

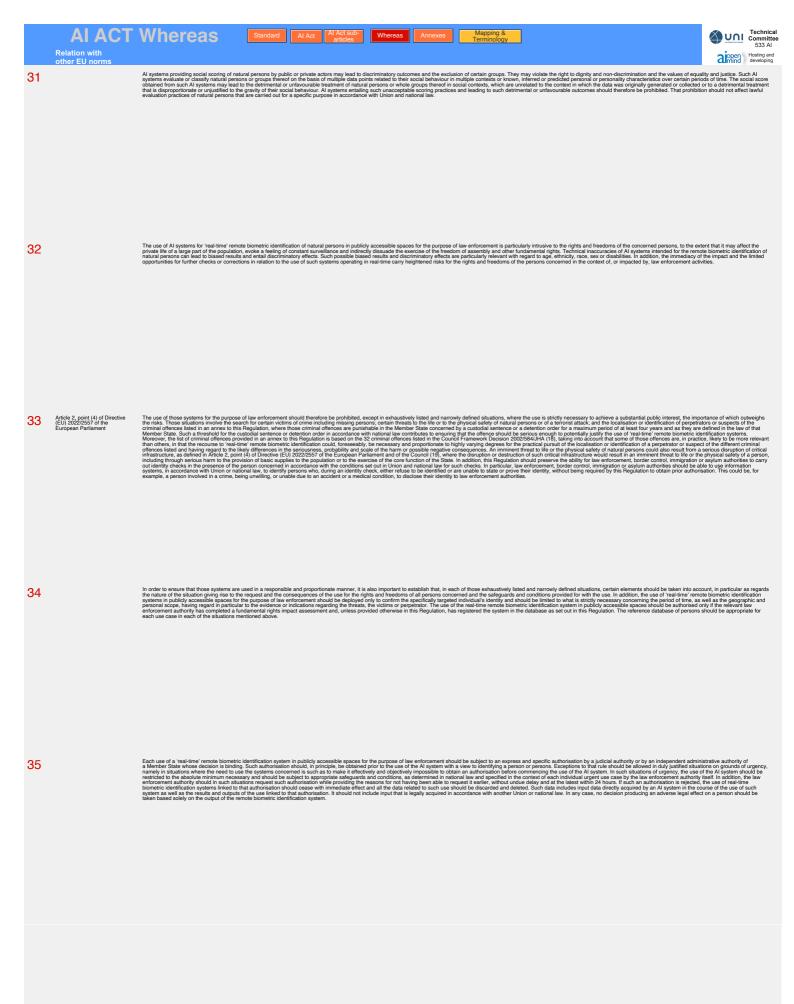
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In order to ensure a level playing field and an effective protection of rights and freedoms of individuals across the Union, the rules established by this Regulation should apply to providers of AI systems in a non-discriminatory manner, irrespe established within the Union or in a third country, and to deployers of AI systems established within the Union.

This Regulation should also apply to Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies when acting as a provider or deployer of an Al system



Relation with other EU norms

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In order to carry out their tasks in accordance with the requirements set out in this Regulation as well as in national rules, the relevant market surveillance authority and the national data protection authority should be notified of each use of the real-time biometric intertification, selection. But not a record in the real-time biometric intertification is selected. But not all control in the use of packing the relation sentences.

Furthermore, it is appropriate to provide, within the exhaustive framework set by this Regulation that such use in the territory of a Member State in accordance with this Regulation should only be possible where and in as far as the Member State concerned has decided to expressly provide for the possibility to authorise such use in its detailed rules of national law. Consequently, Member States remain free under this Regulation not to provide for such a possibility at all or to only provide for such a possibility at all or to only provide for such a possibility in respect of some of the objectives capable of justifying authorised use identified in this Regulation. Such national rules should be not to the Commission within 30 days of their adoption.

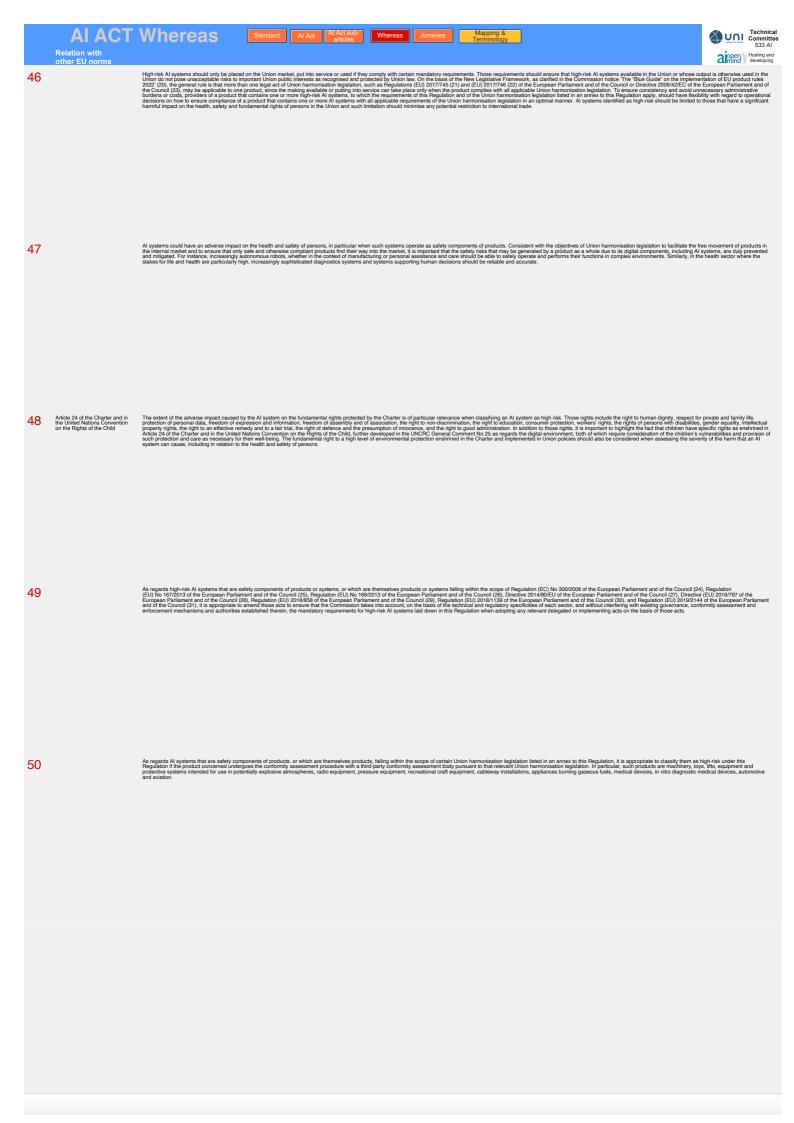
Article 16 TFEU Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 Article 8 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 The use of Al systems for real-time remote biometric identification of natural persons in publicly accessible spaces for the purpose of law enforcement necessarily involves the processing of biometric data. The rules of this Regulation that prohibit, subject to certain exceptions, such use, which are based on Article 16 TFEU, should apply as lex specialis in respect of the rules on the processing of biometric data contained in Article 10 of Directive (ED) 2016/860, thus regulating such use and processing should be possible only in as far as it is compatible with the framework set by this Regulation, without there being scope, outside that framework, for the competent authorities, where they act for purpose of law enforcement, to use such systems and process such data in connection thereto on the grounds isled in Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data under Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/860. In that context, this Regulation is not intended to provide the legal basis for the process

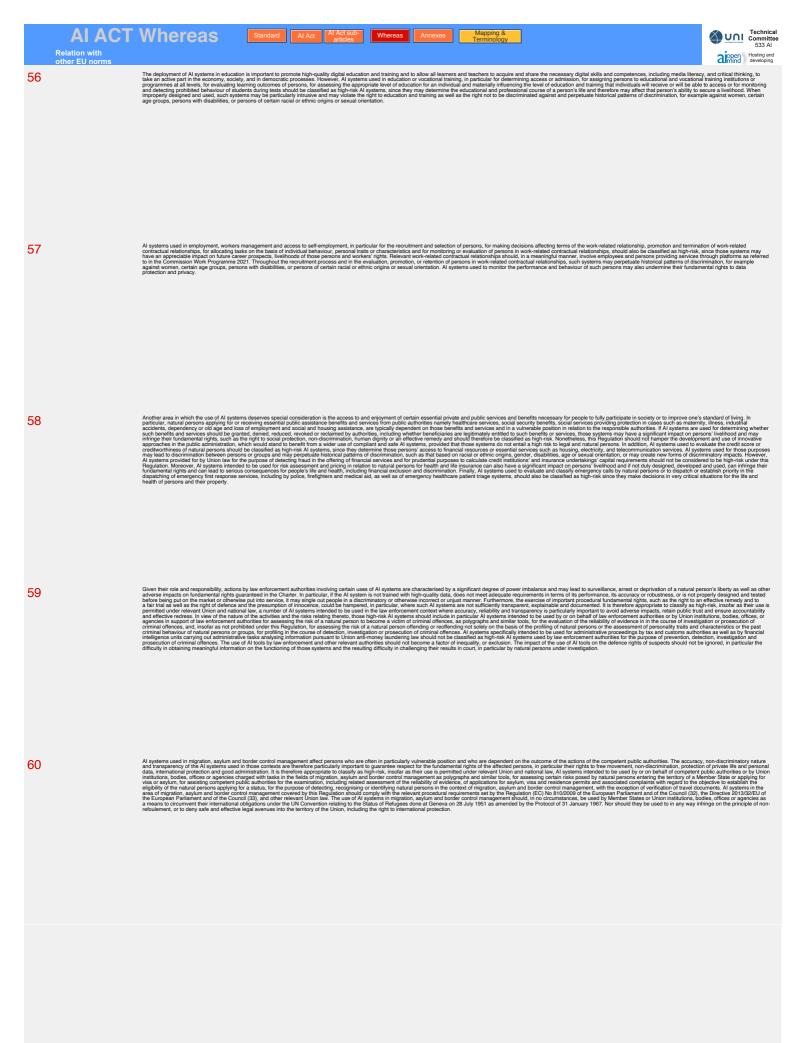
Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 39

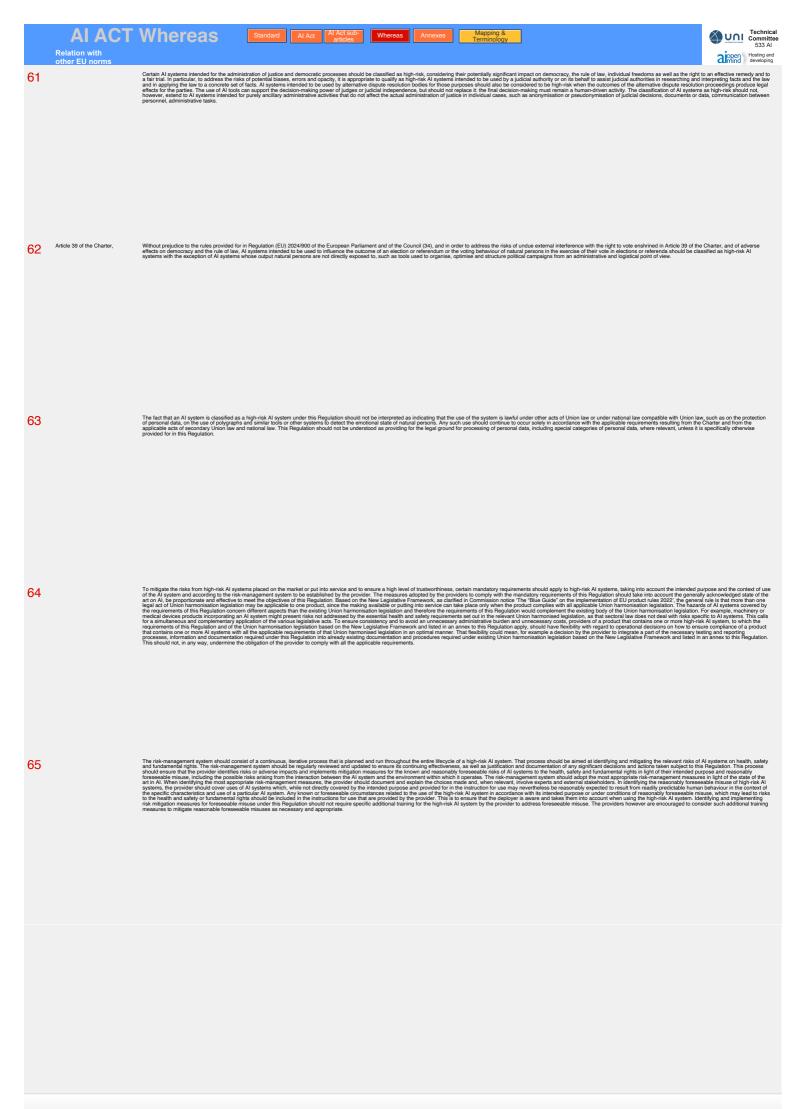
States Article 16 TFEU

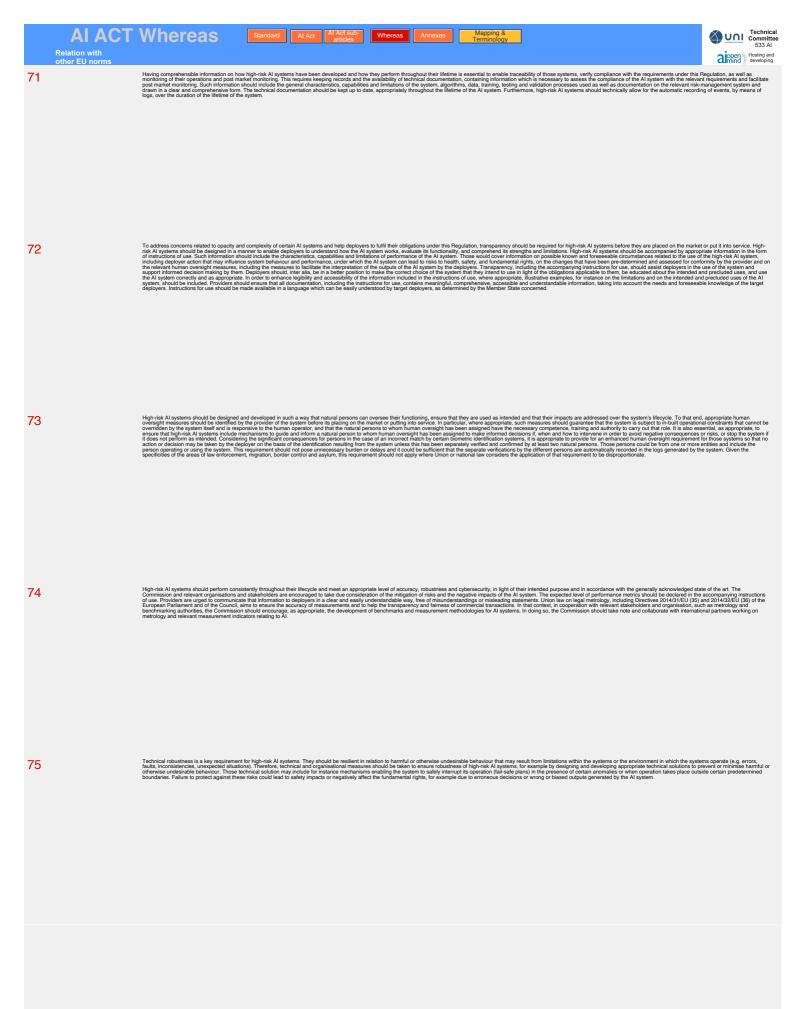
Any processing of biometric data and other personal data involved in the use of Al systems for biometric identification, other than in connection to the use of real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible gases for the purpose of law reforement as requisated by this Regulation, should continue to comply with all requirements resulting from Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016869. For purposes other than law enforcement, Article (9) 11 of Regulation, (EU) 201671 Regulation (EU) 201671 Regulation (EU) 201679, the use of remote biometric data subject to limited exceptions as provided in those Articles. In the application of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 201679, the use of remote biometric identification for purposes other than law enforcement has already been subject to prohibition decisions by anticlonal data protection authorities.

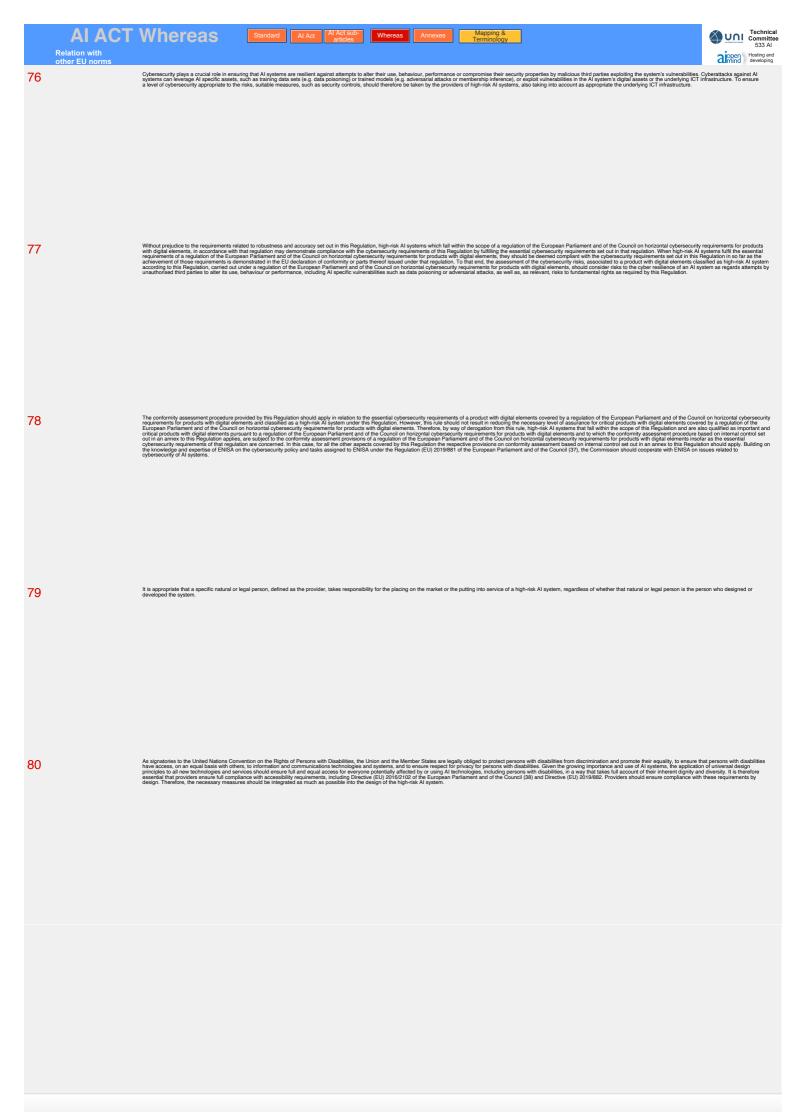
Article 6a of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, as annexed to the TEU and to the TEU, Ireland is not bound by the rules laid down in Article 5(1), first subparagraph, point (g), to the extent it applies to the use of the use of the use of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, as annexed to the TEU and to the TEU and to the TEU and to the TEU and to the the the the processing of personal data by the Member States when carrying out and Article 5(1), first subparagraph, point (g), the subparagraph, point (g), the subparagraph, point (g), the subparagraph, point (g), the basis of Article 16 (T), first subparagraph, point (g), the basis of Article 16 (T), first subparagraph, point (g), the basis of Article 16 (T), first subparagraph, point (g), the subpa 40

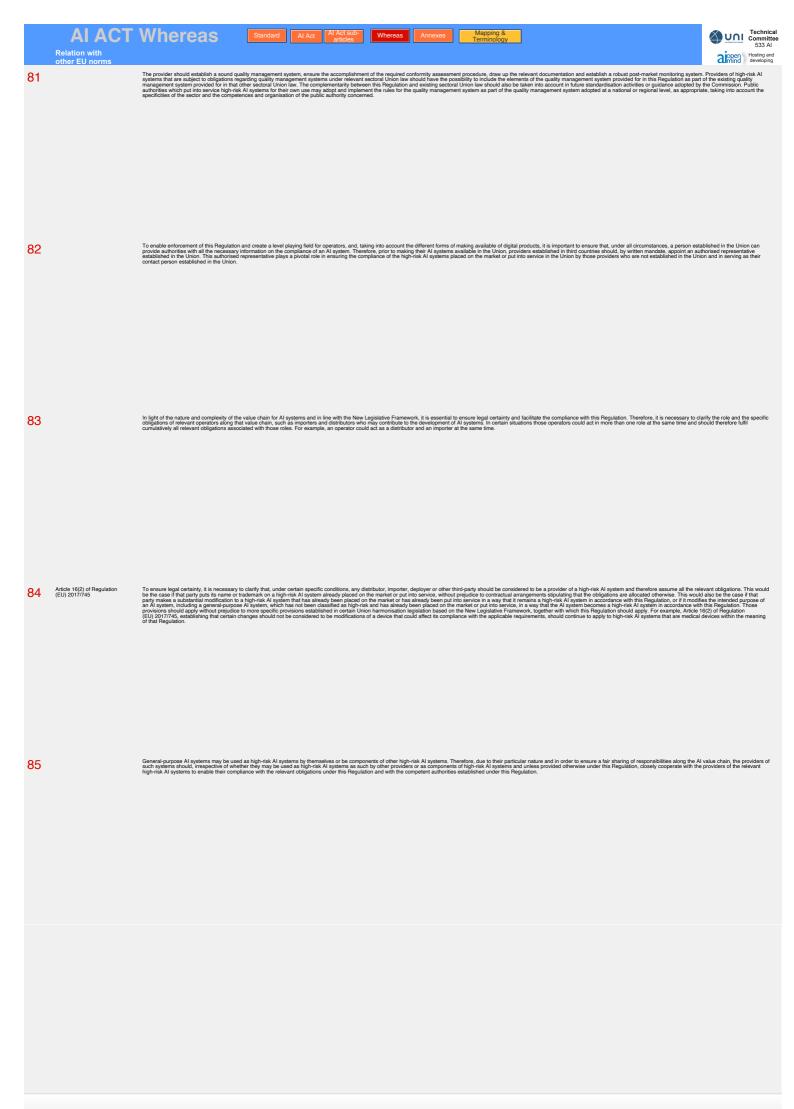


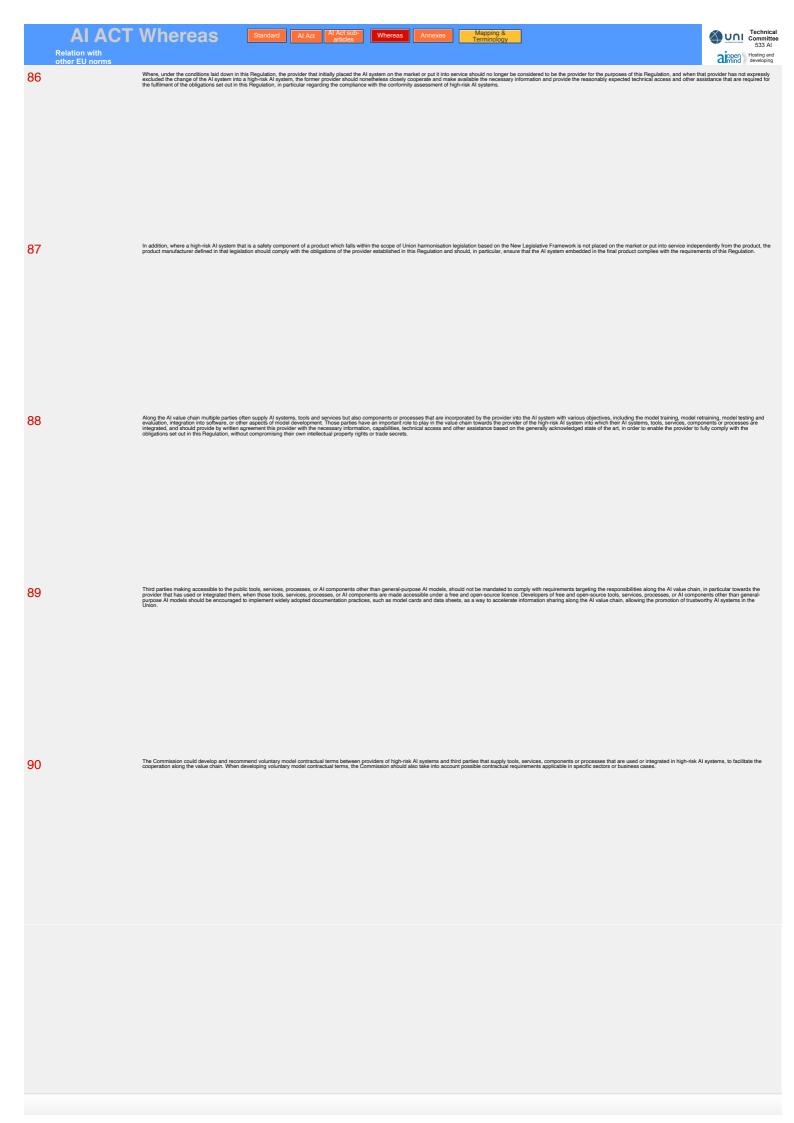


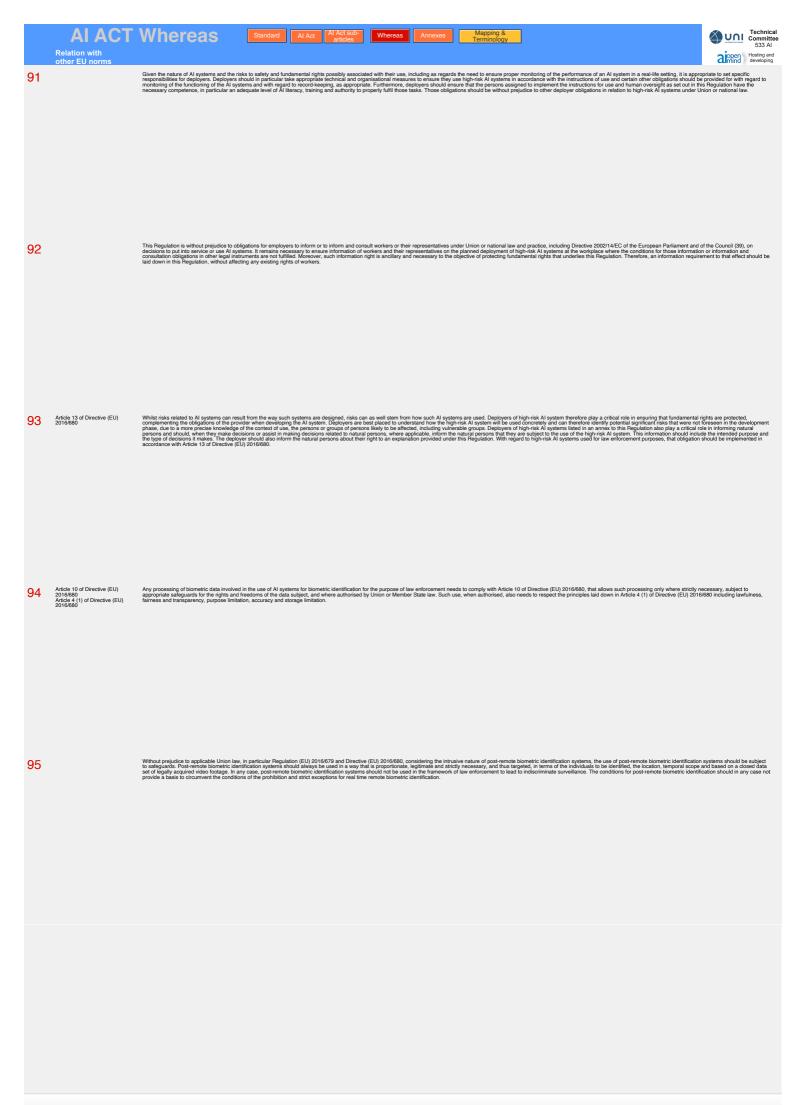


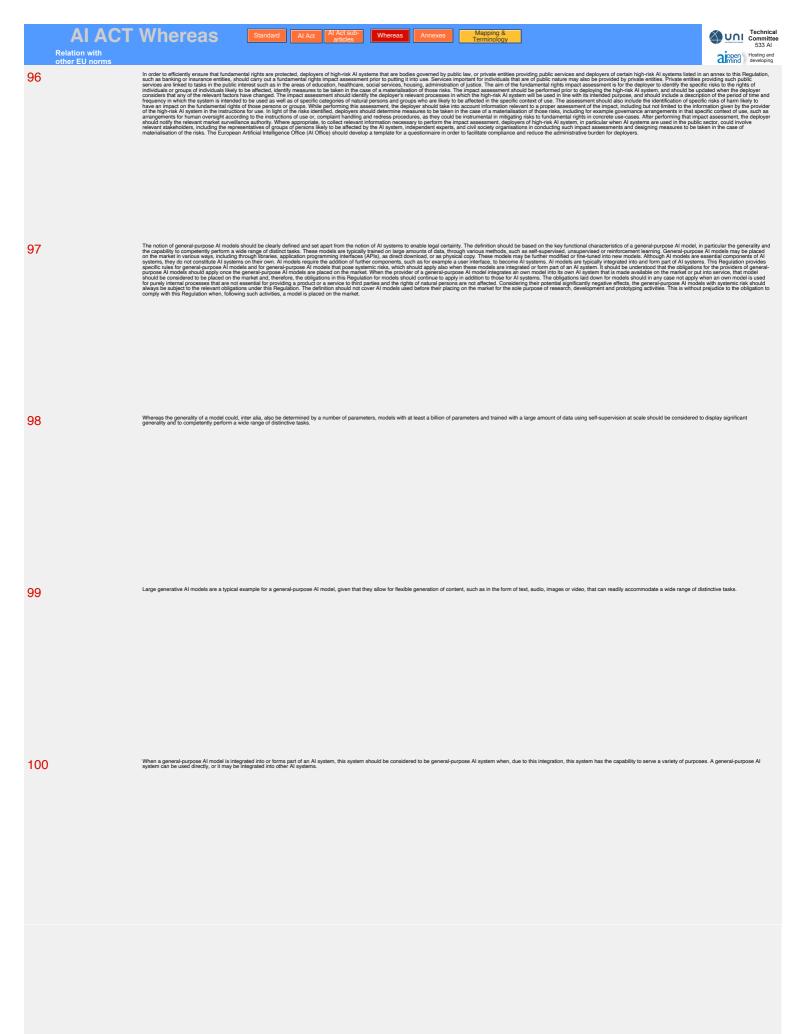


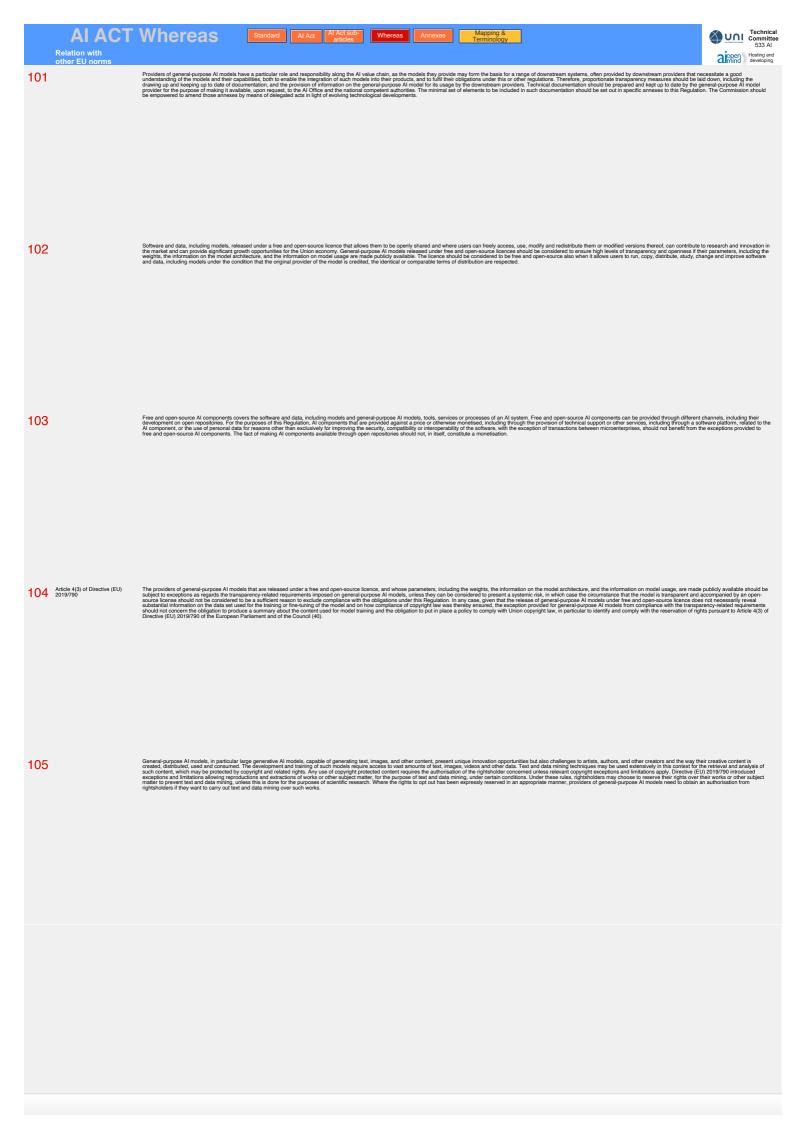


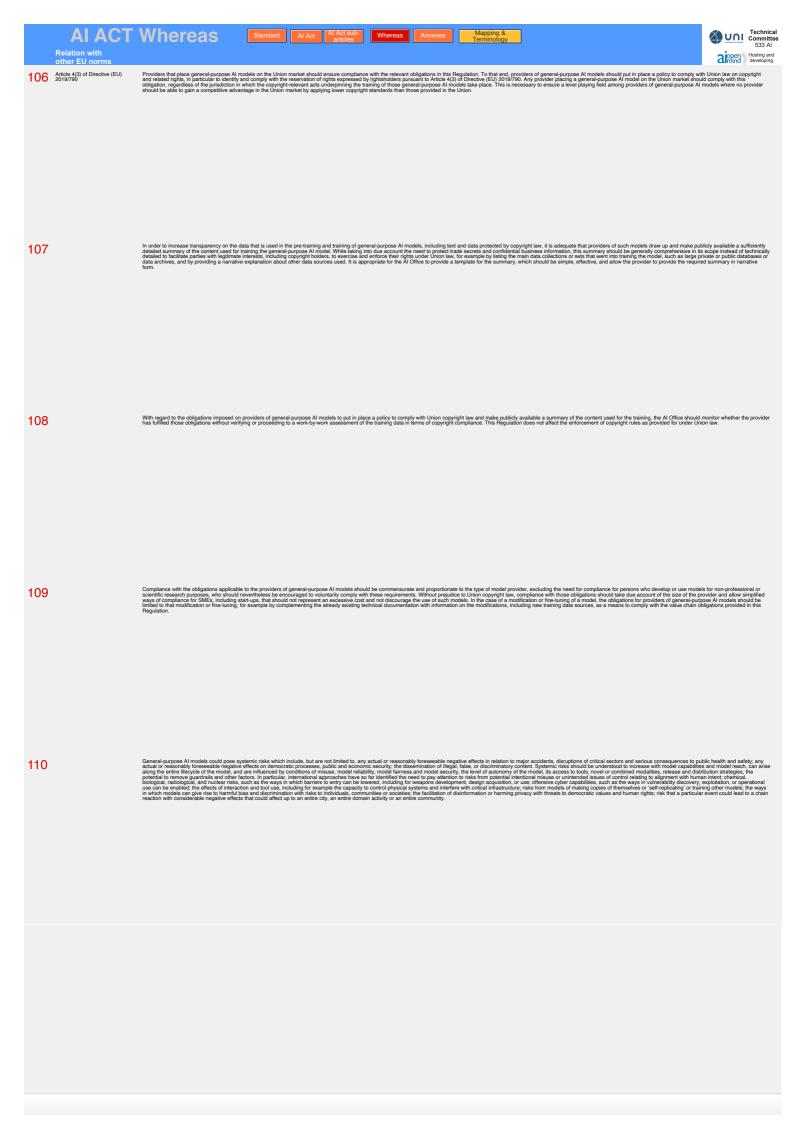


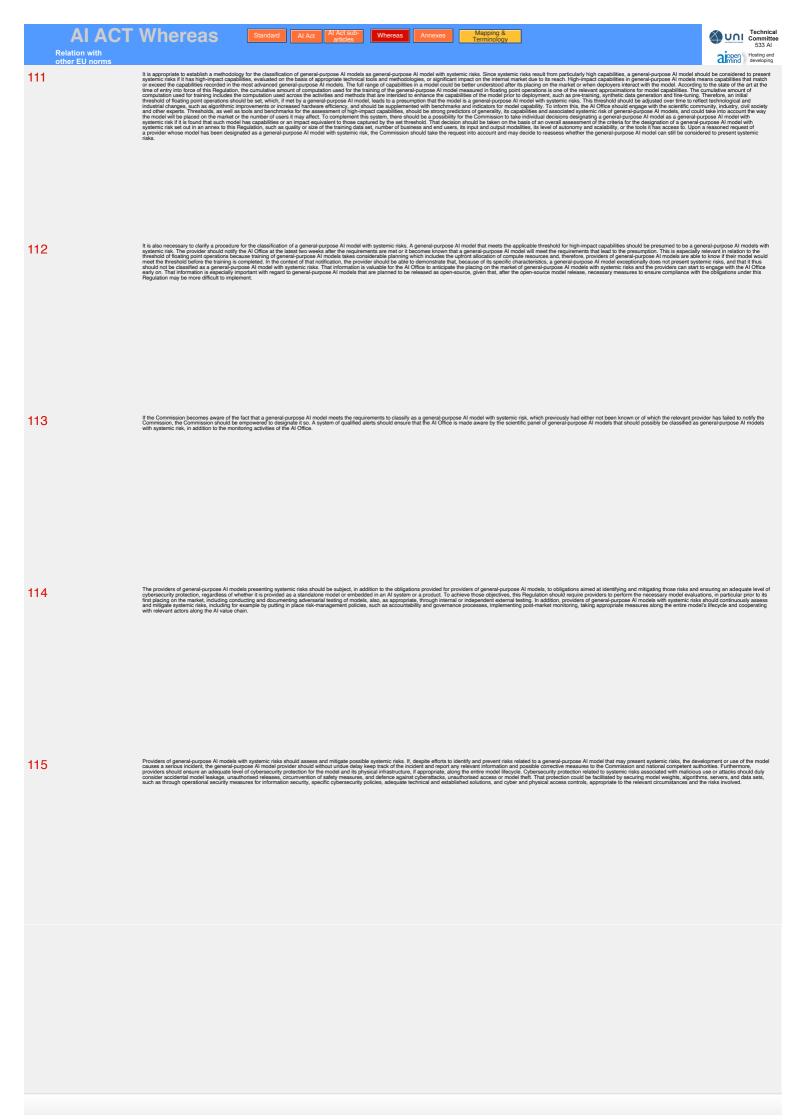


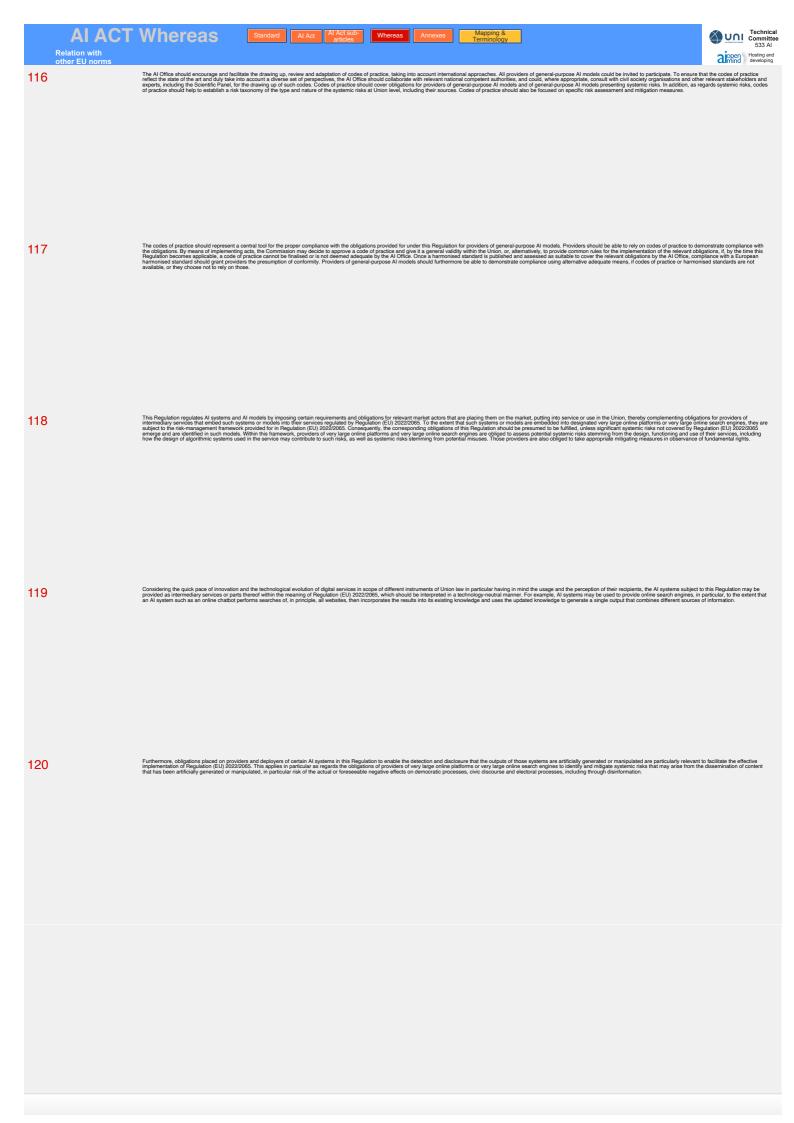


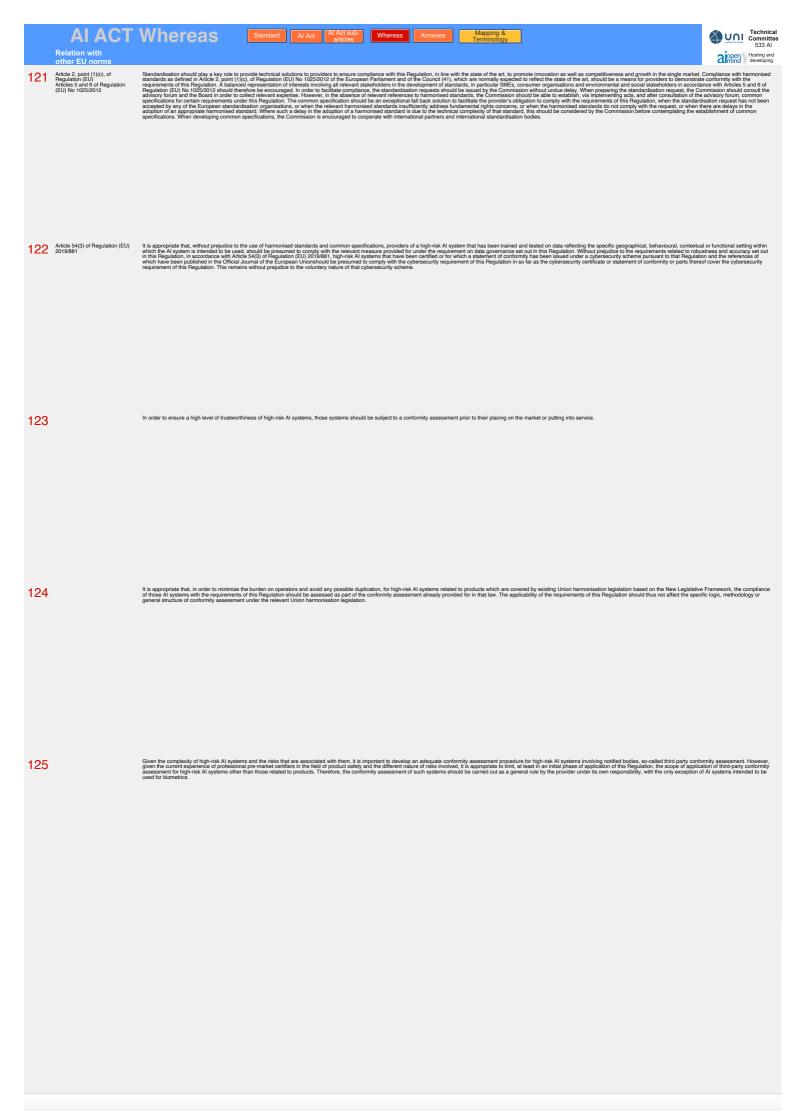


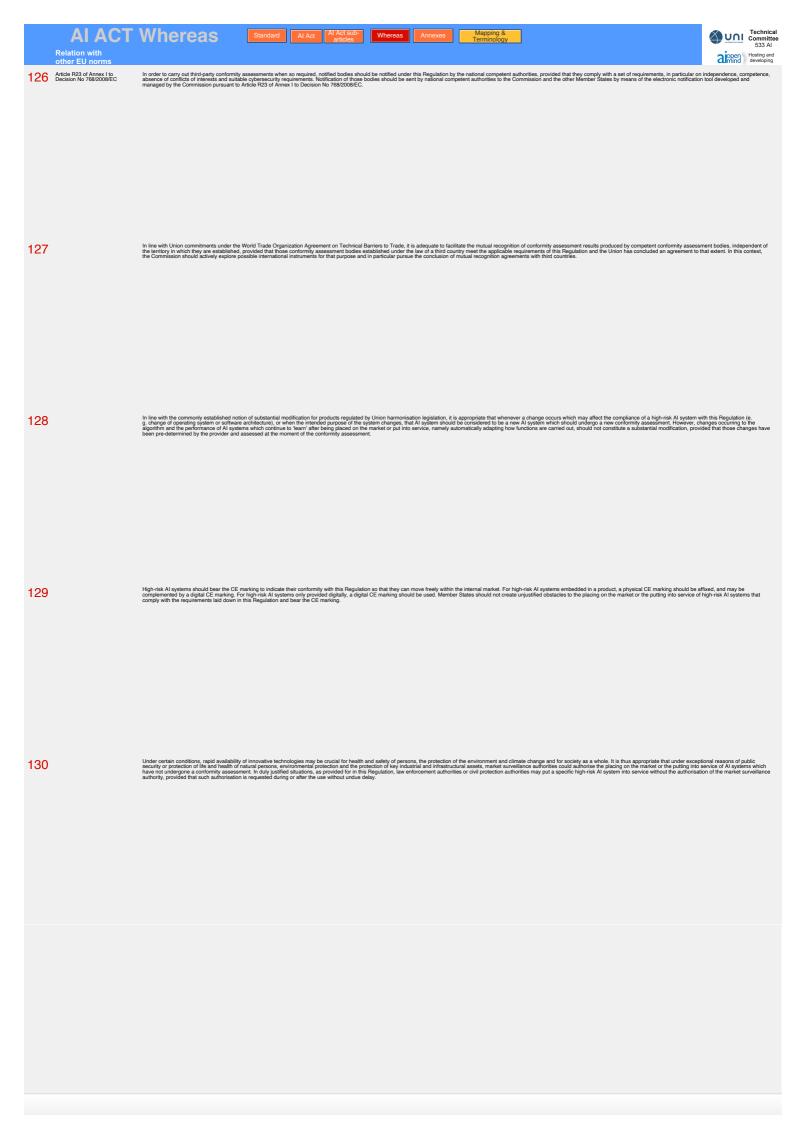


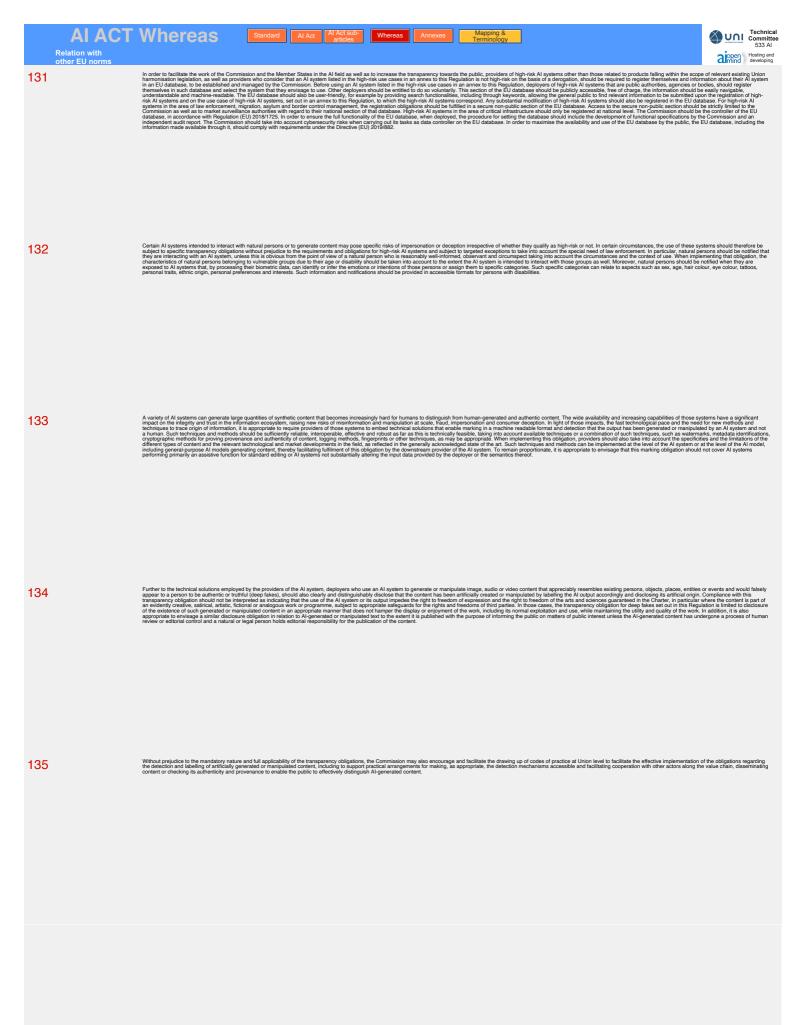


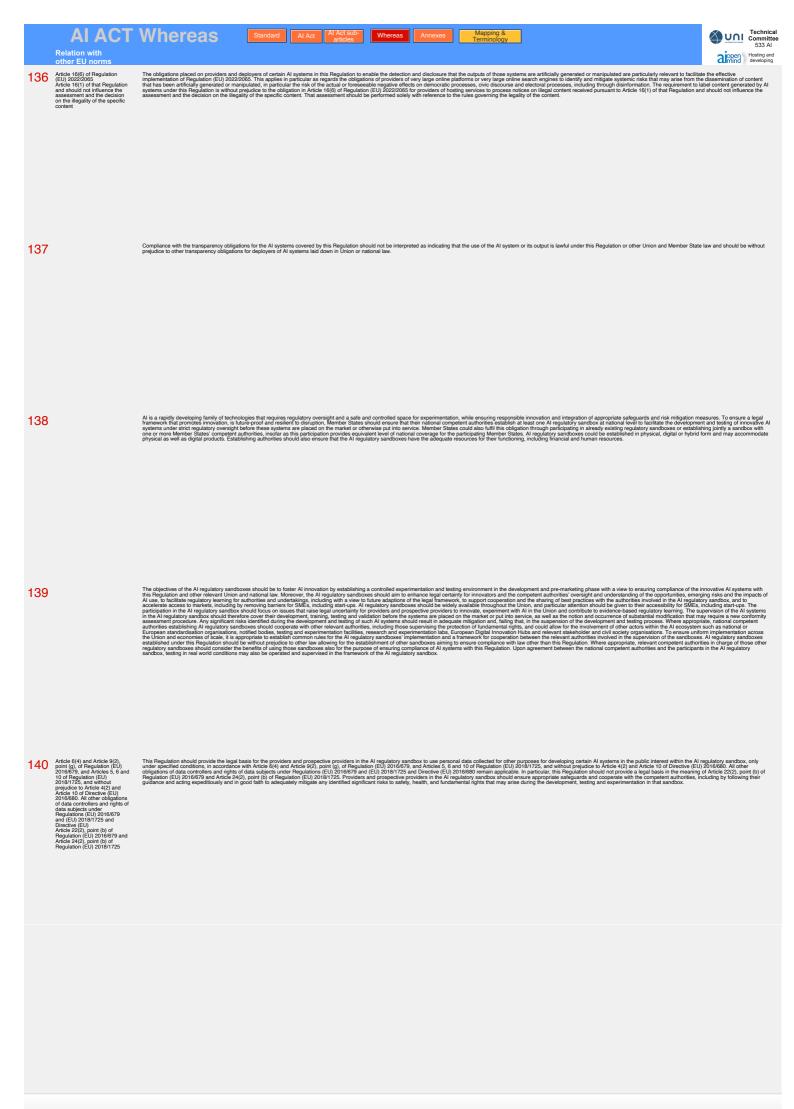


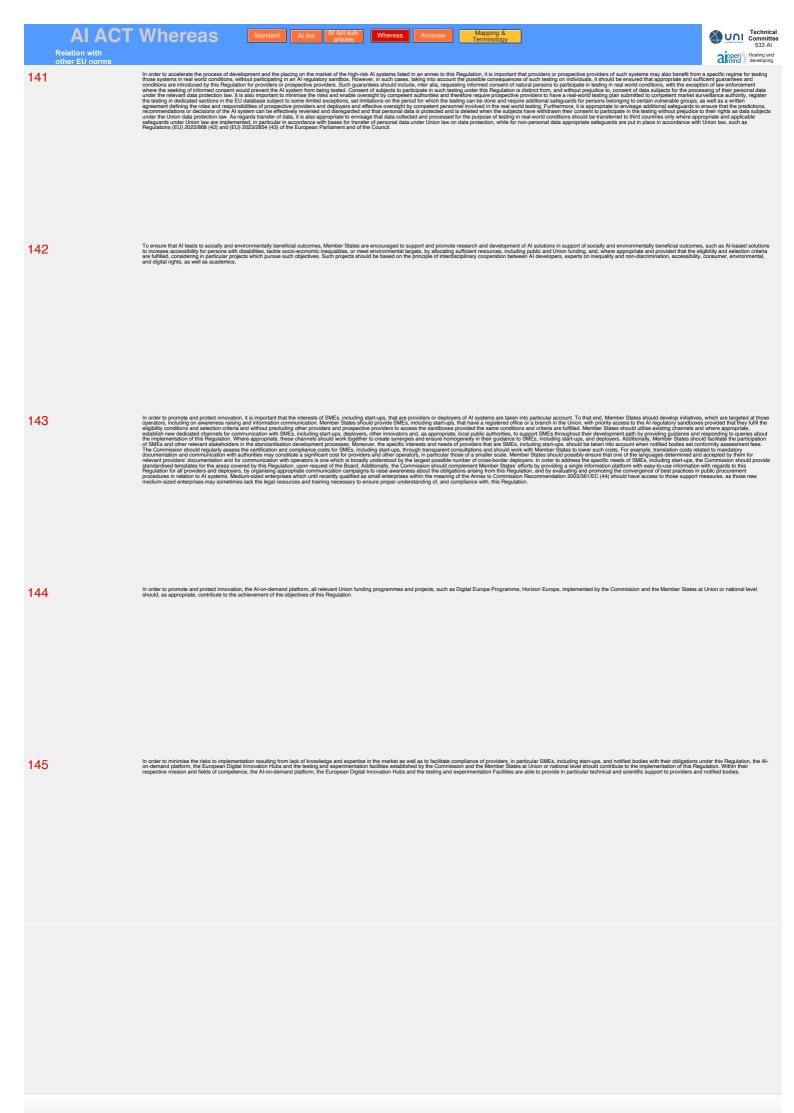




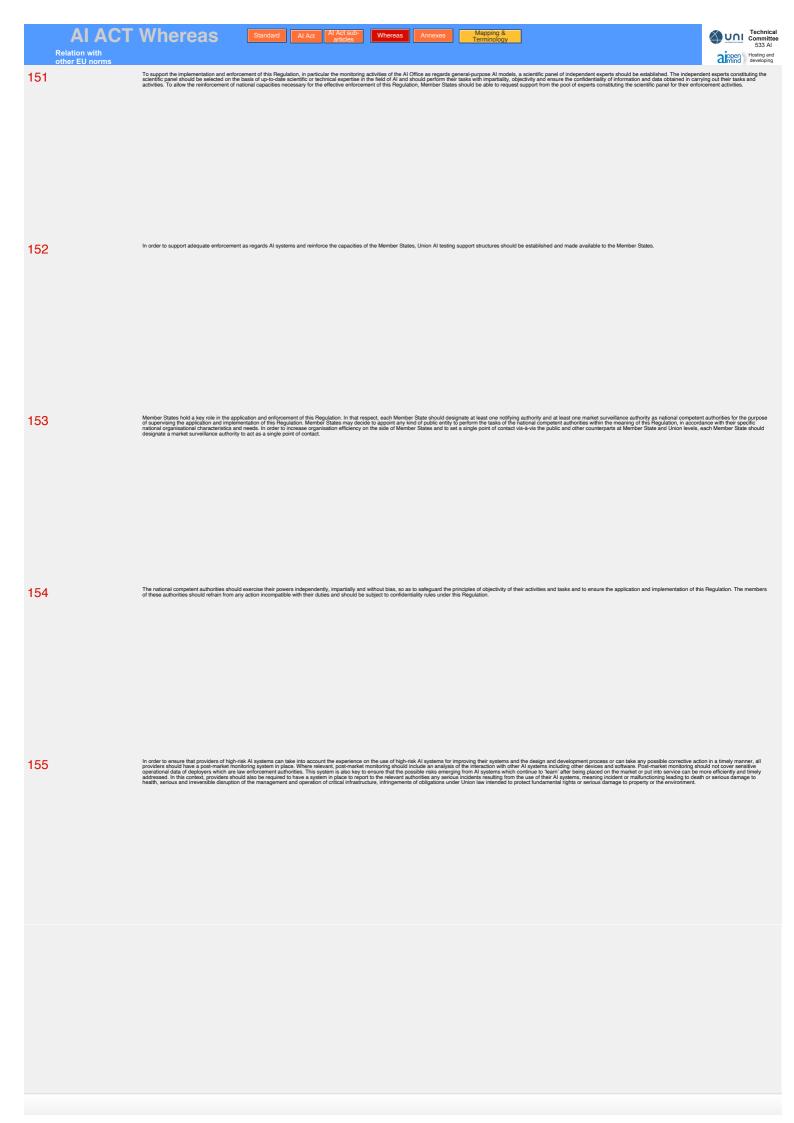




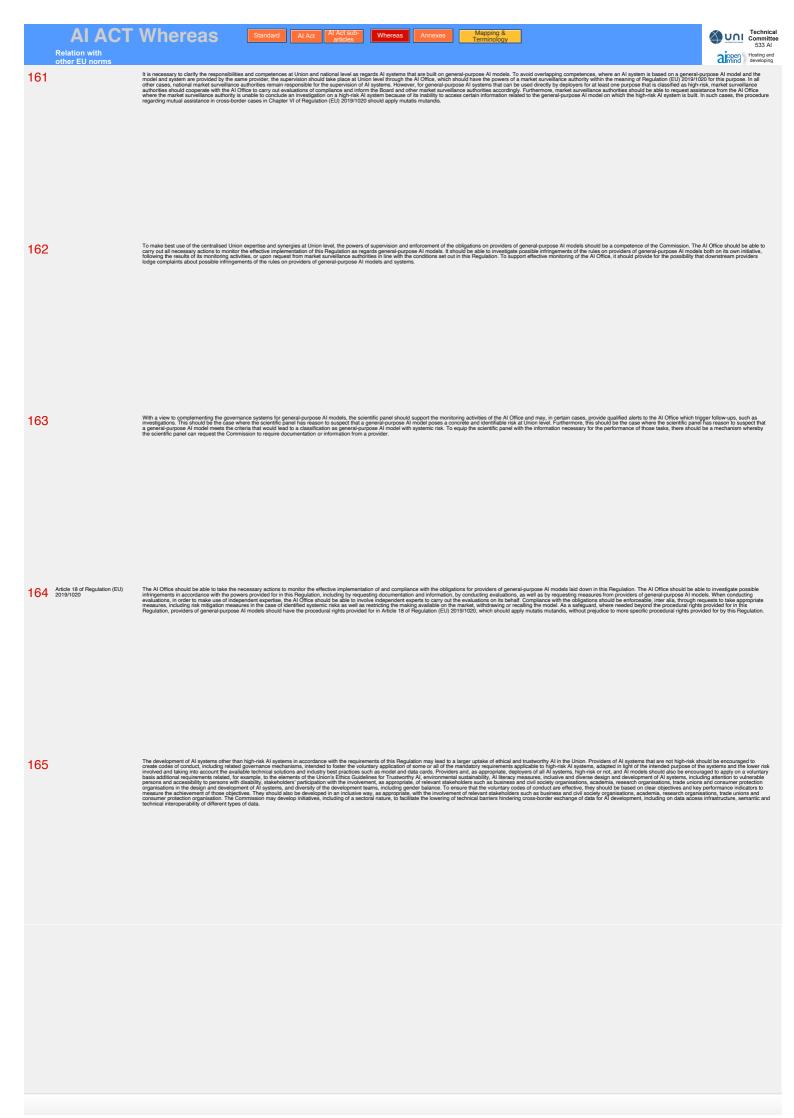




	Whereas	Standard Al Act Al Act sub- articles	Whereas Annexes	Mapping & Terminology	Committee 533 Al
Relation with other EU norms					aining Hosting and developing
146	Moreover, in light of the very small size of som a simplified manner which would reduce the ad specify the elements of the quality management	e operators and in order to ensure proportional dministrative burden and the costs for those ent	ty regarding costs of innovation, it is approper prises without affecting the level of protection	riate to allow microenterprises to fulfil one of the most cost tion and the need for compliance with the requirements for	obligations, namely to establish a quality management system, in high-risk Al systems. The Commission should develop guidelines to
	speeding the distinction the quality managemen	n oyacan to be familied in this amplified marine	by moreonerphoes.		
147	It is appropriate that the Commission facilitates	s, to the extent possible, access to testing and e	xperimentation facilities to bodies, groups of	r laboratories established or accredited pursuant to any rele	evant Union harmonisation legislation and which fulfil tasks in the aboratories in the field of medical devices pursuant to Regulations
147	(EU) 2017/745 and (EU) 2017/746.	or devices covered by that Union narmonisation	legislation. I his is, in particular, the case a	s regards expert panels, expert laboratories and reference	aboratories in the field of medical devices pursuant to Hegulations
	T. D				
148	This Regulation should establish a governance implementation and enforcement of this Regula and capabilities in the field of AI and to contribut functioning of the digital single market. Further	tramework that both allows to coordinate and a ation require a governance framework that allow the to the implementation of Union law on Al. M more, a Roard composed of representatives of	support the application of this Regulation at irs to coordinate and build up central experti ember States should facilitate the tasks of t the Member States, a scientific panel to inte	national level, as well as build capabilities at Union level anse at Union level. The Al Office was established by Commine Al Office with a view to support the development of Union grate the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory forum to consider the scientific community and an advisory for the scientific community and adviso	integrate stakeholders in the field of Al. The effective sison Decision (45) and has as its mission to develop Union expertise rexpertise and capabilities at Union level and to strengthen the tritubue stakeholder input to the implementation of this Regulation, at jees with structures built up in the context of the Union level amme.
	Union and national level, should be established enforcement of other law and synergies with re	The development of Union expertise and cap elated initiatives at Union level, such as the Euro	abilities should also include making use of a HPC Joint Undertaking and the Al testing a	xisting resources and expertise, in particular through syner nd experimentation facilities under the Digital Europe Progr	gies with structures built up in the context of the Union level armme.
149 Article 30 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. In accordance with Article 33 of that Regulation,	In order to facilitate a smooth, effective and hat should be responsible for a number of advisory standards regarding the requirements establish	rmonised implementation of this Regulation a B v tasks, including issuing opinions, recommendated in this Regulation and providing advice to the	pard should be established. The Board sho tions, advice or contributing to guidance or e Commission and the Member States and	uld reflect the various interests of the AI eco-system and be matters related to the implementation of this Regulation, in their national competent authorities on specific questions r	composed of representatives of the Member States. The Board cluding on enforcement matters, technical specifications or existing slated to Al. In order to give some flexibility to Member States in the
,	designation of their representatives in the Boar tasks. The Board should establish two standing subgroup for market surveillance should act as	d, such representatives may be any persons be g sub-groups to provide a platform for cooperati the administrative cooperation group (ADCO)	longing to public entities who should have on and exchange among market surveilland or this Regulation within the meaning of Art	he relevant competences and powers to facilitate coordinal e authorities and notifying authorities on issues related, res icle 30 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. In accordance with A	composed of representatives of the Member States. The Board cluding on enforcement matters, technical specifications or existing lated to Al. In order to give some flexibility to Member States in the on at national level and contribute to the achievement of the Board's pectively, to market surveillance and notified bodies. The standing title St of that Regulation, the Commission should support the coordination among market surveillance authorities. The Board may groups and networks achie in the content of relevant Union law,
	establish other standing subgroup for market s establish other standing or temporary sub-grou including in particular those active under releva	surveillance by undertaking market evaluations in ups as appropriate for the purpose of examining ant Union law on data, digital products and serv	or studies, in particular with a view to identification specific issues. The Board should also cooces.	ying aspects of this Hegulation requiring specific and urgen perate, as appropriate, with relevant Union bodies, experts	coordination among market surveillance authorities. The Board may groups and networks active in the context of relevant Union law,
150	With a view to ensuring the involvement of stal stakeholder representation between commercial	keholders in the implementation and application all and non-commercial interest and, within the	of this Regulation, an advisory forum shou ategory of commercial interests, with regar	d be established to advise and provide technical expertise ds to SMEs and other undertakings, the advisory forum sho	to the Board and the Commission. To ensure a varied and balanced uld comprise inter alia industry, start-ups, SMEs, academia, civil dization (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications
	society, including the social partners, as well as Standards Institute (ETSI).	s the Fundamental Rights Agency, ENISA, the	European Committee for Standardization (C	EN), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standar	dization (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications



Al ACT Whereas Standard Al Act sub-articles Whereas Annexes Terminology Technical Committee 533 Al aiopen Hosting and developing ations set out by this Regulation, which is Union harmonisation legislation, the system of market surveillance and compliance of products established by Regulation should have all enforcement powers laid down in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and should exercise their powers and carry out their not subject to specific requirements and obligations under this Regulation, market surveillance authorities may take measures inetation to all 14 systems when they present gencies and bodies falling within the scope of this Regulation, it is appropriate to designate the European Data Protection Supervisor as a competent market surveillance authorities by the Member States. Market surveillance activities should not affect the ability of the supervised entities to carry out their tasks independently, when such 156 nion law protecting fundamental rights, including equality bodies and data protection cific safeguard procedure should be set for ensuring adequate and timely enforcement seenting a risk, prohibited systems which have been placed on the market, put into serv 157 Union financial services law includes internal governance and risk-management rules and requirements which are applicable to regulated financial institutions in the course of provision of those services, including when they make use of Al systems. In order to enscoherent application and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation and relevant rules and requirements of the Union financial services legal acts, the competent authorities for the supervision and enforcement of those legal acts, in particular competent authorities for the supervision and enforcement of those legal acts, in particular competent authorities for the supervision (EU) No.175/26/13/EU (4), 2017/37/EU (6) and Directives 26/48/EU (4), 2017/38/EU (4), 2017/37/EU (6) and EU (2) 2017/37/EU (7) of the European Parliament and of the Council Agricultural Council Agricultural EU (2) 2017/37/EU (6) and EU (2) 2017/37/E 158 Each market surveillance authority for high-risk Al systems in the area of biometrics, as listed in an annex to this Regulation insofar as those systems are used for the purposes of law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management, or the administration of listical and demonstration processes, should have effective investigative and corrective powers including at least the power to obtain access to all personal data that are being processed and to all information necessary for the performance of its tasks. The market surveillance authorities should be able to exercise their powers by acting with complete independence. Any illimitations of their access to sensitive operational data under this Regulation should be without prejudice to the powers conferred to them by Directive (EU) 2016/880. No exclusion on disclosing data to notational data protection authorities under this Regulation should affect the current or future powers of those authorities beyond the scope of this Regulation. 159 The market surveillance authorities and the Commission should be able to propose joint activities, including joint investigations, to be conducted by market surveillance authorities or market surveillance authorities jointly with the Commission, that have the aim of promoting compliance, indefinitying non-compliance, raising waveness and providing guidance in relation to this Regulation with respect to specific categories of high-risk Al systems that are found to present a serious risk across two or more Member States. Joint activities to promote compliance should be carried out in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1022. The AI Office should provide coordination support for joint investigations. 160 Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020



	AI ACT Relation with other EU norms	Whereas	Standard Al Act	Al Act sub- articles	Whereas	Annexes	Mapping & Terminology			Technical Committee 533Al Hosting and developing
166		It is important that AI systems related to p To contribute to this objective, Regulation	roducts that are not high-risk in ar (EU) 2023/988 of the European f	ecordance with this F	Regulation and thus ar	re not required to cor pply as a safety net.	mply with the requirements	set out for high-risk AI syster	ns are nevertheless safe when placed	on the market or put into service.
167		In order to ensure trustful and constructive accordance with Union or national law. The and national security interests, the integrit	e cooperation of competent author yey should carry out their tasks an y of criminal and administrative p	rities on Union and rid activities in such a force of the conceedings, and the	national level, all partiel manner as to protect, integrity of classified in	es involved in the app , in particular, inteller information.	olication of this Regulation ctual property rights, confic	should respect the confidential business information as	ality of information and data obtained in all the defective implements the effective implements and the defective implements and the	carrying out their tasks, in natation of this Regulation, public
168		Compliance with this Regulation should be laying down effective, proportionate and administrative fines for certain specific in the nature, gravity and cluration of the infrinstitutions, agencies and bodies falling w	e enforceable by means of the im issuasive penalties for their infrin ingements should be laid down. In greement and of its consequences thin the scope of this Regulation.	position of penalties gement, and to respectively when assessing the and to the size of the	and other enforcement ect the ne bis in idem, amount of the fines, M he provider, in particul	nt measures. Membe principle. In order to flember States shoul ar if the provider is a	or States should take all ne strengthen and harmonise d, in each individual case, an SME, including a start-u	cessary measures to ensure radministrative penalties for in take into account all relevant. D. The European Data Protec	that the provisions of this Regulation and infringement of this Regulation, the uppor circumstances of the specific situation, tion Supervisor should have the power	e implemented, including by or limits for setting the with due regard in particular to to impose fines on Union
169	Article 261 TFEU.	Compliance with the obligations on provious including the failure to comply with measure subject to review by the Court of Justi	ers of general-purpose AI models res requested by the Commission ce of the European Union in acco	i imposed under this in a accordance with dradance with the TFE	Regulation should be this Regulation, subjective this Regulation, subjective this regulation, subjective this regularity including the unlimited the subjective this regularity is required to the subjective this required to the subje	enforceable, inter a little to appropriate limited jurisdiction of the	lia, by means of fines. To the state of the	nat end, appropriate levels of ce with the principle of propor ird to penalties pursuant to At	fines should also be laid down for infrir tionality. All decisions taken by the Corf ticle 261 TFEU.	agement of those obligations, mission under this Regulation
170		Union and national law already provide et there has been an infiringement of this Re	fective remedies to natural and le guitation should be entitled to lodg	gal persons whose r	ights and freedoms an	re adversely affected	by the use of AI systems.	Without prejudice to those rer	medies, any natural or legal person tha	t has grounds to consider that

