Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee Informational Hearing

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The EU AI Act in a nutshell

Ensuring **technological progress** while protecting **fundamental rights**

Product safety regulation: ensuring that AI products and services on the EU markets are safe

Risk-based approach: regulate according to risk, only high-risk uses face strict rules

Govern the use of AI, not the technology as such

Responsible innovation: encourage the development of trustworthy and human-centric AI

Key principles of the definition of “AI system” in the EU AI Act

Ensuring **legal certainty** through a clear, delineated definition

Facilitate **international convergence** and wide acceptance

Provide **flexibility** to accommodate technological developments

Alignment with the OECD definition

A machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.

Article 3 EU AI Act

A machine-based system designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.

European Commission to develop guidelines on practical implementation and application of this definition

Breaking down the definition of “AI system” in the EU AI Act

Article 3 EU AI Act

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with varying levels of autonomy and that may

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generate outputs such as predictions, content,

recommendations, or decisions that can influence

physical or virtual environments.

- Example: automated fraud detection systems (autonomous), credit scorecards (non-autonomous)

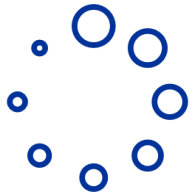
- Example: voice-recognition systems adapting to the user’s voice

- Example: self-driving car – traffic rules (explicit), optimizing for fuel efficiency (implicit)

- Example: medical disease diagnosis
- Excludes simple data processing tools, such as Excel auto-sum functions and simple autocorrect systems

Categorical exemptions

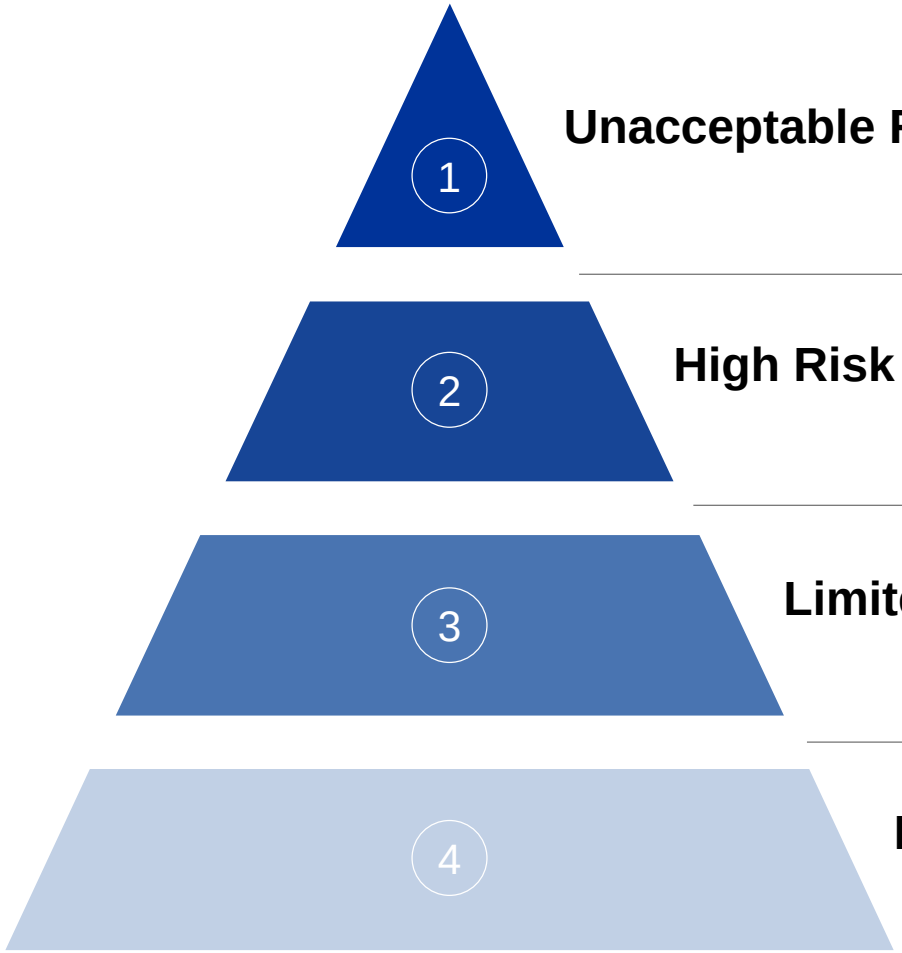
AI systems developed for the **sole purpose of scientific research**



AI systems still in the **research, testing and development** stage

AI systems used exclusively for **military, defense, or national security** purposes

Risk-based approach: narrowing down the AI systems that are regulated



Unacceptable Risk e.g. social credit scoring systems

High Risk e.g. resume screening tools

Limited Risk e.g. customer service chatbots

Minimal Risk e.g. spam filters

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