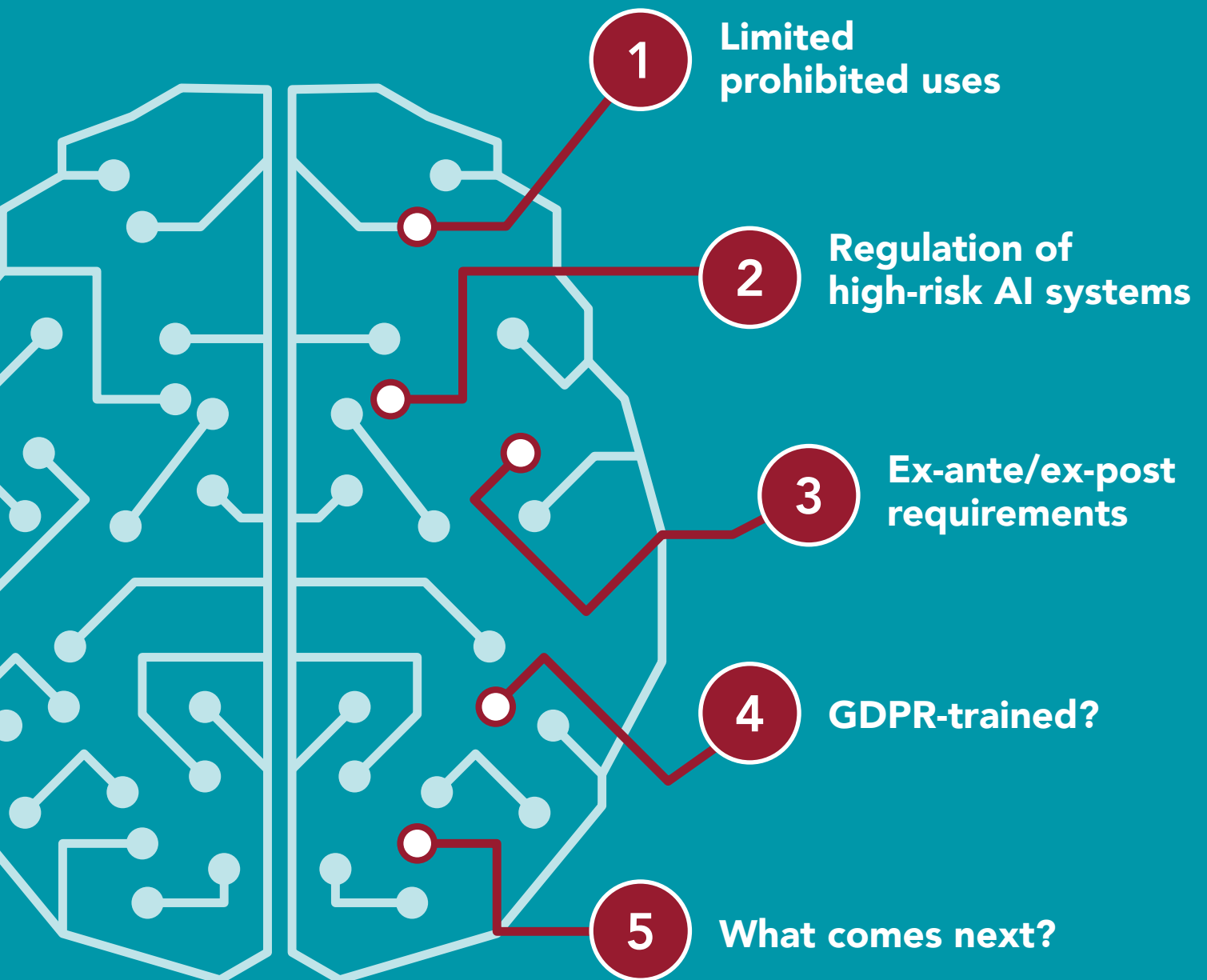


## THE EU ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT

### Key aspects

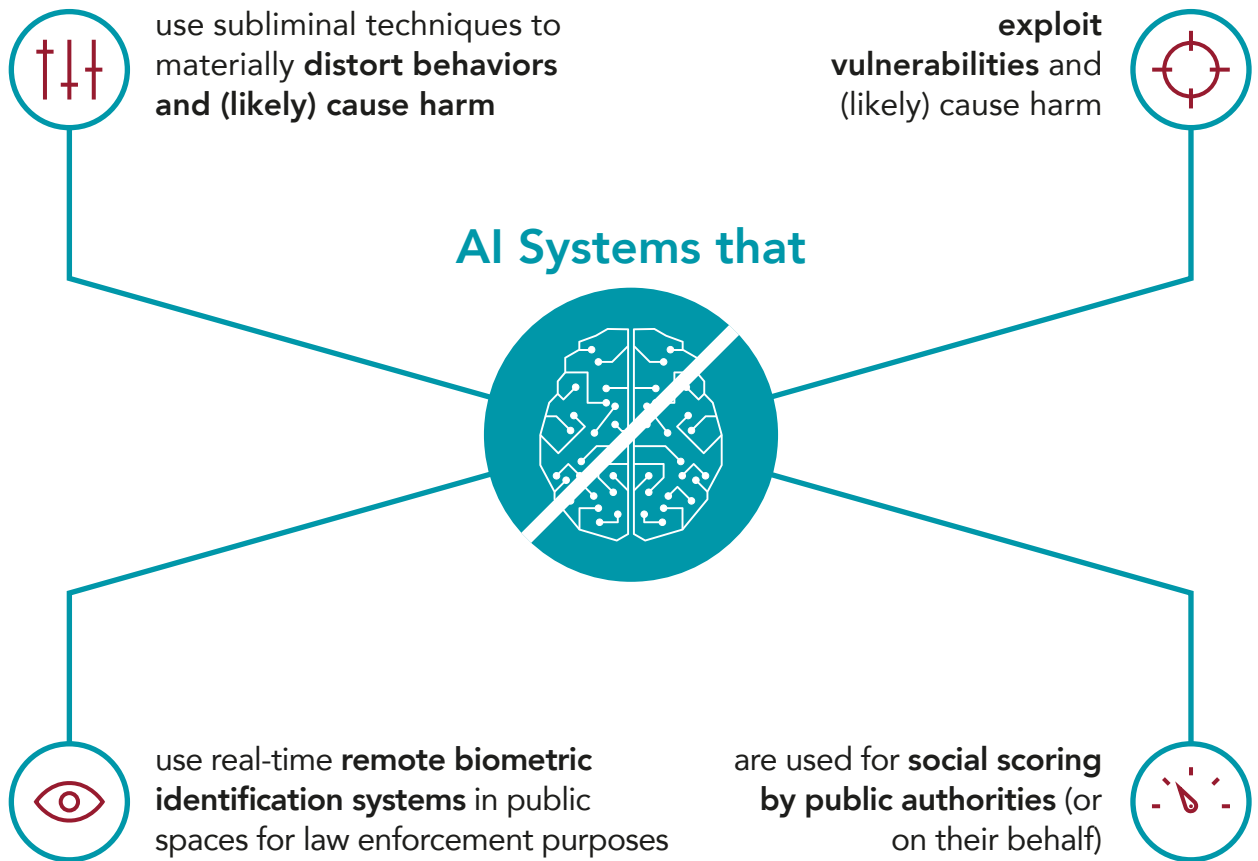
On April 21, 2021 the EU Commission published its proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Act.


### Here is what you need to know



**PROHIBITED USES**

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

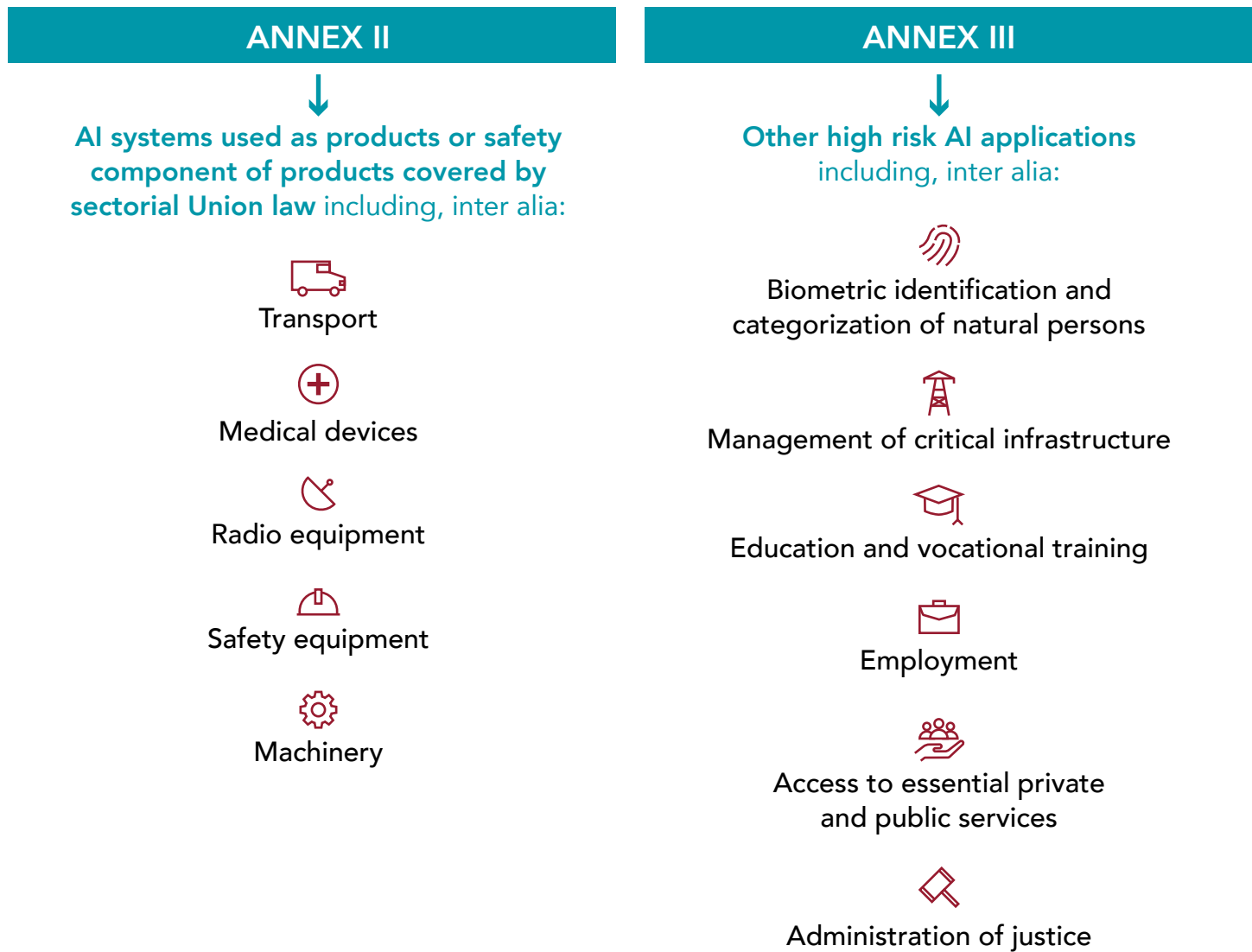



 The use of “real-time” remote **biometric identification** systems (such as facial recognition) in public spaces for law enforcement purposes will however be authorized if strictly necessary for:


- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b><br/>targeted search for victims</p> | <p><b>2</b><br/>prevention of specific, substantial and imminent threats or terrorist attacks</p> | <p><b>3</b><br/>detection, localization, identification or prosecution of a perpetrator or suspect of certain criminal offences</p> |
|---|---|---|

# HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

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

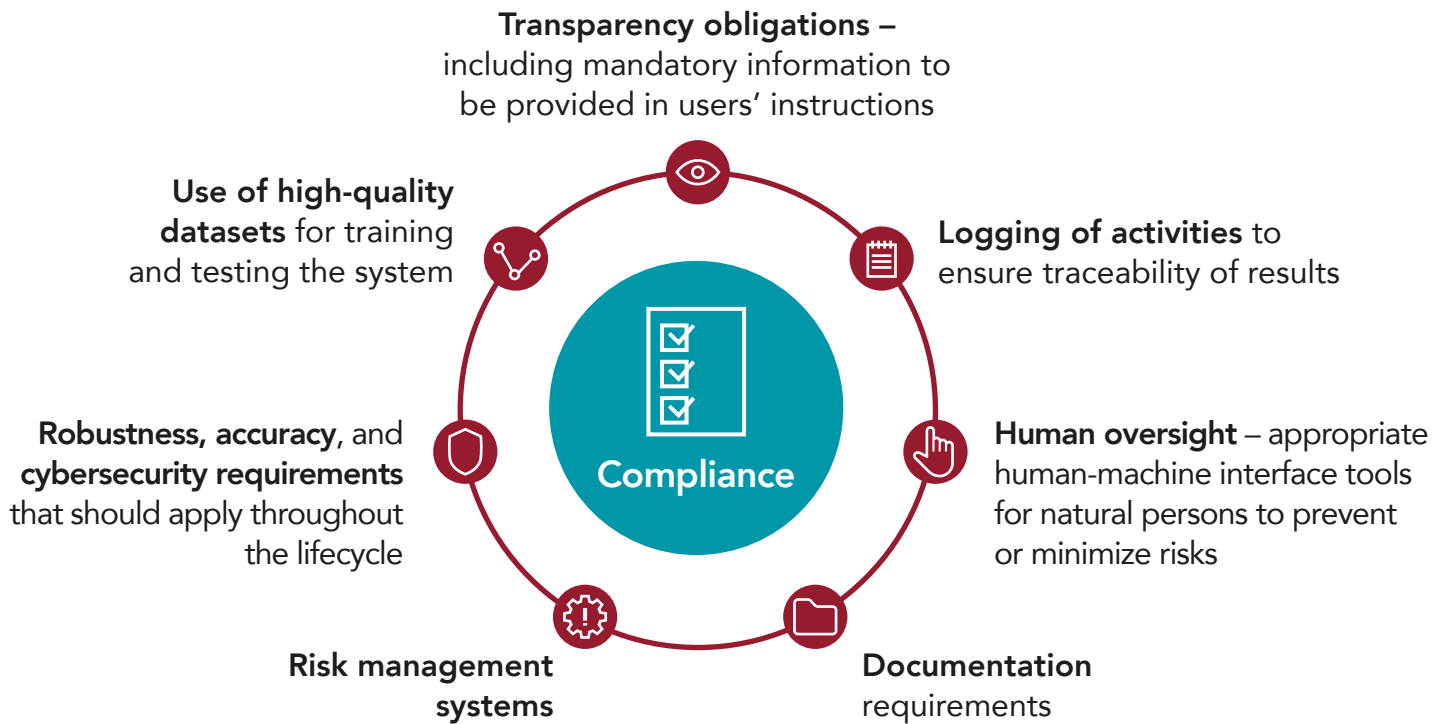


 The lists should be updated by the EU Commission through delegated acts.

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

## EX-ANTE REQUIREMENTS VETTED BY A CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

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

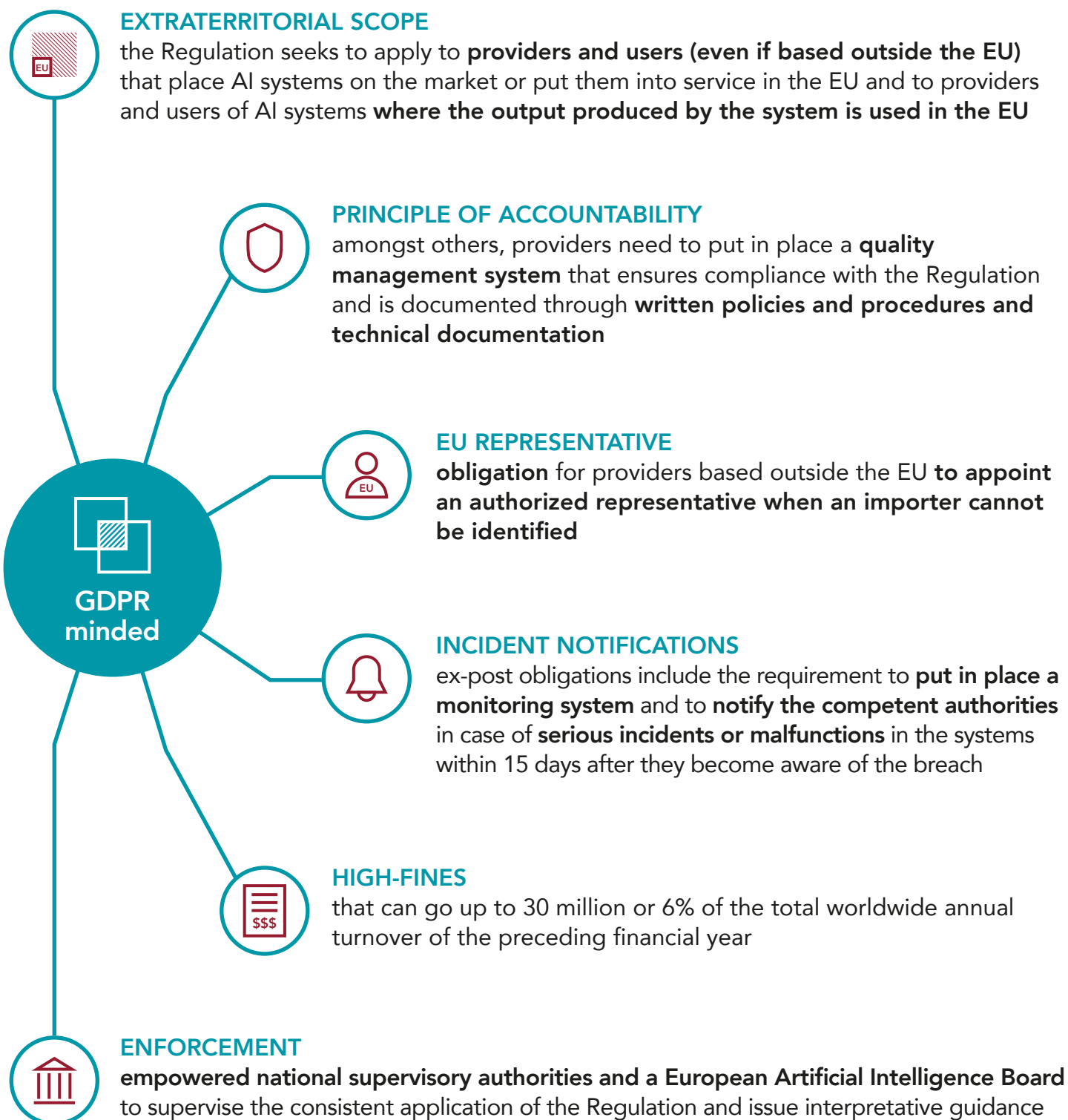


## EX-POST REQUIREMENTS

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

## A REGULATION TRAINED WITH GDPR DATA?

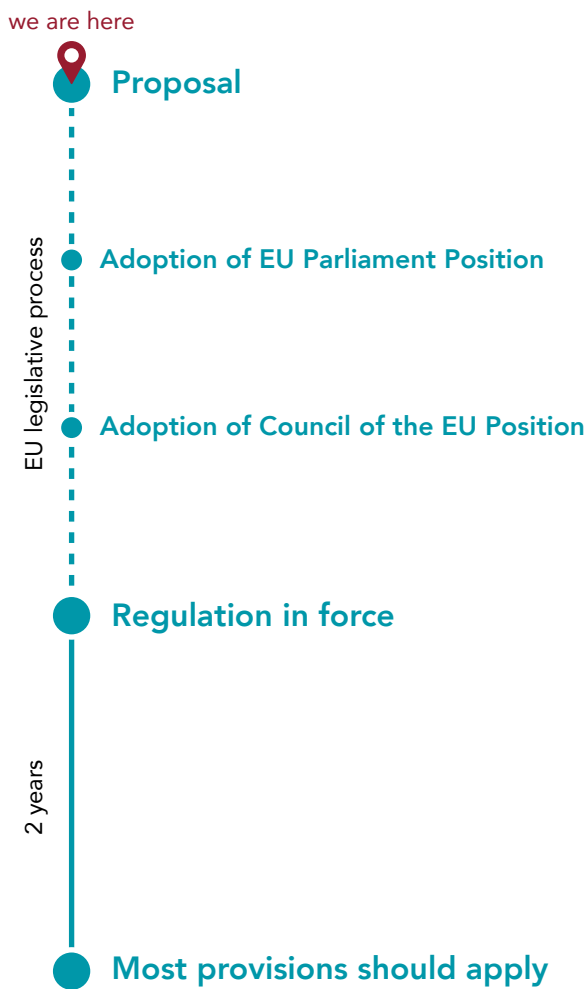
Various elements of the Regulation echo the **GDPR**.



WHAT COMES NEXT?

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

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



Parallel international developments

OECD 2019

“Recommendation of the Council on AI”

NATO 2019

“Coherent Implementation Strategy on Emerging and Disruptive Technologies”

UNESCO 2020

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

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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

G7-led

Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence



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

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

# Step toe

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