

EU AI Act Glossary

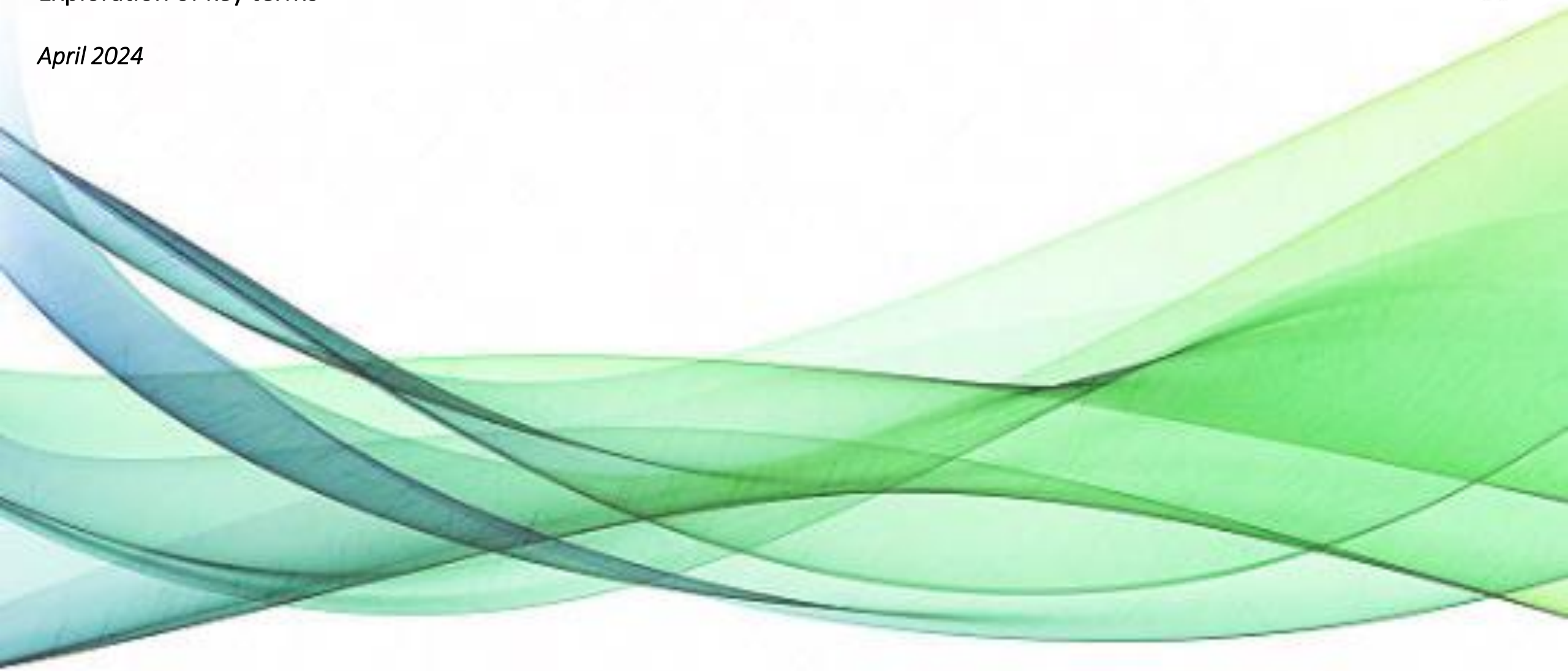
Exploration of key terms

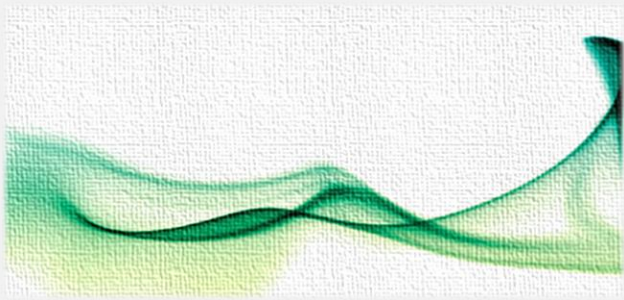
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Summary



The AI & Partners EU AI Act Glossary is a selection of key AI terms from Article 3 and their definitions from the leading European legislation, identifying what they are, what they mean, and real-world examples for each.

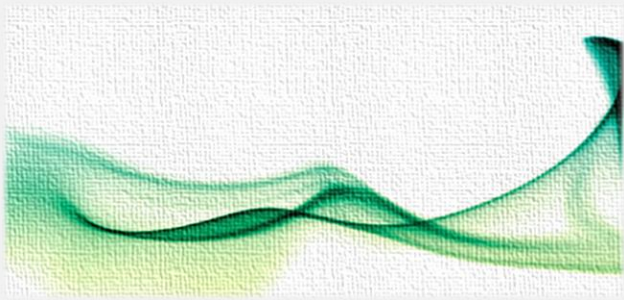
This glossary is a useful guide for private companies, public organisations, regulators and legislators - in particular those working in the areas of Financial Services, Healthcare and Transport Technology - who:

- require a reference guide to EU AI Act terms;
- are interested in how and where terms relevant to AI are being used in EU AI Act; and/or
- are preparing to comply with the EU AI Act that will affect how they build, buy, sell, develop, market, deploy and govern AI systems.

What can we understand from this?

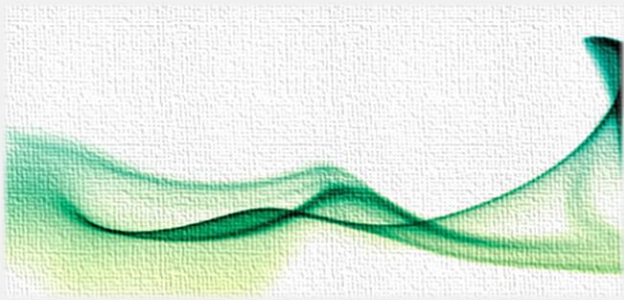
The glossary builds out four key areas about the application of EU AI Act terms:

- **We may not be speaking the same language.** Common understanding of terms is essential when determining how and when the EU AI Act applies. Notwithstanding, while certain terms may be commonly used in industry they can lack or vary in legal definition and risk differing interpretations and application. There are numerous geographical and industry standards setting organisations working towards common AI terminologies under EU AI Act. Those are viable and have been how shared terminology has been developed previously in other industries. However, they may vary between themselves and may not be how legislators, regulators or courts apply terms in practice.
- **We are still at an embryonic stage.** There is still conservatively few application of EU AI Act terms. This may mean those applying EU AI Act terms in practice - whether industry, courts or regulators - have to revert to other sources to try to understand what a term does (or does not) mean. That will include industry and technical definitions (which are complex, varied, at differing levels of maturity and which we do not mention here). Notwithstanding, as the EU AI Act progresses towards implementation, we can expect further debate, guidance and clarification as to what terms mean in practice.
- **Common definitions are commonplace, but should not be presumed.** For example, a number of 'data' related terms are consistent in England, Wales, Scotland and in the EU as a result of the GDPR. The EU's proposed EU AI Act intends to produce a similar 'gold standard' of legislation, which potentially includes seeing terms being used consistently in different jurisdictions. Notwithstanding, regulators may intentionally choose not to do this. As an example, the EU AI Act intends to define AI with precision, whereas the UK's proposed approach to regulating AI does not define AI precisely.



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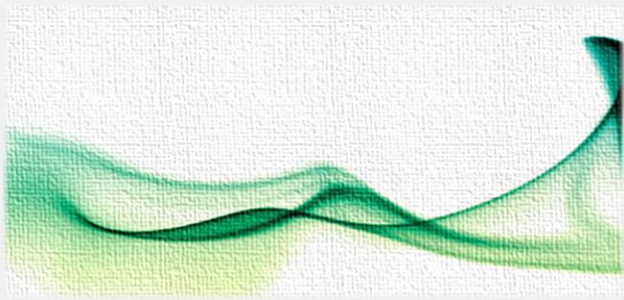
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
1	AI System	Machine-based system designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy, that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers from the input it receives how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.	This definition implies that an AI system encompasses a broad range of technologies and applications that utilize artificial intelligence to perform tasks or make decisions based on data inputs. The key aspects of this definition include the system's machine-based nature, its ability to operate autonomously to varying degrees, its potential to adapt and improve over time, and its capability to process inputs to produce meaningful outputs.	Could be a predictive analytics tool used in the financial sector. Such a tool would analyse vast amounts of financial data, including market trends, economic indicators, and company financial statements, to predict future market movements or stock performances. This tool operates with a level of autonomy, as it processes and analyses data without human intervention, and it may adapt its predictive models based on new data, thereby exhibiting adaptiveness. The outputs, in this case, predictions about market movements or stock performances, can significantly influence investment decisions and strategies, impacting both physical (e.g., investment portfolios) and virtual (e.g., digital trading platforms) environments.
2	Risk	Combination of the probability of an occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.	Implies a dual consideration: first, how likely it is that a particular harm will occur as a result of using an AI system, and second, the potential impact or severity of that harm should it occur.	Could be an AI system designed for financial fraud detection. The 'risk' in this scenario involves evaluating the likelihood (probability) of the system failing to detect a fraudulent transaction (occurrence of harm) and the potential consequences (severity) of such a failure, which could range from financial loss for the bank or its customers to broader impacts on financial stability. This example illustrates how 'risk' as defined in the EU AI Act encompasses both the likelihood of negative outcomes and their potential severity, guiding the assessment and management of AI systems to prevent or mitigate harm.
3	Provider	Natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body that develops an AI system or a general-purpose AI model, or that has an AI system or a general-purpose AI model developed and places it on the market or puts the AI system into service under its own name or trademark, whether for payment or free of charge.	Entity responsible for the creation and/or distribution of an AI system or model. This includes both the initial development phase and the act of making the system available for use, whether commercially or otherwise. The provider plays a crucial role in ensuring that the AI system complies with the regulatory requirements set forth in the EU AI Act, including safety, transparency, and accountability measures.	Could be a software company that develops an AI-driven platform for analysing consumer behaviour online. This company would be responsible for ensuring that the platform meets the EU AI Act's standards before offering it to businesses for marketing purposes. This includes conducting necessary assessments and providing clear information about how the AI works, its purposes, and any potential risks associated with its use.



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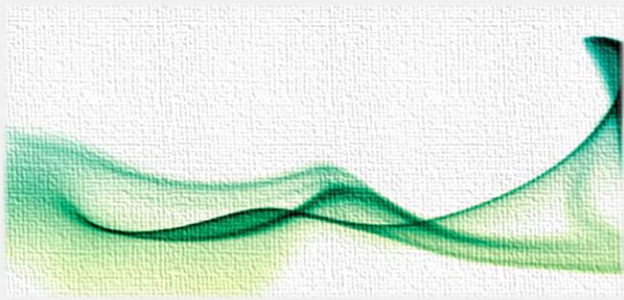
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
4	Deployer	Natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body using an AI system under its authority, except where the AI system is used in the course of a personal non-professional activity.	Entity responsible for the operation or application of an AI system within a specific context, excluding instances where the AI system is used for personal, non-commercial purposes. The deployer plays a crucial role in ensuring that the AI system is used in accordance with its intended purpose and in compliance with relevant regulations, including the EU AI Act.	Could be a hospital that uses an AI system for patient diagnosis. In this scenario, the hospital (deployer) utilizes the AI system to analyze medical images and provide diagnostic suggestions to doctors. The hospital must ensure that the AI system is used appropriately, in line with its intended medical diagnostic purpose, and that it complies with the EU AI Act's provisions regarding high-risk AI systems, including transparency, accuracy, and data protection requirements.
5	Authorised Representative	Natural or legal person located or established in the Union who has received and accepted a written mandate from a provider of an AI system or a general-purpose AI model to, respectively, perform and carry out on its behalf the obligations and procedures established by this Regulation.	Implies that an authorised representative acts on behalf of the AI system's provider, especially when the provider is not based within the European Union. The role of the authorised representative is crucial for ensuring compliance with the EU AI Act, as they are responsible for fulfilling the regulatory obligations within the EU on behalf of the provider. This includes tasks related to conformity assessment, ensuring the AI system meets the required standards, and liaising with regulatory bodies.	Could be a European legal firm that has been designated by a non-EU-based tech company specializing in AI-driven educational tools. This firm would take on the responsibility of ensuring that the educational AI systems comply with the EU AI Act, including submitting the necessary documentation for conformity assessments and acting as the point of contact for European regulatory authorities on behalf of the non-EU tech company.
6	Importer	Natural or legal person located or established in the Union that places on the market an AI system that bears the name or trademark of a natural or legal person established in a third country.	Responsible for introducing AI systems into the EU market when those systems originate from outside the EU. The role of the importer is crucial for ensuring that AI systems entering the EU market comply with the EU AI Act, including meeting safety, transparency, and accountability standards set forth by the regulation.	Could be a European tech distribution company that imports an AI-driven educational software developed by a tech company based in the United States. Before placing this software on the EU market, the European distributor (importer) must ensure that the software complies with the EU AI Act's requirements, such as conducting necessary assessments and providing clear information about the AI system's capabilities, limitations, and intended use.



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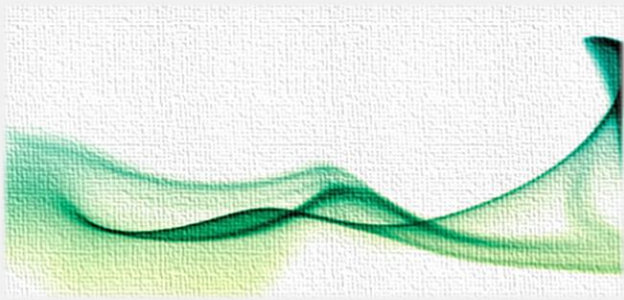
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
7	Distributor	A natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the provider or the importer, that makes an AI system available on the Union market.	Implies that the distributor is an entity that plays a crucial role in the supply chain by facilitating the availability of AI systems within the EU market but does not develop or import these systems. Instead, distributors typically acquire AI systems from providers or importers and then supply them to end-users or deployers within the Union. The role of the distributor is significant in ensuring that the AI systems they distribute comply with the EU AI Act, particularly in terms of providing necessary information and ensuring the systems meet EU standards before making them available on the market.	Could be a retail electronics store that sources an AI-powered home security camera system from a manufacturer (the provider) or an entity that imports the system from outside the EU (the importer). The store then sells these AI systems to consumers within the EU. As a distributor, the store must ensure that the AI systems are accompanied by the correct documentation and comply with the EU AI Act's requirements, even though the store does not develop or import the systems itself.
8	Operator	Encompasses a range of entities involved with AI systems, including providers, product manufacturers, deployers, authorised representatives, importers, or distributors.	Implies that the term 'operator' is a broad categorization that includes any entity that plays a significant role in the lifecycle of an AI system, from its development and placement on the market to its distribution and deployment.	Could be a tech company that develops an AI system for language translation (provider), a logistics company that imports this AI system into the EU (importer), and a retail business that sells the AI system to consumers within the EU (distributor). Each of these entities, by virtue of their specific roles, would be considered an 'operator' under the EU AI Act and would be subject to the regulatory requirements and obligations stipulated in the Act.
9	Placing on the Market	Means the first making available of an AI system or a general-purpose AI model on the Union market.	Refers to the initial introduction of an AI system or model to the EU market for distribution, sale, or any form of transfer, whether in return for payment or free of charge. It marks the point at which an AI system transitions from development or importation to being available for purchase or use by consumers or businesses within the EU. This step is critical for regulatory purposes, as it triggers the application of the EU AI Act's requirements to ensure the system's compliance with EU standards.	Could be a software company based in the EU that develops an AI-driven customer service chatbot. Once the development is complete and the chatbot is ready for commercial use, the company decides to offer it to businesses across the EU for integration into their websites. The moment the chatbot is made available for businesses to purchase or license for use, it is considered 'placed on the market' under the EU AI Act. From this point forward, the software company must ensure that the chatbot complies with all relevant provisions of the Act, including those related to transparency, safety, and data protection.



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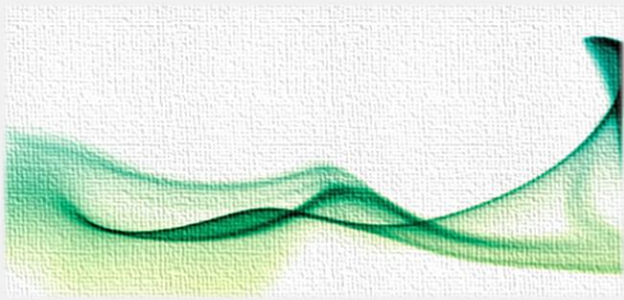


#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
10	Making available on the market	Refers to the supply of an AI system or a general-purpose AI model for distribution or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.	definition implies that 'making available on the market' encompasses not just the initial introduction of an AI system or model to the EU market (which is covered by 'placing on the market'), but also the ongoing supply of these systems or models for use or distribution within the EU. This can include selling, leasing, or any form of transferring the AI system or model to customers or users within the EU. The term ensures that once an AI system is placed on the market, its continued availability is also regulated under the EU AI Act.	Could be a software company that has already introduced an AI-based project management tool in the EU market ('placing on the market'). The company continues to supply this tool to new EU-based businesses through subscriptions or direct sales, which constitutes 'making available on the market'. This ongoing supply process requires the company to ensure continuous compliance with the EU AI Act, including updates or modifications that adhere to the Act's standards.
11	Putting into service	Means the supply of an AI system by the provider for first use directly to the deployer or for own use in the Union for its intended purpose.	Refers to the act of making an AI system available for its intended operational use for the first time within the EU, either by providing it to another entity (the deployer) or by using it within the provider's own operations. This step is crucial for ensuring that the AI system is ready and compliant with the EU AI Act's requirements before it is actively used for its designed purpose.	Could be a company that has developed an AI-based traffic management system. Once the system has been tested and is ready for operational deployment, the company installs and activates it in a city's traffic control centre for the first time, to manage real-time traffic flow and signal timings. This act of making the AI system operational for its intended purpose of managing traffic efficiently marks its 'putting into service' under the EU AI Act.
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.	Encompasses not only the primary function or application envisioned by the provider but also the specific conditions under which the system is designed to operate. This includes any limitations or requirements detailed in the system's documentation, which are critical for ensuring that the system is used safely and effectively.	Could be an AI-powered diagnostic tool developed for identifying skin cancer. The 'intended purpose' of this tool, as defined by the provider, would be to assist healthcare professionals in diagnosing skin cancer by analysing images of skin lesions. The specific context and conditions of use might include requirements such as the tool being used only by qualified healthcare professionals, the images being of a certain resolution, and the tool being used as a supplementary diagnostic method rather than the sole basis for diagnosis. This example illustrates how the 'intended purpose' guides both the development and the deployment of AI systems, ensuring they are used as intended and contribute positively to their application.



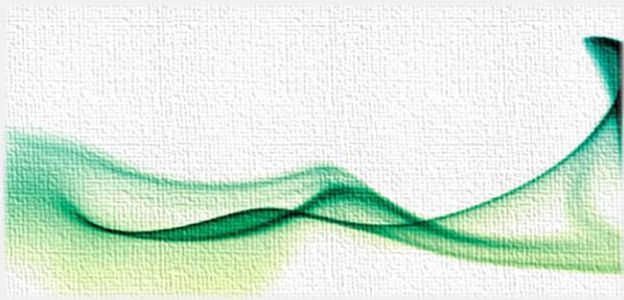
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#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
13	Reasonably foreseeable misuse	Means the use of an AI system in a way that is not in accordance with its intended purpose, but which may result from reasonably foreseeable human behaviour or interaction with other systems, including other AI systems.	Implies that 'reasonably foreseeable misuse' encompasses scenarios where an AI system is used in ways that deviate from its intended purpose, as specified by the provider, but are still predictable based on common understanding of human behaviour or system interactions. This concept is crucial for assessing and mitigating potential risks associated with the deployment of AI systems, ensuring that safeguards are in place to prevent or minimize harm from unintended uses.	Could be an AI-powered chatbot designed for customer service. While its intended purpose is to assist customers by answering queries and providing information, a reasonably foreseeable misuse could involve individuals attempting to use the chatbot to extract sensitive company information or manipulate its responses for malicious purposes. This example illustrates the importance of considering and preparing for potential misuses that, while not intended, are predictable and thus should be addressed by the provider to ensure the safe and responsible deployment of AI systems.
14	Safety component	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.	This definition implies that a 'safety component' is an integral part of a product or system specifically designed to ensure safety. Its proper functioning is critical to prevent harm to individuals or damage to property. The concept underscores the importance of reliability and compliance with safety standards for components that play a direct role in safeguarding against risks.	Could be an AI-driven monitoring system used in an industrial manufacturing plant. This system could be designed to detect equipment malfunctions or unsafe conditions, such as overheating or mechanical failures, that could pose risks to worker safety or lead to property damage. The AI system's ability to accurately and promptly identify potential hazards makes it a critical safety component. Its failure or malfunction could result in undetected risks, thereby endangering the health and safety of workers and potentially causing significant damage to the manufacturing facility.
15	Instructions for use	Means the information provided by the provider to inform the deployer of, in particular, an AI system's intended purpose and proper use.	This definition implies that 'instructions for use' serve as a crucial guide for deployers, detailing how an AI system should be operated to fulfil its intended purpose effectively and safely. It encompasses all necessary details to ensure that the system is used as designed by the provider, including operational guidelines, safety warnings, and any specific conditions under which the AI system can perform optimally.	Could be a manual provided with an AI-based medical diagnostic tool. This manual would include detailed information on how healthcare professionals should use the tool to analyse patient data, interpret the tool's outputs, and integrate these insights into patient care plans. It would also outline any prerequisites for the data the tool requires, operational limitations, and guidance on troubleshooting common issues, ensuring that the tool is used effectively and safely within its intended medical context.



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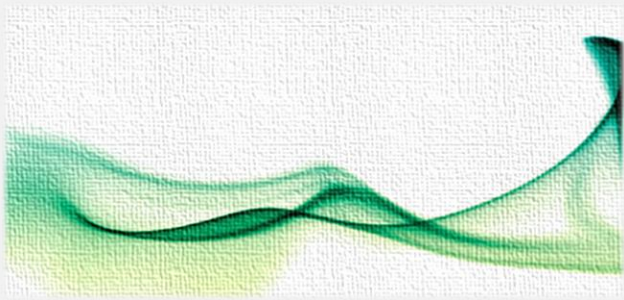
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
16	Recall of an AI system	Means any measure aiming to achieve the return to the provider or taking out of service or disabling the use of an AI system made available to deployers.	This definition implies that a 'recall' involves actions taken to remove an AI system from deployment or use, typically due to identified issues or risks that could compromise safety, compliance, or functionality. The recall process is a critical aspect of post-market surveillance and risk management, ensuring that AI systems that pose a threat to users or the public are promptly addressed.	Could be a scenario where a company has deployed an AI system for financial transaction analysis, and it is later discovered that the system has a significant flaw that could lead to incorrect fraud detection. In response, the company initiates a recall by notifying all deployers of the need to return the system or disable its use until the issue is resolved. This action ensures that the potentially harmful system is no longer in operation, mitigating risks to financial integrity and consumer trust.
17	Withdrawal of an AI system	Means any measure aiming to prevent an AI system in the supply chain from being made available on the market.	This definition implies that 'withdrawal' involves proactive steps taken to stop an AI system from entering the market. This could be due to the identification of non-compliance with regulatory standards, safety concerns, or other issues discovered before the system is made available to users or deployers. The process of withdrawal is crucial for ensuring that only AI systems that meet the necessary safety, compliance, and ethical standards are introduced to the market.	Could be a scenario where a tech company identifies a significant privacy flaw in its AI-driven personal assistant software during the final review stage. Recognizing the potential for this flaw to compromise user data, the company decides to withdraw the product from its launch pipeline, preventing its release and distribution until the issue can be resolved. This action ensures that the AI system does not pose a risk to users' privacy and complies with regulatory requirements.
18	Performance of an AI system	Means the ability of an AI system to achieve its intended purpose.	This definition implies that the 'performance of an AI system' assesses how effectively and accurately an AI system can fulfil the function or task it was designed for, under the conditions specified by the provider. This includes how well the system can process inputs, generate outputs, and achieve the outcomes it was intended to produce, considering its operational environment and any constraints.	Could be an AI system designed for predictive maintenance in industrial machinery. The system's performance would be measured by its ability to accurately predict machinery failures before they occur, based on data inputs like temperature, vibration, and operational hours. High performance would mean the system can reliably identify potential failures, allowing for maintenance to be conducted in a timely manner, thereby reducing downtime and operational costs. This example illustrates the importance of an AI system's performance in achieving specific, beneficial outcomes in its application area.



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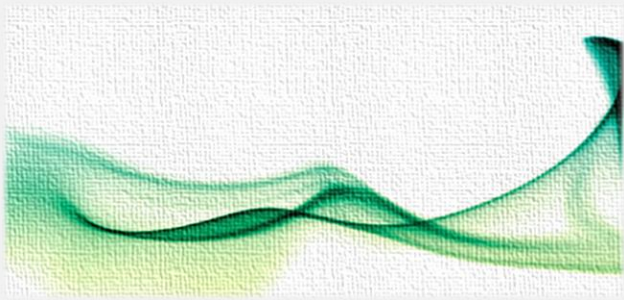
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
19	Notifying authority	Means the national authority responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment, designation and notification of conformity assessment bodies and for their monitoring.	This definition implies that the 'notifying authority' plays a crucial role in the regulatory framework for AI systems within the EU, particularly for those classified as high-risk. It ensures that conformity assessment bodies, which evaluate whether AI systems meet the required standards, are properly assessed, designated, and monitored. This process is developed in cooperation between the notifying authorities of all Member States, ensuring a harmonized approach across the EU.	Could be a national regulatory agency in a Member State that is tasked with overseeing the compliance of AI systems with the EU AI Act. This agency would evaluate and designate conformity assessment bodies within the country, ensuring they have the expertise and capability to assess high-risk AI systems according to the Act's requirements. The agency would also monitor these bodies to ensure they continue to meet the necessary standards and carry out their assessments effectively.
20	Conformity assessment	Means the process of demonstrating whether the requirements set out in Chapter II, Section 2 relating to a high-risk AI system have been fulfilled.	This definition implies that the 'conformity assessment' is a critical procedure designed to ensure that AI systems, particularly those classified as high-risk, meet specific standards and requirements before they are placed on the market or put into service. This process involves evaluating the AI system against the regulatory criteria to ensure it is safe, reliable, and respects fundamental rights and values.	Could be a healthcare AI system designed to diagnose diseases from medical imaging. Before this system can be deployed in hospitals or clinics, it must undergo a conformity assessment to verify that it meets the EU's stringent requirements for accuracy, data protection, and patient safety. This might involve technical testing, documentation review, and compliance checks with ethical standards. Only after successfully passing this assessment can the AI system be legally marketed and used within the EU.
21	Conformity assessment body	Means a body that performs third-party conformity assessment activities, including testing, certification, and inspection.	This definition implies that a 'conformity assessment body' is an organization authorized to evaluate whether AI systems, particularly those identified as high-risk, meet the established requirements of the EU AI Act. These bodies play a crucial role in the regulatory framework by ensuring that AI systems are safe, reliable, and compliant with the Act before they are placed on the market or put into service.	Could be an accredited testing laboratory that specializes in evaluating AI systems for healthcare applications. This laboratory would conduct assessments to verify that an AI system designed for diagnosing diseases meets the EU AI Act's requirements for accuracy, data protection, and ethical considerations. Upon successful evaluation, the laboratory would certify the AI system as compliant, allowing the provider to proceed with placing the system on the market.



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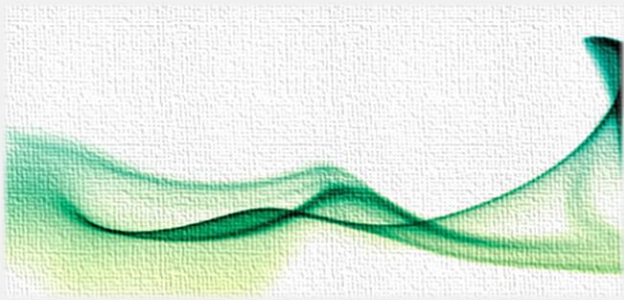
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22	Notified body	Means a conformity assessment body notified in accordance with this Regulation and other relevant Union harmonisation legislation as listed in Section B of Annex I 1.	This definition implies that a 'notified body' is a specific type of conformity assessment body that has been officially recognized and notified by the relevant authorities to carry out conformity assessments. These assessments are crucial for ensuring that AI systems, especially those classified as high-risk, comply with the EU AI Act and other applicable Union harmonisation legislation. The role of notified bodies is central to the regulatory framework, providing an independent evaluation of whether AI systems meet the necessary standards for safety, reliability, and respect for fundamental rights.	Could be an organization accredited to assess the compliance of medical devices within the EU. If this organization is also notified to assess AI systems used in healthcare, such as AI-driven diagnostic tools, it would conduct evaluations to ensure these AI systems meet the stringent requirements set out in the EU AI Act and relevant healthcare regulations. Upon successful assessment, the AI system could then be certified for use within the EU healthcare sector, ensuring it is safe and effective for patient care.
23	Substantial modification	Means a change to an AI system after its placing on the market or putting into service which is not foreseen or planned in the initial conformity assessment carried out by the provider and as a result of which the compliance of the AI system with the requirements set out in Chapter II, Section 2 is affected or results in a modification to the intended purpose for which the AI system has been assessed.	This definition implies that a 'substantial modification' refers to any significant alteration made to an AI system post-deployment that was not anticipated during the initial evaluation of the system's compliance with regulatory standards. Such modifications could impact the system's compliance status or change its intended purpose, necessitating a re-assessment to ensure continued adherence to the EU AI Act's requirements.	Could be an AI system initially deployed for analysing customer feedback to improve service quality. If the provider later updates the system to also predict customer behaviour based on their feedback, this change could significantly alter the system's functionality and intended purpose. Since this predictive capability was not part of the original conformity assessment, the modification would be considered 'substantial,' requiring a new assessment to ensure the system's compliance with the EU AI Act.
24	CE Marking	Means a marking by which a provider indicates that an AI system is in conformity with the requirements set out in Chapter II, Section 2, and other applicable Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, providing for its affixing 1.	This definition implies that the 'CE marking' serves as a visible declaration by the provider that the AI system complies with all relevant EU regulations and standards. The marking signifies that the product has been assessed before being placed on the market and meets EU safety, health, and environmental protection requirements. It allows the free movement of the product within the European market.	Could be an AI-powered medical device used for patient monitoring. Before this device can be sold within the EU, it must undergo a conformity assessment to ensure it meets specific regulatory requirements, including those related to safety and performance. Once it passes this assessment, the 'CE marking' is affixed to the product or its packaging, indicating to healthcare providers and regulators that the device is compliant with EU standards and can be legally marketed and used across EU Member States.



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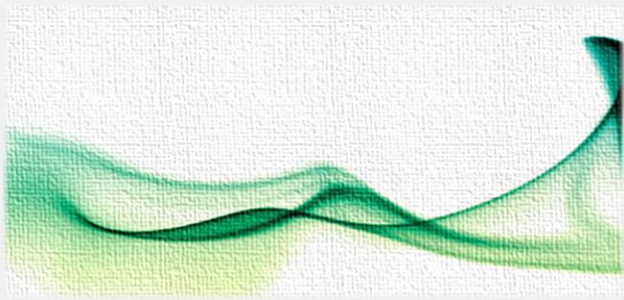
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25	Post-market monitoring system	Means all activities carried out by providers of AI systems to collect and review experience gained from the use of AI systems they place on the market or put into service for the purpose of identifying any need to immediately apply any necessary corrective or preventive actions.	This definition implies that a 'post-market monitoring system' is a comprehensive process established by AI system providers to continuously observe and evaluate the performance and impact of their AI systems after they have been deployed. This ongoing monitoring is crucial for identifying potential issues or areas for improvement, ensuring that the AI systems remain safe, effective, and compliant with regulatory requirements over time.	Could be a software company that has developed an AI-based recommendation engine for e-commerce platforms. After deploying the system, the company actively collects data on its accuracy, user satisfaction, and any unintended consequences or biases that emerge during its operation. Based on this feedback, the company may make adjustments to the algorithm or provide updates to address any identified issues, thereby maintaining the system's compliance and performance.
26	Market surveillance authority	Means the national authority carrying out the activities and taking the measures pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.	This definition implies that a 'market surveillance authority' is a designated national body responsible for overseeing the compliance of products, including AI systems, with the EU's safety, health, and environmental protection requirements. These authorities ensure that products available on the market do not pose a risk to the public or the environment and comply with EU legislation.	Could be the oversight of an AI-powered toy that interacts with children through voice recognition. The market surveillance authority would ensure that this toy complies with the EU's safety standards, including those related to data protection and privacy, to safeguard children's well-being. If the toy is found not to meet these standards, the authority could take measures such as ordering its withdrawal from the market or requiring corrective actions from the provider.
27	Harmonised standard	Means a harmonised standard as defined in Article 2(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.	This implies that a 'harmonised standard' refers to a standard developed by a recognized European Standards Organization and adopted based on a request from the European Commission. These standards are intended to facilitate compliance with European legislation, ensuring that products, services, or systems meet essential requirements concerning safety, quality, and interoperability.	A viable example of a 'harmonised standard' could be the EN ISO 13485 standard, which relates to quality management systems for medical devices. In the context of the EU AI Act, if an AI system is developed for healthcare applications, adhering to this harmonised standard would help demonstrate compliance with the Act's requirements for safety and reliability. By meeting the EN ISO 13485 standard, the AI system provider can ensure that their product aligns with both the specific requirements of the healthcare sector and the broader regulatory framework established by the EU AI Act.



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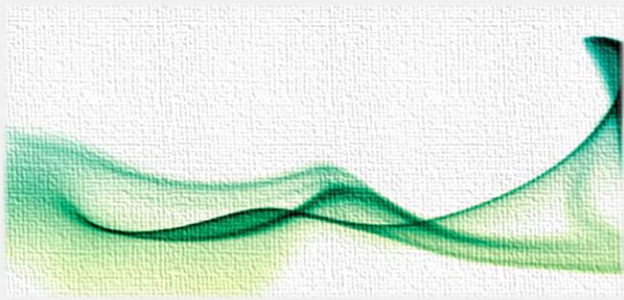


#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
28	Common specification	Means a set of technical specifications as defined in Article 2, point (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, providing means to comply with certain requirements established under this Regulation.	This definition implies that 'common specifications' serve as detailed guidelines or criteria developed to ensure that AI systems, particularly those identified as high-risk, meet specific regulatory requirements under the EU AI Act. These specifications are designed to facilitate compliance by providing clear, technical directives on how AI systems should be developed, deployed, and monitored to align with the Act's standards.	Could be a set of technical guidelines developed for AI systems used in autonomous vehicles. These specifications might detail requirements for data processing accuracy, system reliability under various conditions, and mechanisms for human oversight. By adhering to these common specifications, manufacturers of autonomous vehicles can ensure their AI systems comply with the EU AI Act's requirements for safety, transparency, and accountability.
29	Training data	Data used for training an AI system through fitting its learnable parameters	This definition implies that 'training data' is a crucial component in the development of AI systems, serving as the foundational information upon which the AI learns and develops its capabilities. The quality, diversity, and relevance of the training data directly influence the performance, accuracy, and fairness of the AI system.	Could be a dataset of images used to train a facial recognition AI system. This dataset would consist of numerous images of faces, potentially annotated with information about the individuals' facial features, expressions, or demographics. The AI system would use this data to learn how to accurately identify and differentiate between different faces.
30	Validation data	Data used for providing an evaluation of the trained AI system and for tuning its non-learnable parameters and its learning process in order, inter alia, to prevent underfitting or overfitting.	This definition implies that 'validation data' is a crucial component in the development and refinement of AI systems. It is used after the initial training phase to evaluate the AI system's performance and adjust its parameters. This process helps ensure that the AI system can generalize well to new, unseen data, rather than just memorizing the training data (overfitting) or failing to learn the underlying patterns in the data (underfitting).	Could be a dataset separate from the training data used to develop a machine learning model for predicting weather patterns. After the model is trained with the initial dataset, the validation data, which the model has not seen during training, is used to test the model's predictions. Based on the model's performance on the validation data, adjustments can be made to improve its accuracy and generalization capabilities before it is deployed for actual weather forecasting.



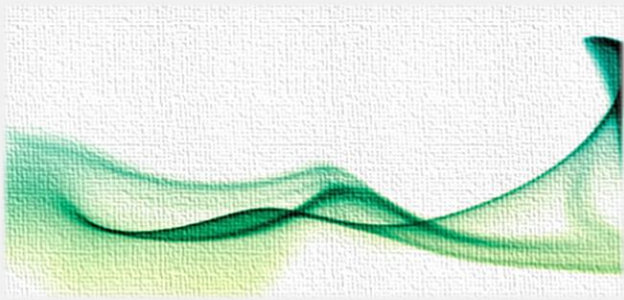
(31) – (33)

#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
31	Validation data set	Means a separate data set or part of the training data set, either as a fixed or variable split.	This definition implies that a 'validation data set' is a specific subset of data used during the development of an AI system. It is distinct from the training data set and is utilized to fine-tune the model's parameters and to help prevent issues such as overfitting or underfitting, ensuring the model can generalize well to new, unseen data. The validation data set can be a completely separate collection of data or a portion of the training data that is set aside for this purpose. The split between training and validation data can be fixed or variable, depending on the specific methodology employed.	Could be in the development of a natural language processing (NLP) AI system designed to understand and generate human language. If the system is being trained on a large corpus of text documents, a portion of these documents would be reserved as the validation data set. This subset would not be used for initial training but would be employed to evaluate the AI system's performance during the training process. Adjustments to the model's parameters would be made based on its performance on the validation data set to improve its ability to accurately process and generate language in a way that generalizes beyond the training data.
32	Testing data	Means data used for providing an independent evaluation of the AI system in order to confirm the expected performance of that system before its placing on the market or putting into service.	This definition implies that 'testing data' is crucial for the final evaluation phase of an AI system's development process. It is used to assess the system's performance and ensure it meets the expected standards and requirements. This independent evaluation helps in identifying any discrepancies between the system's actual performance and its intended outcomes, allowing for necessary adjustments before the system is officially launched or deployed.	Could be a dataset used to evaluate an AI-powered fraud detection system for online transactions. After the system has been trained and validated, the testing data, which the system has not encountered during its training or validation phases, is used to assess how effectively the system can identify fraudulent transactions in a simulated or controlled environment. This evaluation helps in confirming the system's readiness and reliability for detecting fraud in real-world scenarios before it is implemented by financial institutions.
33	Input data	Means data provided to or directly acquired by an AI system on the basis of which the system produces an output.	This definition implies that 'input data' is the foundational information or stimuli that an AI system processes to generate results, decisions, predictions, or any other form of output. The quality, relevance, and integrity of the input data are crucial for the accuracy and reliability of the AI system's outputs.	Could be the textual information entered into a language translation AI system. When a user inputs a sentence in English, the AI system processes this input data to produce an output in another language, such as French. The original English sentence serves as the input data on which the AI system's translation capabilities are applied to generate the desired outcome.



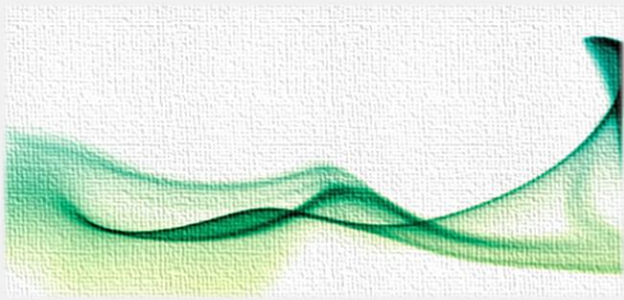
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#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
34	Biometric data	means personal data resulting from specific technical processing relating to the physical, physiological, or behavioural characteristics of a natural person, such as facial images or dactyloscopic data.	This definition implies that 'biometric data' encompasses unique identifiers derived from an individual's physical or behavioural attributes. These data points are obtained through technologies that can process characteristics like fingerprints, facial patterns, voice, or even the way one walks. The specificity and uniqueness of biometric data make it highly valuable for various applications, particularly in security and identification processes.	Could be a facial recognition system implemented at an airport for security screening purposes. Travelers' facial images are captured and processed to match with existing data in security databases to verify identities or flag potential security concerns. This application relies on the unique facial characteristics of individuals, demonstrating the practical utility of biometric data in enhancing security measures while streamlining identification processes.
35	Biometric identification	Means the automated recognition of physical, physiological, behavioural, or psychological human features for the purpose of establishing the identity of a natural person by comparing biometric data of that individual to biometric data of individuals stored in a database.	This definition implies that 'biometric identification' involves using technology to automatically recognize individuals based on unique physical or behavioural characteristics. This process compares the biometric data from an individual, such as fingerprints, facial patterns, or voice, against a database to confirm their identity.	Could be the use of facial recognition technology at an airport to verify the identities of travellers. In this scenario, the system captures the facial features of a person and compares them against a database of known faces to confirm if the individual is who they claim to be, enhancing security and streamlining the check-in or boarding process.
36	Biometric verification	Means the automated, one-to-one verification, including authentication, of the identity of natural persons by comparing their biometric data to previously provided biometric data.	This definition implies that 'biometric verification' is a process used to confirm an individual's identity by comparing their current biometric data (such as fingerprints, facial patterns, or voice) against biometric data that has been previously collected and stored. This method is typically used for authentication purposes, ensuring that the person is who they claim to be.	Could be the use of fingerprint scanners on smartphones. When setting up the device, a user registers their fingerprint, which the phone stores as biometric data. Each time the user attempts to unlock the phone using the fingerprint scanner, the device compares the scanned fingerprint against the stored data to verify the user's identity and grant access.



(37) – (39)

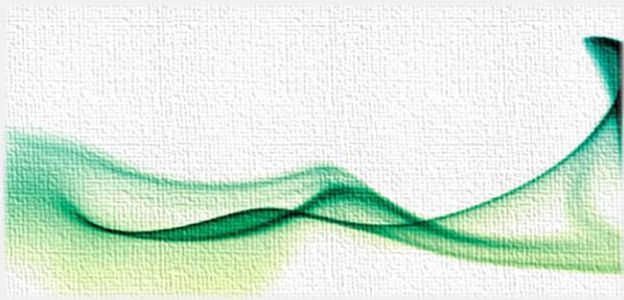
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
37	Special categories of personal data	Refers to the categories of personal data mentioned in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, and Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.	This definition implies that 'special categories of personal data' encompass data that reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation. These categories of data are considered sensitive and are subject to higher protection levels under EU law due to the risks they pose to fundamental rights and freedoms.	Could be a healthcare application that collects and processes patients' genetic data to provide personalized medical advice. This genetic data is classified under 'special categories of personal data' due to its sensitive nature, requiring stringent measures to ensure its protection and compliance with the EU AI Act and other relevant data protection regulations.
38	Sensitive operational data	Means operational data related to activities of prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of criminal offences, the disclosure of which could jeopardize the integrity of criminal proceedings.	This definition implies that 'sensitive operational data' encompasses information that is crucial for law enforcement and judicial processes. It includes data that, if disclosed, could potentially compromise the effectiveness of criminal investigations or the fairness of trials. The protection of such data is essential to maintain the integrity of legal processes and to ensure that justice is served.	Could be the details of an ongoing investigation into a major crime, such as a bank robbery. This could include information about the suspects, the methods used by law enforcement to track these suspects, and any evidence gathered that has not yet been made public.
39	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.	This definition implies that an 'emotion recognition system' utilizes AI to analyse biometric data, such as facial expressions, voice intonations, or body language, to determine a person's emotional state or intentions. These systems can be applied in various contexts, from enhancing user experience in digital interfaces to monitoring drivers' alertness in vehicles.	Could be a customer service AI used in call centres that analyses the tone and pitch of a caller's voice to identify their emotional state. This information can then be used to adapt the response of the customer service representative or automated system to better address the caller's needs, potentially improving the customer service experience.



(40) – (42)



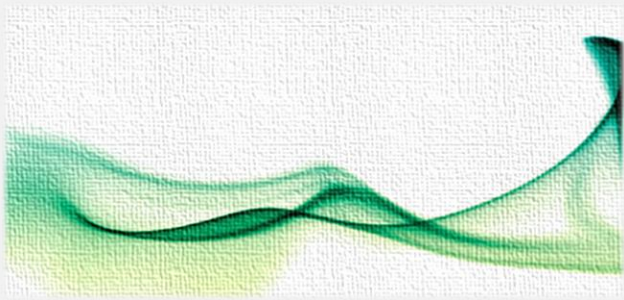
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
40	Biometric categorisation system	Means an AI system for the purpose of assigning natural persons to specific categories on the basis of their biometric data, unless it is ancillary to another commercial service and strictly necessary for objective technical reasons.	This definition implies that a 'biometric categorisation system' uses AI to analyse biometric data—such as facial features, fingerprints, or voice patterns—to categorize individuals into specific groups. This could be based on various attributes or characteristics identified through their biometric data. The exception noted in the definition indicates that such systems are not considered 'biometric categorisation systems' under the Act if their use is a secondary function to another commercial service and is justified by technical necessities.	Could be an AI-powered security system at an airport that scans passengers' faces to categorize them based on risk levels. The system might analyse facial features to identify individuals who match certain risk profiles based on biometric data. This categorization could then be used to streamline security processes, directing passengers to appropriate security checks
41	Remote biometric identification system	Means an AI system for the purpose of identifying natural persons, without their active involvement, typically at a distance through the comparison of a person's biometric data with the biometric data contained in a reference database.	This definition implies that a 'remote biometric identification system' uses AI to automatically identify individuals by analysing their biometric data, such as facial features or fingerprints, without requiring any action or awareness on the part of the individuals being identified. These systems can operate over distances, identifying individuals in various settings without direct interaction.	Could be a surveillance system equipped with facial recognition technology used in public spaces, such as airports or shopping malls. This system could scan the faces of individuals passing by and compare them against a database to identify wanted criminals or missing persons. The individuals being scanned are not actively participating in the identification process, as they may not even be aware that the system is analysing their biometric data
42	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 includes not only instant identification but also limited short delays to avoid circumvention.	This definition implies that a 'real-time remote biometric identification system' is an AI system capable of identifying individuals based on their biometric data, such as facial features or fingerprints, almost instantaneously. This system operates remotely, meaning it can identify individuals without their direct interaction or awareness, and it does so in real-time or with minimal delay, making it particularly useful in scenarios requiring immediate identification.	Could be a security system used in public transportation hubs, like airports or train stations, that scans the crowd and identifies individuals against a database of known persons of interest for security purposes. The system captures and processes biometric data in real-time, allowing for immediate action if a match is found, enhancing security measures while minimizing delays.



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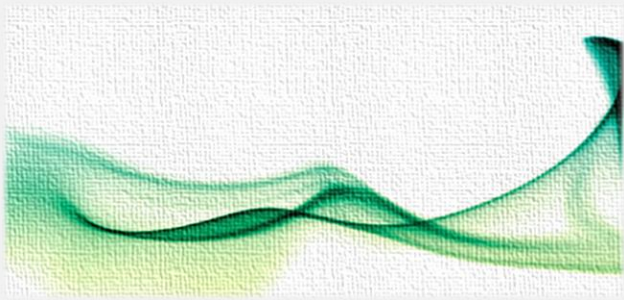
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
43	Post-remote biometric identification system	Means a remote biometric identification system other than a real-time remote biometric identification system.	This definition implies that a 'post remote biometric identification system' is an AI system designed to identify individuals based on their biometric data, such as facial features or fingerprints, without their active involvement, and it operates with a delay. Unlike real-time systems, these systems process and compare biometric data after the fact, rather than doing so instantaneously.	Could be a security system used by law enforcement to analyse surveillance footage after a crime has occurred. The system scans the footage for faces, comparing them against a database of known individuals to identify potential suspects or witnesses. This process does not occur in real-time but rather as part of a subsequent investigation, allowing authorities to piece together events and identify individuals involved after the incident has taken place
44	Publicly accessible space	Means any publicly or privately owned physical place accessible to an undetermined number of natural persons, regardless of whether certain conditions for access may apply, and regardless of the potential capacity restrictions.	This definition implies that a 'publicly accessible space' encompasses a wide range of environments that people can enter or use, not limited by ownership status (public or private) or by the imposition of specific access conditions. The key aspect is the accessibility to an undetermined number of individuals, making it relevant in discussions about surveillance, data collection, and privacy in spaces where people commonly gather or pass through.	Could be a city park. Despite being owned by the municipality (public ownership), it is open for anyone to enter, use, and enjoy. The park serves as a common area where various activities take place, and it is accessible to an undetermined number of people, fitting the definition provided in the EU AI Act.
45	Law enforcement authority	Means: (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.	This definition implies that 'law enforcement authority' encompasses a broad range of entities, not limited to traditional police forces, but also including other public or designated bodies that have been given specific powers to uphold public security, investigate crimes, and enforce the law.	Could be a national police force tasked with maintaining public order, investigating crimes, and arresting individuals suspected of criminal activity. Additionally, it could include specialized governmental agencies with authority to conduct investigations related to specific offenses, such as financial fraud or cybercrime, under the mandate to protect public security and enforce criminal law.



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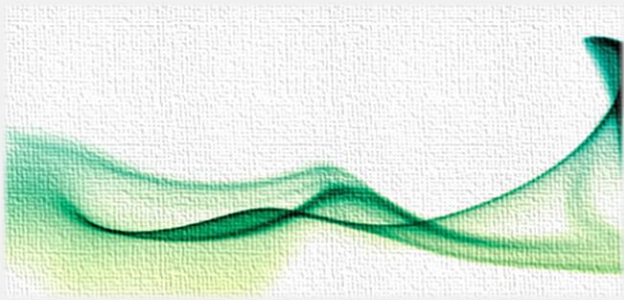


#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
46	Law enforcement	Means activities carried out by law enforcement authorities or on their behalf for the prevention, investigation, detection, or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including safeguarding against and preventing threats to public security.	This definition implies that 'law enforcement' encompasses a broad range of activities aimed at maintaining public order and safety. It includes efforts to prevent crimes from occurring, to investigate and detect criminal activities, to prosecute those responsible for crimes, and to execute penalties against convicted individuals. It also involves measures to protect the public from security threats.	Could be a police department conducting surveillance operations to prevent terrorist attacks. This includes gathering intelligence, monitoring suspects, and taking preventive actions to thwart potential threats to public safety. These activities are carried out by law enforcement authorities with the goal of safeguarding the public and ensuring the execution of criminal penalties where necessary.
47	AI Office	Refers to the Commission's function of contributing to the implementation, monitoring, and supervision of AI systems and AI governance carried out by the European Artificial Intelligence Office established by Commission Decision of 24.1.2024.	This definition implies that the 'AI Office' plays a crucial role in overseeing the development, deployment, and management of AI systems within the EU. It is tasked with ensuring that AI systems comply with the regulatory framework established by the EU AI Act, thereby safeguarding public interests, rights, and safety.	Could be its involvement in assessing a new AI-driven public surveillance system to ensure it meets the EU AI Act's requirements for transparency, accountability, and respect for citizens' privacy rights. This might include reviewing the system's design, its data processing practices, and its impact on fundamental rights, to ensure it aligns with EU standards and regulations.
48	National competent authority	Means a notifying authority or a market surveillance authority.	This definition implies that 'national competent authority' refers to the specific bodies or entities within a Member State that are responsible for overseeing the implementation and compliance with the EU AI Act. These authorities play a crucial role in ensuring that AI systems meet the established standards and regulations, safeguarding public interests and rights.	Could be a governmental agency designated by a Member State to oversee the safety and compliance of AI systems within its jurisdiction. This agency would be responsible for assessing AI systems to ensure they meet the necessary requirements before they are placed on the market or put into service. Additionally, it would conduct market surveillance activities to monitor and enforce compliance with the AI Act, taking necessary actions against non-compliant AI systems or providers.



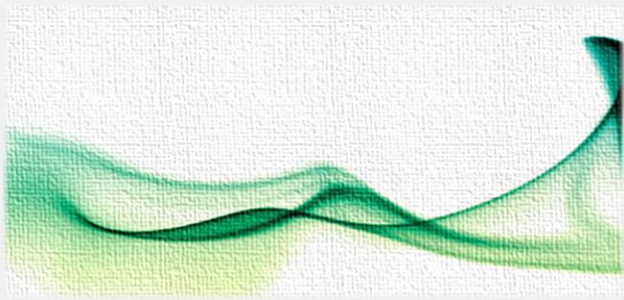
(49) – (51)

#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
49	Serious incident	Means an incident or malfunctioning of an AI system that directly or indirectly leads to any of the following: 1. The death of a person, or serious harm to a person's health; 2. A serious and irreversible disruption of the management or operation of critical infrastructure; 3. The infringement of obligations under Union law intended to protect fundamental rights; or 4. serious harm to property or the environment.	This definition implies that a 'serious incident' involves significant negative outcomes resulting from the operation or failure of an AI system. These incidents are characterized by their severe impact on human health, critical infrastructure, legal rights, property, or the environment, highlighting the importance of stringent AI system regulation and oversight.	Could be an AI-operated traffic control system malfunctioning, leading to a major traffic accident that causes fatalities and significant property damage. This incident would directly impact human health and property, fitting the criteria outlined in the EU AI Act.
50	Personal data	Means personal data as defined in Article 4, point (1), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	This definition implies that 'personal data' refers to any information related to an identifiable individual. It can be anything from a name, an identification number, location data, to factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural, or social identity of that natural person. The broad scope of this definition underlines the EU's comprehensive approach to data protection, emphasizing the importance of safeguarding individual privacy.	Could be an individual's email address used for a newsletter subscription. This email address is a piece of information that allows the individual to be identified, directly or indirectly, and thus falls under the category of personal data as defined by the EU AI Act and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
51	Non-personal data	Means data other than personal data as defined in Article 4, point (1), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	This definition implies that 'non-personal data' refers to any information that does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person. Unlike personal data, non-personal data does not allow for the direct or indirect identification of individuals, covering a broad range of information that can be used for various purposes without infringing on individual privacy rights.	Could be aggregated data on traffic patterns collected through sensors on city roads. This data might show the volume of vehicles passing through certain points at different times of the day but does not include any information that could be used to identify the drivers or owners of those vehicles. Such data can be valuable for urban planning and traffic management without involving personal data concerns.



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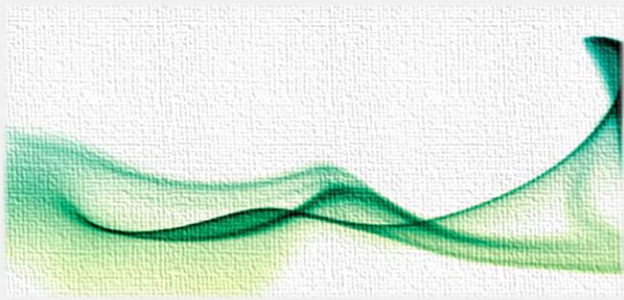
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
52	Profiling	Means profiling as defined in Article 4, point (4), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	This definition implies that 'profiling' involves any form of automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person. Specifically, it refers to analysing or predicting aspects concerning that individual's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location, or movements.	Could be an online retail website using an AI system to analyse a customer's past purchases and browsing history. Based on this data, the system predicts and suggests products that the customer might be interested in purchasing. This process involves profiling as it uses automated processing to assess personal preferences and interests to tailor product recommendations.
53	Real-world testing plan	Means a document that describes the objectives, methodology, geographical, population and temporal scope, monitoring, organization, and conduct of testing in real-world conditions.	This definition implies that a 'real-world testing plan' is a comprehensive framework designed to guide the testing of AI systems outside of controlled or laboratory environments. It outlines the specific goals, methods, and parameters for conducting tests in settings that closely mimic the conditions in which the AI system will be deployed. This approach is crucial for assessing the system's performance, safety, and compliance with regulatory standards in practical, real-world scenarios.	Could be a document prepared by the developers of an autonomous vehicle AI system. This plan would detail the objectives of testing the vehicle in various urban and rural environments, describe the methodologies for monitoring the system's decision-making processes, specify the demographic characteristics of the population involved in the testing, and outline the time frame for the testing period. The plan would also include measures for monitoring the system's performance and ensuring the safety of all participants during the testing process.
54	Sandbox plan	Means a document agreed between the participating provider and the competent authority describing the objectives, conditions, timeframe, methodology, and requirements for the activities carried out within the sandbox.	This definition implies that a 'sandbox plan' is a structured document that outlines the framework for testing and developing AI systems within a controlled environment, known as a sandbox. This environment allows for the experimentation and validation of AI technologies under regulatory oversight but with certain flexibilities to foster innovation. The plan details the goals, operational conditions, timelines, and methodologies to be followed, ensuring that both the developers and the regulatory authorities are aligned on the expectations and requirements.	Could be a document prepared by a healthcare technology company in collaboration with a national health regulator. This plan might outline the testing of a new AI-driven diagnostic tool within a hospital setting, specifying the objectives (e.g., to improve diagnostic accuracy), conditions (e.g., patient data privacy safeguards), timeframe (e.g., a six-month trial period), and methodology (e.g., randomized control trials) for the project. The sandbox plan would ensure that the testing is conducted in a manner that is safe, ethical, and compliant with regulatory standards, while also allowing the technology to be tested and refined in real-world conditions.



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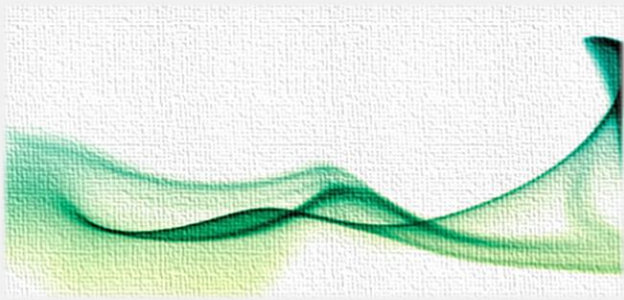


#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
55	AI Regulatory sandbox	Means a controlled framework set up by a competent authority which offers providers or prospective providers of AI systems the possibility to develop, train, validate, and test, where appropriate in real-world conditions, an innovative AI system, pursuant to a sandbox plan for a limited time under regulatory supervision.	This definition implies that an 'AI regulatory sandbox' is a structured environment created by regulatory bodies to allow AI system developers to experiment with and refine their technologies in a manner that is both innovative and compliant with regulatory standards. The sandbox provides a safe space for testing AI systems under real-world conditions but within a framework that ensures oversight and adherence to legal and ethical guidelines.	Could be a program initiated by a national data protection authority that allows healthcare technology companies to test AI-driven diagnostic tools. Within this sandbox, companies could validate the accuracy and safety of their AI models using real patient data, while still under the close supervision of their regulatory authority to ensure compliance with data protection and patient privacy regulations.
56	AI Literacy	Means skills, knowledge, and understanding that allows providers, deployers, and affected persons, taking into account their respective rights and obligations in the context of this Regulation, to make an informed deployment of AI systems, as well as to gain awareness about the opportunities and risks of AI and possible harm it can cause.	This definition implies that 'AI literacy' encompasses the comprehensive awareness and understanding of AI technologies, including their potential benefits and risks. It highlights the importance of equipping all stakeholders involved with AI systems—the providers who develop and market these systems, the deployers who implement them, and the individuals affected by their use—with the necessary knowledge to make informed decisions and to understand the implications of AI technologies.	Could be a training program for healthcare professionals on the use of AI-driven diagnostic tools. This program would educate them on how these tools function, the data they use, their benefits in enhancing diagnostic accuracy, and the ethical considerations and potential biases that may arise. By completing this program, healthcare professionals would be better equipped to deploy AI tools responsibly and effectively in their practice, embodying the concept of 'AI literacy'.
57	Testing in real-world conditions	Means the temporary testing of an AI system for its intended purpose in real-world conditions outside a laboratory or otherwise simulated environment, with a view to gathering reliable and robust data and to assessing and verifying the conformity of the AI system with the requirements of this Regulation. It is not considered to be placing the AI system on the market or putting it into service within the meaning of this Regulation, provided that all the conditions laid down in Article 57 or 60 are fulfilled.	This definition implies that 'testing in real-world conditions' involves evaluating an AI system in the environment and context it is ultimately designed to operate in, rather than in a controlled or simulated setting. This type of testing is crucial for understanding how the system performs under real-life conditions and for ensuring it meets regulatory standards before wider deployment.	Could be a pilot project where an AI-driven traffic management system is deployed in a small section of a city to manage traffic lights and pedestrian crossings. The system's performance in managing traffic flow and ensuring pedestrian safety would be monitored and assessed in the context of actual city traffic, rather than simulated scenarios. This real-world testing allows for adjustments and improvements to be made before the system is implemented on a larger scale.



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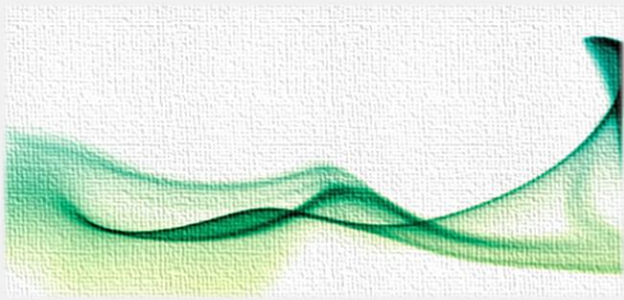
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
58	Subject	Means a natural person who participates in testing in real-world conditions.	This definition implies that within the context of the EU AI Act, a 'subject' is an individual who is involved in the practical testing. The phase of an AI term defined in Article 3(58) of the EU AI Act system. is 'subject', for the purpose of real-world testing This testing 1. phase occurs outside of According to controlled environments the legislation, a, such as laboratories, to 'subject' means a natural assess the AI system's performance and compliance person who participates in testing in with regulatory standards in real-world conditions.	Could be the practical testing phase of a person who volunteers to AI system interact with. This an AI participation is crucial for-powered customer service chat evaluating the bot being tested by a company AI system's performance and its. The interaction with company is evaluating the chatbot humans in conditions that's ability to understand mimic its intended operational and respond to customer environment.
59	Informed consent	Means a subject's freely given, specific, unambiguous, and voluntary expression of his or her willingness to participate in a particular testing in real-world conditions, after having been informed of all aspects of the testing that are relevant to the subject's decision to participate.	This definition implies that 'informed consent' is a crucial ethical and legal requirement for involving individuals in testing activities, particularly in real-world conditions. It ensures that participants are fully aware of what the testing entails, including any potential risks or benefits, and agree to participate of their own free will without any coercion.	Could be a scenario where individuals are invited to participate in a study testing a new AI-based health monitoring app. Before participating, they would receive detailed information about the purpose of the study, the app's functionalities, how their data will be used, and any potential risks or benefits associated with using the app. After reviewing this information, participants would then sign a document or provide a digital confirmation indicating their understanding and agreement to participate in the study.
60	Deep fake	Means AI-generated or manipulated image, audio, or video content that resembles existing persons, objects, places, or other entities or events and would falsely appear to a person to be authentic or truthful.	This definition implies that 'deep fakes' are synthetic media created or altered with artificial intelligence or machine learning technologies to present a convincing likeness of real entities or events. The key aspect of deep fakes is their potential to deceive viewers or listeners into believing that the fabricated content is genuine, which raises significant ethical, social, and legal concerns, particularly regarding misinformation and privacy.	Could be a video that has been manipulated using AI to make it appear as though a public figure is saying something they never actually said. This type of content can be particularly problematic when used to spread false information or to harm the reputation of individuals.



(61) – (62)



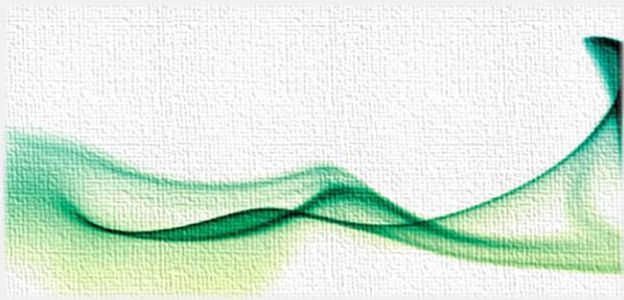
#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
61	Widespread infringement	Means any act or omission contrary to Union law protecting the interest of individuals, which: 1. Has harmed or is likely to harm the collective interests of individuals residing in at least two Member States other than the Member State in which: (a) The act or omission originated or took place; (b) The provider concerned, or, where applicable, its authorised representative is located or established; or (c) The deployer is established, when the infringement is committed by the deployer.2. Has caused, causes or is likely to cause harm to the collective interests of individuals and has common features, including the same unlawful practice or the same interest being infringed, and is occurring concurrently, committed by the same operator, in at least three Member States.	This definition implies that 'widespread infringement' refers to violations of EU laws designed to protect individuals that affect or have the potential to affect people across multiple Member States. It highlights the cross-border impact of certain infringements, emphasizing the need for a coordinated response to protect the collective interests of EU citizens.	Could be a situation where a social media platform fails to comply with EU data protection laws, resulting in the unauthorized sharing of personal data of users from several Member States. This act, affecting the privacy and data protection rights of individuals across the EU, would constitute a 'widespread infringement' under the EU AI Act.
62	Critical infrastructure	Means critical infrastructure as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Directive (EU) 2022/2557.	This definition implies that 'critical infrastructure' refers to assets, systems, or parts thereof located in Member States which are essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact on a Member State due to the failure to maintain those functions.	Could be the power grid of a country. The power grid is essential for the functioning of nearly all other sectors of the economy and society, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and water supply. Its disruption or destruction would have severe implications for the health, safety, security, and economic well-being of the population.



(63) – (65)



#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
63	General-purpose AI model	Means an AI model, including where such an AI model is trained with a large amount of data using self-supervision at scale, that displays significant generality and is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks regardless of the way the model is placed on the market and that can be integrated into a variety of downstream systems or applications, except AI models that are used for research, development or prototyping activities before they are released on the market.	This definition implies that a 'general-purpose AI model' is a versatile and adaptable AI model designed to perform various tasks across different domains. It is characterized by its ability to learn from large datasets and apply its learning to execute a broad spectrum of functions, making it a powerful tool for integrating AI capabilities into multiple applications and systems.	Could be an AI language model trained on vast amounts of text data. Such a model can understand, generate, and translate text, answer questions, summarize content, and even create new content in various languages. Its general-purpose nature allows it to be applied in numerous contexts, from virtual assistants and customer service chatbots to content creation and language translation tools.
64	High-impact capabilities	Means capabilities that match or exceed the capabilities recorded in the most advanced general-purpose AI models.	This definition implies that 'high-impact capabilities' refer to the advanced functionalities or abilities of AI systems that are at least on par with, if not superior to, the most sophisticated general-purpose AI models available. These capabilities are significant in that they can have a profound effect on various sectors, potentially transforming industries, enhancing efficiency, or even introducing new ethical and regulatory considerations.	Could be an AI system designed for predictive healthcare analytics, which can analyse vast amounts of medical data to predict disease outbreaks or patient health outcomes with high accuracy. Such a system would possess capabilities that match or exceed those of existing general-purpose AI models, given its ability to perform highly specialized and impactful tasks within the healthcare sector.
65	Systemic risk	Means a risk that is specific to the high-impact capabilities of general-purpose AI models, having a significant impact on the Union market due to their reach, or due to actual or reasonably foreseeable negative effects on public health, safety, public security, fundamental rights, or the society as a whole, that can be propagated at scale across the value chain.	This definition implies that 'systemic risk' refers to the potential for widespread or significant adverse outcomes resulting from the deployment of general-purpose AI models with high-impact capabilities. These risks are not limited to individual instances but have the potential to affect large segments of the market, public health, safety, or societal norms at a broader level.	Could be the deployment of a general-purpose AI model in financial markets that is capable of executing high-frequency trading. If such a model were to behave unpredictably or exploit market vulnerabilities on a large scale, it could potentially destabilize financial markets, leading to significant economic consequences not just for individual investors but for the economy as a whole. This scenario illustrates how the capabilities of advanced AI models could pose systemic risks that necessitate careful regulation and oversight.



(66) – (68)



#	Term	Definition	Meaning	Example
66	General-purpose AI system	Means an AI system which is based on a general-purpose AI model, that has the capability to serve a variety of purposes.	This definition implies that a 'general-purpose AI system' is an AI system built upon a model designed to perform a wide range of tasks across different fields or industries. Such systems are not limited to a single application but can be adapted or integrated into various downstream applications, making them versatile tools for innovation and problem-solving.	Could be an AI platform that can process natural language, recognize images, and make predictions based on data analysis. This system could be used in healthcare for patient diagnosis, in retail for customer service chatbots, and in finance for fraud detection, showcasing its ability to serve multiple purposes across different sectors.
67	Floating-point operation or FLOP	Means any mathematical operation or assignment involving floating-point numbers, which are a subset of the real numbers typically represented on computers by an integer of fixed precision scaled by an integer exponent of a fixed base.	This definition implies that a 'floating-point operation' is a fundamental computational process used in computing and programming, particularly relevant in the context of AI for performing numerical calculations with a high degree of precision. Floating-point operations are crucial for tasks that require significant computational resources, such as training machine learning models, where the precision and scale of the numbers involved can vary widely.	Could be the process of training a neural network, an AI model, on a large dataset. During training, the model performs millions or even billions of floating-point operations as it adjusts its parameters (weights and biases) to minimize the difference between its predictions and the actual data.
68	Downstream provider	Means a provider of an AI system, including a general-purpose AI system, which integrates an AI model, regardless of whether the model is provided by themselves and vertically integrated or provided by another entity based on contractual relations.	This definition implies that a 'downstream provider' is an entity that offers AI systems or solutions to the market, which incorporate AI models into their functionality. These AI models can be developed internally by the downstream provider or sourced from external entities through agreements. The key aspect is the integration of these models into AI systems that are then made available for use, whether in specific applications or more broadly.	Could be a tech company that develops a customer service chatbot platform. This platform uses a general-purpose AI model for natural language processing and understanding, which the company might have developed in-house or acquired from a third-party AI research firm.

Contact Details



AI
AI & Partners

Amsterdam - London - Singapore



Email

contact@ai-and-partners.com



Phone

+44(0)7535 994 132



Website

<https://www.ai-and-partners.com/>



Social Media

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/ai-&-partners/>

Twitter: [https://twitter.com/AI and Partners](https://twitter.com/AI_and_Partners)



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