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EU AI Act

Overseeing Biometric Identification

April 2025

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Executive Summary

High-Risk Classification
Biometric ID systems are high-risk under the EU AI Act.



Prohibited Practices
Certain uses of biometric ID, like real-time ID in public spaces, are prohibited without specific conditions.

Compliance and Enforcement
Deployers must cooperate with authorities, submit reports, and inform individuals about high-risk AI use.

Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment
Deployers must assess and mitigate risks to individuals' fundamental rights.

Data Governance
High-risk AI systems must follow strict data governance to prevent bias and protect privacy.

Regulating Biometric Identification

The EU AI Act, effective **August 1, 2024**, regulates AI to enhance safety, security, and trust. Biometric identification in EU Digital Identity Wallets is classified as high-risk, requiring transparency, data protection, and oversight. The Act enforces compliance, prohibits misuse, and ensures innovation aligns with fundamental rights and privacy protection.

Introduction

Privacy and Data Protection

Biometric data is inherently sensitive, and its misuse can lead to significant privacy violations.

Bias and Discrimination

Biometric systems can produce biased results, leading to discriminatory effects, particularly concerning age, ethnicity, race, or sex.

Regulatory Compliance

The classification of biometric systems as high-risk under the EU AI Act imposes stringent compliance requirements.



Opportunities

Enhanced Security

Biometric identification offers a high level of security, reducing the risk of identity theft.

User Convenience

Biometric identification enhances user experience and convenience.

Innovation and Growth

The development of biometric technologies can spur innovation and economic growth,



Issues














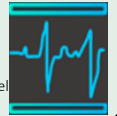


Facilitating Seamless Access to Services

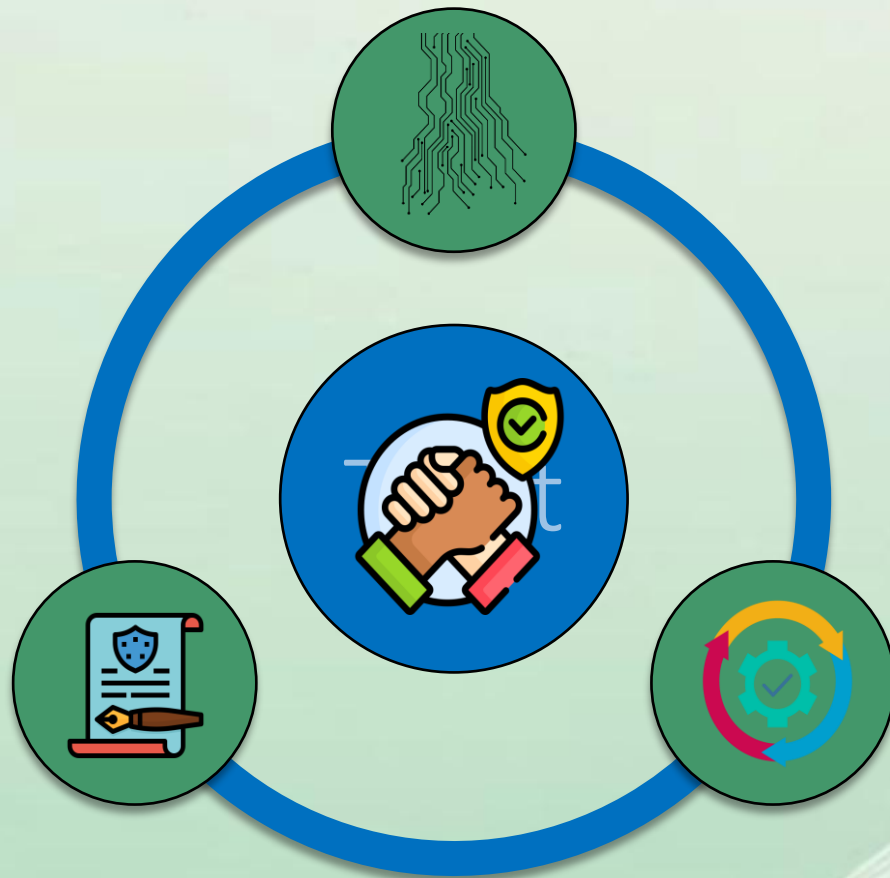
The EU Digital Identity Wallet enhances security and convenience through biometric identification, classified as high-risk under the EU AI Act. This whitepaper explores regulatory compliance, privacy risks, bias concerns, and ethical safeguards. It provides insights into implementation challenges, best practices, and future recommendations for secure and responsible biometric identity systems.

Types of Biometrics

Covering Full Range of Biometrics

Biometric identification is the automated recognition of individuals based on unique physical, physiological, or behavioural traits, such as facial recognition, fingerprints, iris scans, and voice patterns. Types of biometrics include physiological (fingerprints, facial recognition, iris, DNA) and behavioural (voice recognition, gait analysis, typing patterns), each with distinct applications and security implications.

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a chemical compound present in all of the approximately 100 trillion cells in the human body. 	Finger Geometry This biometric approach captures details like the shape, size, length, width, thickness, and spacing of an individual's fingers for analysis. 	Odour Research indicates that primary body odour remains distinct and stable over time, enabling potential identification despite overlapping secondary odours. 
Ear The unique shape and structure of the human ear offer distinct characteristics that can be utilized for individual identification. 	Fingerprint (Palm Print) Fingerprints consist of unique patterns formed by raised ridges across the skin, making them reliable for identification. 	Signatures Handwritten signatures have been used for authentication for centuries, and modern electronic biometric methods now automate their analysis and verification. 
Eyes – Iris The iris, the colored ring in the front of the eye surrounding the pupil, is a defining feature with unique patterns for every individual. 	Gait An individual's unique walking or running pattern, influenced by factors such as physique, stride, and speed, can be analysed for biometric recognition. 	Vascular (Vein) The vein patterns in hands and fingers form unique configurations that can be used for identification purposes. 
Eyes – Retina Located at the back of the eye, the retina detects light and transmits visual information to the brain through electrical signals sent via the optic nerve. 	Hand Geometry Building on finger geometry, hand geometry biometrics incorporate details of the hand's surface, side profile, and additional features. 	Voice A person's voice combines physical factors like vocal tract anatomy with behavioral aspects, creating a distinctive profile for identification. 
Eyes – Scleral Vein The sclera, or the white portion of the eye, reveals a distinct network of veins when the eye moves laterally, contributing to biometric identification. 	Heartbeat Each individual has a unique heartbeat pattern influenced by physiological characteristics, irrespective of heart rate or activity level. 	
Face Facial biometrics analyse features within the facial region to authenticate or identify an individual. 	Keystrokes (Typing) Typing behaviour, such as patterns and rhythm, can serve as a biometric identifier after recording and comparing reference typing sessions. 	



Three Laws of Biometrics

Policy

Regulations ensure the ethical and legal use of biometric identification by enforcing transparency, data protection, and oversight. They address privacy concerns, prevent misuse, and establish accountability while balancing security, innovation, and fundamental rights.

Process

Biometric identification is integrated into authentication systems to enhance security and efficiency. It involves data collection, verification, and compliance with legal frameworks, ensuring transparency, user consent, and safeguards against bias or unauthorized access.

Technology

AI-powered biometric systems analyze physical or behavioral traits for identification. Advanced machine learning improves accuracy, prevents fraud, and ensures interoperability across digital platforms while continuously evolving to meet security and regulatory requirements.

Digital Identity Wallets



Use Case: Potential for European Digital ID



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Potential
For European Digital Identity



Co-funded by
the European Union



What It Is: Digital identity wallets securely store and manage personal credentials, enabling seamless authentication across various sectors like eGovernment, banking, and healthcare while integrating biometric identification for enhanced security.

Why It Matters: They improve convenience, prevent fraud, and ensure cross-border interoperability while addressing regulatory challenges like privacy, bias, and compliance under the EU AI Act.

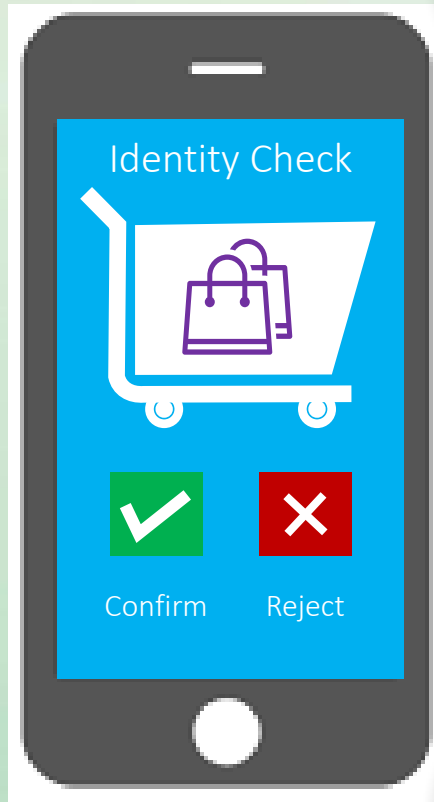
How They Use Biometric Identification: Biometric authentication verifies user identities for secure access, enabling fraud-resistant processes in banking, SIM registration, eGovernment services, digital signatures, and e-prescriptions while ensuring data protection and regulatory compliance.

Conclusion



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Secure and User-Centric Future: Biometric identification in digital identity wallets enhances security, convenience, and trust, paving the way for a seamless and efficient digital experience across the EU.



Regulatory Compliance is Key: Adhering to the EU AI Act ensures ethical deployment, data protection, and transparency, addressing privacy concerns and fostering public confidence in biometric systems.



Driving Innovation and Leadership: The EU's proactive approach to digital identity and AI governance sets a global standard, promoting responsible innovation while balancing security, privacy, and accessibility.

Appendix – Third-Party Opinions by Karushkov



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Biometric data and measuring its impact

Upon designing the AI model that shall utilise biometric data, effectuation of an impact assessment test is recommended.

Such a test shall focus on compliance check of the AI model and its functionalities - from regulatory perspective, and on reality check - from the perspective of the market and societal sectors in Europe at which the model that utilises biometric data is designed for. You may opt to have a look at our video content dedicated to some regulatory practicalities on this or other technology business matters - <http://linkedin.com/in/mitko-karushkov-3533882> , get in touch on tailored advice - at sofia@karushkov.com, or visit our website at www.karushkov.com.



Special, sensitive data as related to high-risk AI models

Biometric data processed solely to identify a human being are seen as special data under the EU legislation and as such, its processing is generally prohibited in Europe. Exceptions to the said prohibition are set, so for anyone who complies to be able to do its business in a legal fashion. And here comes the crossing point with the AI modelling - it is fundamental to understand that irrespective of whether an AI model can be classified as high-risk or no, the mere fact of dealing with biometric data itself already requires attention and relevant compliance steps. You may contact Karushkov Legal Solutions at sofia@karushkov.com for further tailored advice or visit our website at www.karushkov.com.

"Effectuation of an impact assessment test is recommended." Karushkov



Feedback from our global network of experts



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Biometric Identification and the EU AI Act

Regulatory Framework

'EU AI Act Supports responsible AI development'

"The EU AI Act sets a new standard for biometric identification, as it enhances security and trust while enforcing transparency, privacy, and accountability to ensure ethical and responsible AI development."

Lisa Ventura MBE, Founder, Cyber Security Unity



Introduction

Problem Statement: Issues and Opportunities

'Quantum safety now a priority'

"With quantum threats looming, awareness of vulnerabilities in digital identity systems is urgent. Quantum safety isn't optional—it's a compliance priority. Proactive quantum safe roadmaps and audits ensures organisations future-proof biometric frameworks and align with EU AI Act mandates before 2025's regulatory enforcement."

Dr. Meera Sarma, Founder/CEO, Cystel



Conclusion

Recommendations for Stakeholders

'Risk management drives Trustworthy AI use'

"Active risk management is essential for our trustworthy way with AI."

Ina Schöne, Founder, Data Privacy and AI



Feedback from our global network of experts



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Digital Identity Wallets: Strengthen by robust authentication measures

EU AI Act Safeguards for Biometric Systems in Digital Identity Wallets

'Digital identity wallets protect data privacy'

"Technology should empower individuals. The EU Digital Identity Wallet enables everyone to manage their digital identity securely and offers an innovative solution that protects data privacy."

Hande Ocak Başev, Managing Partner, WSI Digital Consulting London & Türkiye



Governance and Compliance

Technological and Operational Challenges

'High-risk designation drives complex cross-border compliance risks'

"With evolving cyber and fraud threats driving the need for stronger security measures, classifying biometric ID in digital wallets as high-risk exposes firms to complex cross-border compliance risks."

Elliott Day, Senior Associate, Edmund Group

EDMUND

Digital Identity Wallets: Strengthen by robust authentication measures

Strengthening Trust and Digital Security

'Innovation needs to align with privacy, security, and ethical standards'

"As biometric identification becomes integral to digital identity solutions, navigating the regulatory landscape of the EU AI Act is critical to ensure innovation aligns with privacy, security, and ethical standards."

Helen Yu, CEO, Tigon Advisory Corp



Feedback from our global network of experts



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Challenges and Considerations

Ethical and Legal Concerns

'Biometric identification presents specific regulatory challenges'

"Biometric identification is rapidly becoming integral to digital transactions, with the value of biometrically secured payments projected to surge by over 640%—from \$404 billion in 2020 to surpassing \$3 trillion by 2025, according to Juniper Research. Yet, this rapid adoption presents specific regulatory challenges under the EU AI Act, which explicitly categorises biometric identification systems as high-risk. Consequently, organizations implementing biometric solutions must integrate AI governance into their operations and management systems to ensure innovation is balanced with regulatory compliance."

Ana Mateu de Ros, Chief Revenue Officer, Zertia



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Ana Mateu de Ros, Ana Mateu de Ros has worked for 22 years in marketing positions at various pharmaceutical companies, providing innovative solutions for patients with diverse pathologies. Recognizing the growing importance of artificial intelligence, Ana has decided to make a career change and seize this opportunity to help companies use AI in an ethical and responsible manner. Due to my extensive experience in diverse and dynamic environments, Ana has developed the ability to thrive in rapid-change settings and work effectively within cross-functional teams. Ana is a highly innovative thinker by nature and a creative person, always looking for new and better options. Ana has a passion for science-based brands that can improve patients' lives, and is excited to leverage this passion in the digital world, particularly in the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence.

Benjamin Brock, Benjamin Brock is an Artificial Intelligence and Data Science Lead, also at the Edmund Group.

Dr. Meera Sarma, Dr. Meera Sarma, has 20+ years in cybersecurity, specialises in cybercrime, hacking, quantum computing, and education. She holds a PhD in hacker innovation and a degree in Physics and has advised UK Parliament on cybersecurity and quantum safety.

Elliott Day, Elliott Day is a Senior Compliance & Financial Crime Consultant at Edmund Group, a UK consultancy specialising in risk, compliance & financial crime prevention. Benjamin Brock is an Artificial Intelligence and Data Science Lead, also at Edmund Group.

Hande Ocak Başev, Hande Ocak Başev, AI Strategist, Entrepreneur, and President of WSI London, has over 20 years of experience in AI-driven business strategies, management consulting, and digital transformation. She has led 350+ transformation projects and 50+ business development initiatives. As the Founder of Quattro Business Consulting and a member of the WSI Global AI Leadership Board, she guides companies through digital transformation. Having completed AI programs at MIT and Oxford, she is also a Forbes Türkiye AI Columnist, a Global Chamber London Advisory Board Member, and the first woman to serve as CEO and Board Member at Galatasaray Sports Club. Additionally, she leads initiatives promoting women in leadership as Chair of the Strategy Committee at the Women on Boards Association.

Helen Yu, Helen Yu is the founder and CEO of Tigon Advisory. Helen helps tech companies of all sizes multiply their growth opportunities by leveraging AI, cybersecurity, IoT, supply chain, and customer experience. With over two decades of technology industry experience, Helen offers CXO-as-a-service and guidance to organizations through digital transformation, strategic planning, enterprise risk management, go-to-market optimization, and influencer marketing. Helen has worked with enterprise clients such as SAP, Dell Technologies, AT&T, Workday, Intel, IBM, and Microsoft, as well as B2B SaaS, Fintech, Insuretech, and Martech startups. Helen also serves as an independent board director and a venture capital advisor, where she brings a unique perspective on technology thought leadership, cybersecurity risk management, go-to-market strategy, and customer experience. Helen is a certified cybersecurity expert from MIT Sloan School of Management, an MBA from Loyola University of Chicago, and a respected industry thought leader, a Wall Street Journal best selling author, a keynote speaker, and a host of CXO Spice podcast. Helen is passionate about empowering and mentoring the next generation of technology leaders, especially women and minorities.

Ina Schoene, Ina Schoene is Founder of Data Privacy and AI and follows the practice-oriented approach to understand the requirements of AI-Act and the measures to implement this requirements based of the ISO/IEC42001 and additional and guides the companies on the path to get the corresponding certifications. Currently she is in qualification of ISO/IEC42001 Lead Auditor Program for Artificial Intelligence Management systems.

Lisa Ventura MBE, Lisa Ventura MBE is an award-winning cyber security specialist, published writer/author, journalist and keynote speaker. She is the Founder of Cyber Security Unity, a global community organisation that is dedicated to bringing individuals and organisations together who actively work in cyber security to help combat the growing cyber threat.

Mitko Karushkov, Mitko Karushkov has been providing legal, regulatory, compliance, transactional and business solutions to international companies for more than 20 years now. Focused on enterprise companies and their strategic (or daily) operations, Mitko has solved matters related to the digital, tech or electronic assets of such businesses. Active and involved also in bridging between traditional and technology markets, including to the application of the EU DSA, DMA, AI and other regulations. Media, Telecoms, IPRs, Corporate, M&As are also part of the service portfolio of Mitko. For further information: www.karushkov.com.

Neil Oschlag-Michael, Neil Oschlag-Michael is an AI Governance Product Owner and Consultant, specializing in AI and Data Governance, Risk, and Compliance.

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Helen Yu,
CEO,
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Utilising top-tier research data

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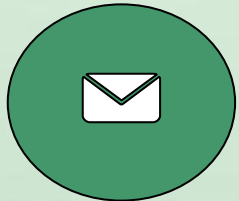
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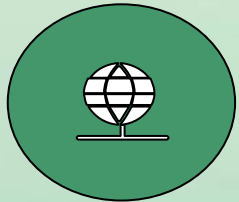
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