Basic information

2021/0106(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Artificial Intelligence Act Amended by 2025/0359(COD) **Subject** 3.30.06 Information and communication technologies, digital technologies 3.40.06 Electronics, electrotechnical industries, ICT, robotics **Legislative priorities** Joint Declaration 2021 Joint Declaration 2022 Joint Declaration 2023-24	

Key players

European Parliament

Joint committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	BENIFEI Brando (S&D)	01/12/2021
LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	TUDORACHE Dragoş (Renew)	01/12/2021
	Shadow rapporteur CLUNE Deirdre (EPP) VOSS Axel (EPP) VITANOV Petar (S&D) HAHN Svenja (Renew) LAGODINSKY Sergey (Greens/EFA) VAN SPARRENTAK Kim (Greens/EFA) ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma (ECR) ROOKEN Rob (ECR) MADISON Jaak (ID) LACAPELLE Jean-Lin (ID) ERNST Cornelia (The Left) KONEČNÁ Kateřina (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	SOLÍS PÉREZ Susana (Renew)	15/09/2021
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy (Associated committee)	MAYDELL Eva (EPP)	11/01/2022
TRAN Transport and Tourism	CUTAJAR Josianne (S&D)	04/11/2021
CULT Culture and Education (Associated committee)	KOLAJA Marcel (Greens /EFA)	13/07/2021
JURI Legal Affairs (Associated committee)	VOSS Axel (EPP)	10/01/2022

Council of the European Union

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Communications Networks, Content and Technology	BRETON Thierry

European Economic and Social Committee

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
21/04/2021	Legislative proposal published	COM(2021)0206	Summary
07/06/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
16/12/2021	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
16/12/2021	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		
11/05/2023	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
22/05/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0188/2023	Summary
13/06/2023	Debate in Parliament		
14/06/2023	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0236/2023	Summary
14/06/2023	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/06/2023	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		
13/02/2024	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE758.862 GEDA/A/(2024)000753	

12/03/2024	Debate in Parliament		
13/03/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0138/2024	Summary
13/03/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
21/05/2024	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
13/06/2024	Final act signed		
12/07/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2021/0106(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amended by 2025/0359(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59 Rules of Procedure EP 57_o Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 016-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ40/9/07994

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE731.563	20/04/2022	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE699.056	22/04/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.802	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.836	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.837	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.838	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.839	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.840	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.841	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.843	10/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.844	10/06/2022	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE719.801	14/06/2022	
Committee opinion	CULT	PE719.637	16/06/2022	

Committee opinion	TRAN	PE730.085	12/07/2022	
Committee opinion	JURI	PE719.827	12/09/2022	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0188/2023	22/05/2023	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T9-0236/2023	14/06/2023	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE758.862	02/02/2024	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0138/2024	13/03/2024	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2024)000753	02/02/2024	
Draft final act	00024/2024/LEX	13/06/2024	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2021)0206	21/04/2021	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2021)0167	22/04/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0084	22/04/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0085	22/04/2021	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)350	22/07/2024	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	CZ_CHAMBER	COM(2021)0206	11/06/2021	
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2021)0206	23/07/2021	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2021)0206	28/07/2021	
Contribution	DE_BUNDESRAT	COM(2021)0206	29/09/2021	
Contribution	PL_SENATE	COM(2021)0206	11/10/2021	
Contribution	FR_SENATE	COM(2021)0206	03/04/2023	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
	Economic and Social Committee:			

EESC	opinion, report	CES2482/2021	22/09/2021	
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR2682/2021	02/12/2021	
ECB	European Central Bank: opinion, guideline, report	CON/2021/0040 OJ C 115 29.12.2021, p. 0005	29/12/2021	

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
EP Research Service	Briefing	17/11/2021
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

The number of results displayed is limited to 400

Transparency				
Name	**Role**	**Committee**	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/04/2024	BSA | The Software Alliance
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	20/03/2024	Onfido
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	20/03/2024	Bain Consultants
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/03/2024	Future of Life Institute
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/03/2024	ALLAI Netherlands
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/03/2024	Giesecke+Devrient GmbH
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	06/03/2024	Mexico Special Envoy for Emerging Technologies
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	05/03/2024	Friedrich Naumann Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	05/03/2024	Alibaba
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	05/03/2024	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	29/02/2024	Anthropic PBC
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/02/2024	DIGITALEUROPE
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	21/02/2024	Accenture PLC
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	21/02/2024	SOPRA STERIA GROUP
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	21/02/2024	Ernst & Young
				Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/02/2024	Università degli Studi di Brescia
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/02/2024	Digitalisation Minister of Norway
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/02/2024	CSIS
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/02/2024	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/02/2024	US State Department
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/02/2024	Symphony Communication Services, LLC
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/02/2024	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/01/2024	Digital Europe
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/01/2024	Google
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	30/01/2024	FTI Consulting Belgium
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	30/01/2024	Siemens AG
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/01/2024	Fastweb S.p.A.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	24/01/2024	AMBER Alert Europe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	24/01/2024	Amazon Europe Core SARL
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	23/01/2024	Google
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	23/01/2024	ITI - The Information Technology Industry Council
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	23/01/2024	Deutsche Kreditbank Aktiengesellschaft
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	22/01/2024	IFPI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	22/01/2024	Anthropic, PBC
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	22/01/2024	Planet Labs Germany
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/01/2024	UK Mission to the EU
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	17/01/2024	Groupement Européen des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/01/2024	Microsoft Corporation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	16/01/2024	Amcham
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	16/01/2024	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	10/01/2024	Eurasia Group
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/01/2024	IRG
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	09/01/2024	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide

MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/01/2024	German Industry Association
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	19/12/2023	UK Government, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT)
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/12/2023	UK mission to the EU
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/12/2023	Industrie- und Handelskammer Bonn/Rhein-Sieg
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/12/2023	PwCIL
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/12/2023	JEDI Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/12/2023	Mission of P.R. China to the European Union
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	12/12/2023	Initiative Urheberrecht
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	11/12/2023	Digital Europe
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	11/12/2023	Business Europe
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/12/2023	Avaaz Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	04/12/2023	Open Markets Institute
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	04/12/2023	Impact AI
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/12/2023	Verlag Dr. Otto Schmidt KG
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/12/2023	Initiative Urheberrecht
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	30/11/2023	NASDAQ
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	30/11/2023	VAUNET - Verband Privater Medien e. V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	29/11/2023	Bundesverband der Freien Berufe
MAUREL Emmanuel	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	JURI	28/11/2023	Syndicat national de l'édition phonographique
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/11/2023	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/11/2023	France Digitale
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/11/2023	Google
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	28/11/2023	Bundesverband Musikindustrie e.V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	28/11/2023	Google
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/11/2023	Aptus AI
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/11/2023	Ernst & Young Core Business Services BV
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/11/2023	Infosys Limited
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/11/2023	Tata Consultancy Services Belgium NV/SA

VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	27/11/2023	Initiative Urheberrecht
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/11/2023	Center for a New American Security (CNAS)
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	24/11/2023	Industrie- und Handelskammer für München und Oberbayern
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	17/11/2023	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/11/2023	Bruegel
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	16/11/2023	Microsoft Corporation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	15/11/2023	UK's Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT)
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/11/2023	Signum Global Advisors
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/11/2023	ITI – The Information Technology Industry Council
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/11/2023	The Future Society
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	10/11/2023	US Government
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	09/11/2023	TÜV-Verband e. V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	09/11/2023	IEEE SA
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/11/2023	Amazon Web Services (AWS)
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/11/2023	Amazon Web Services
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	08/11/2023	Rettighedsalliancen/Danish Rights Alliance Schibsted ASA Sony Music Entertainment
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	08/11/2023	Sony Music Entertainment
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	08/11/2023	Honeywell Connected Enterprise
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	08/11/2023	FUNDACION ETICAS DATA SOCIETY
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	08/11/2023	Stanford Universities Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	08/11/2023	Cohere Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	07/11/2023	Apple Inc.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/10/2023	Mistral AI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/10/2023	Institute of Social Ethics ISE
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	26/10/2023	KfW Bankengruppe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/10/2023	Flint Europe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/10/2023	Munich RE
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	18/10/2023	FEDERAZIONE INDUSTRIA MUSICALE ITALIANA

KOLAJA Marcel	Rapporteur for opinion	CULT	18/10/2023	Mistral AI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	17/10/2023	Apple Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	17/10/2023	Google
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/10/2023	Open Tech Institute
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2023	US Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2023	ICMP Music
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2023	BSA | The Software Alliance
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	10/10/2023	Mistral AI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	10/10/2023	Palo Alto Networks Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	10/10/2023	BSA | The Software Alliance
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	10/10/2023	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	10/10/2023	Palo Alto Networks Inc.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	10/10/2023	United States Department of Justice United States Department of State United States Patent & Trademark Office United States Copyright Office
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/10/2023	World Economic Forum
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/10/2023	The Future Society
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/10/2023	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	04/10/2023	Adobe
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	04/10/2023	Universal Music Group International
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	04/10/2023	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	03/10/2023	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	29/09/2023	KPMG
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/09/2023	World Leadership Alliance-Club de Madrid
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	26/09/2023	OpenAI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	26/09/2023	Lakestar
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	26/09/2023	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/09/2023	AmCham

VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/09/2023	Der Mittelstand, BVMW e.V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/09/2023	Giesecke+Devrient
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/09/2023	Confartigianato Imprese
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/09/2023	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/09/2023	Cohere Inc.
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/09/2023	American Chamber of Commerce
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/09/2023	Bundesdruckerei GmbH
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	20/09/2023	Getty Images
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	15/09/2023	Bertelsmann Stiftung
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/09/2023	German Retail Federation (HDE)
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/09/2023	Medienverband der freien Presse e.V.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/09/2023	Universal Music Group International
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/09/2023	Dropbox
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	12/09/2023	REWE ZENTRALFINANZ eG
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	12/09/2023	Universal Music Group International
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/09/2023	OECD
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	07/09/2023	ETUC
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/09/2023	Access Now Europe Avaaz Foundation Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs European Digital Rights
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/09/2023	Bundesverband der Unternehmen der Künstlichen Intelligenz in Deutschland e.V.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/08/2023	EUTOP Europe GmbH
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	30/08/2023	5Rights Foundation
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	20/07/2023	European AI forum
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	19/07/2023	Stability AI Ltd
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	19/07/2023	Snap, Inc.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	19/07/2023	Motion Picture Association EMEA
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	18/07/2023	Stability AI Ltd
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	18/07/2023	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	17/07/2023	European AI Forum

BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	12/07/2023	Eleuther.AI
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	12/07/2023	Bloomberg L.P.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	12/07/2023	European Digital Rights
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	12/07/2023	ServiceNow
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	10/07/2023	MeFu-Mestieri del Fumetto
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/07/2023	Stanford University Cyber Policy Center
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	06/07/2023	AI delegation from Israel
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/07/2023	Deloitte & Associés
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	05/07/2023	Spotify
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	28/06/2023	Miele & Cie. KG
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/06/2023	European Internet Forum
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/06/2023	BVMW Mittelstand Alliance
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	28/06/2023	Der Mittelstand, BVMW e.V.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	26/06/2023	Friends of Europe
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	26/06/2023	Google
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	26/06/2023	CMS
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/06/2023	British Chamber of Commerce | EU & Belgium
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/06/2023	Considerati
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	09/06/2023	The Future Society
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/06/2023	The Future Society
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	08/06/2023	General Catalyst
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/06/2023	General Catalyst
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	07/06/2023	Amazon
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	07/06/2023	Polish Confederation Lewiatan
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	07/06/2023	Wirtschaftsrat der CDU e.V.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	06/06/2023	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	06/06/2023	EUROPEAN AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL
				Amnesty International Limited

HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	06/06/2023	European Digital Rights All Out Action Fund, Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	05/06/2023	ANEP
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	05/06/2023	VDE Dialog
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	05/06/2023	Eticas
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	05/06/2023	Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	05/06/2023	American Express Corporation
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	02/06/2023	European Disability Forum
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	01/06/2023	Vereniging VNO-NCW
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/06/2023	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	01/06/2023	EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/05/2023	Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/05/2023	Vodafone
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	30/05/2023	Der Mittelstand, BVMW e.V.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	26/05/2023	iSPIRT Foundation
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	26/05/2023	Singapore Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) and Personal Data Protection Commission
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	25/05/2023	Mccourt Institute
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/05/2023	DIGITALEUROPE
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/05/2023	Google
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	24/05/2023	Google
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/05/2023	US Chamber of Commerce
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/05/2023	Associazione Bancaria Italiana
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/05/2023	OECD
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	23/05/2023	Microsoft Corporation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	22/05/2023	Global Initiative for Digital Empowerment
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	22/05/2023	Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	22/05/2023	US Chamber of Commerce
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/05/2023	NLnet Labs
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/05/2023	Universal Music Group International

TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	10/05/2023	Eko
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	10/05/2023	Meta
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	10/05/2023	Google
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/05/2023	European Disability Forum
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	03/05/2023	Dataroots
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	03/05/2023	Twilio Inc.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	03/05/2023	Twilio Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/04/2023	Federation of German Industries
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	24/04/2023	Creative Commons
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/04/2023	Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	19/04/2023	DeepMind Technologies Limited
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	18/04/2023	SCSP
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	18/04/2023	Schmidt Special Competitive Studies Project
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/04/2023	Credo AI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/04/2023	AT&T, Inc.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/04/2023	Intelligence & Public Affairs
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/04/2023	Atomium - European Institute for Science, Media and Democracy
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	12/04/2023	Snap, Inc.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	04/04/2023	ITI - The Information Technology Industry Council
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	30/03/2023	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	30/03/2023	OpenAI
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	30/03/2023	Open AI
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/03/2023	OpenAI
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	30/03/2023	European Tech Alliance
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	29/03/2023	Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/03/2023	Federazione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine per l'Agricoltura
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/03/2023	ITI - The Information Technology Industry Council

TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/03/2023	Allied for Startups asbl
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/03/2023	ITI – The Information Technology Industry Council
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/03/2023	Google
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	27/03/2023	European Internet Forum
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	24/03/2023	European DIGITAL SME Alliance
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	24/03/2023	European Policy Centre
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	23/03/2023	BUSINESSEUROPE
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	23/03/2023	Friends of Europe
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	22/03/2023	The German Marshall Fund of the United States - The Transatlantic Foundation
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	LIBE	22/03/2023	The German Marshall Fund of the United States - The Transatlantic Foundation
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/03/2023	Google
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/03/2023	Future of Life Institute
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	21/03/2023	Ibec
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/03/2023	EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/03/2023	Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the European Union
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/03/2023	Bitkom e.V. Bundesdruckerei GmbH Telefonica, S.A. Trainline SAS
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	15/03/2023	Koninklijke Philips
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	15/03/2023	AT&T, Inc.
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	14/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	14/03/2023	APCO Worldwide American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union FTI Consulting Belgium Fleishman-Hillard Google IBM Corporation Workday Citi
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/03/2023	RELX
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union

BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	14/03/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/03/2023	Forward Global Snapchat
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/03/2023	McSilver Institute
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/03/2023	Ekō
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/03/2023	Irish Council for Civil Liberties
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	07/03/2023	Adobe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	02/03/2023	Wirtschaftsrat der CDU e.V.
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	02/03/2023	Microsoft Corporation
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/03/2023	Handelsverband Deutschland
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/03/2023	Microsoft Corporation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/03/2023	Microsoft Corporation
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	01/03/2023	Handelsverband Deutschland
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/02/2023	GSMA Europe Telenor
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/02/2023	Huawei Technologies
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	28/02/2023	AT&T, Inc. Nokia
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/02/2023	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/02/2023	Deutsche Telekom
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/02/2023	Office of the US Trade Representative
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	23/02/2023	Adobe Systems Benelux bvba NOVE
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	22/02/2023	COREPER I
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	21/02/2023	BSA | The Software Alliance
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	21/02/2023	Politico
VAN SPARRENTAK Kim	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	21/02/2023	Erasmus
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/02/2023	Microsoft Corporation
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/02/2023	Spotify
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	14/02/2023	Microsoft Corporation
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/02/2023	Microsoft Corporation
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/02/2023	Microsoft Corporation

BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	09/02/2023	US Mission to the EU
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	09/02/2023	appliedAI Institute for Europe gGmbH
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	08/02/2023	Siemens AG
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	08/02/2023	DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	02/02/2023	Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	02/02/2023	AmCham EU
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/01/2023	Avaaz Foundation
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/01/2023	FTI Consulting Belgium
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	31/01/2023	Lawyer | Regulatory & Compliance Advisor | PhD Student in Cybersecurity at School for Advanced Studies IMT Lucca
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	31/01/2023	European Center for Not-for-Profit Law Stichting
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	31/01/2023	Avaaz Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/01/2023	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/01/2023	Creative Commons
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/01/2023	Information Technology Industry Council (ITI),
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	24/01/2023	techUK
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	23/01/2023	Vereniging VNO-NCW
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/01/2023	Ambassador, competent for Coreper I files
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/01/2023	Access Now Europe European Digital Rights
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	11/01/2023	appliedAI
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	11/01/2023	Istituto per la Competitività
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	10/01/2023	APPLiA (Home Appliance Europe)
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/12/2022	Vereniging VNO-NCW
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	07/12/2022	Information Technology and Innovation Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/12/2022	DeepMind Technologies Limited
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	01/12/2022	Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	30/11/2022	DeepMind Technologies Limited
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	30/11/2022	Anthropic
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	29/11/2022	Leonardo S.p.A.

CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	23/11/2022	MedTech Europe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	23/11/2022	TÜV-Verband e. V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	23/11/2022	British Chamber of Commerce | EU & Belgium
KONEČNÁ Kateřina	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	22/11/2022	TikTok Technology Ltd
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	18/11/2022	StratejAI
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	17/11/2022	European University College Association
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	17/11/2022	The Brookings Institution
ANSIP Andrus	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	16/11/2022	Microsoft Corporation
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/11/2022	Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	14/11/2022	The Brookings Institution
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	10/11/2022	Eticas Foundation
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	08/11/2022	Lawyer | Regulatory & Compliance Advisor | PhD Student in Cybersecurity at School for Advanced Studies IMT Lucca
KONEČNÁ Kateřina	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	07/11/2022	Computer & Communications Industry Association
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	29/10/2022	Prof. Patrick Glauner
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/10/2022	Google
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	25/10/2022	FTI Consulting EU
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	25/10/2022	appliedAI Institute for Europe gGmbH
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/10/2022	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	19/10/2022	The Mission of Canada to the EU
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	19/10/2022	Mission of Canada to the EU
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	19/10/2022	EUTA
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	18/10/2022	Mission of Canada
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	18/10/2022	EY
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	18/10/2022	Deutsche Telekom
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	18/10/2022	Deutsche Telekom
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	18/10/2022	Mission of Canada
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	18/10/2022	Mission of Canada
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/10/2022	Albright Stonebridge Group LLC
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	13/10/2022	Japan Business Council in Europe

ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	13/10/2022	DeepMind Technologies Limited
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	12/10/2022	Motorola Solutions Incorporated
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	JURI	12/10/2022	Motorola Solutions Incorporated
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Ibec Europe
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	IBM Corporation
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Apple Inc.
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Technology Ireland
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Google
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Sky
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	12/10/2022	Telecommunication Ireland
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2022	Ikea
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	11/10/2022	Tesla
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	11/10/2022	Amazon Europe Core SARL
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	29/09/2022	Uber
ROOKEN Rob	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	27/09/2022	Stichting Health Action International
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/09/2022	Bundesverband Digitalpublisher und Zeitungsverleger Medienverband der freien Presse e.V.
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	15/09/2022	German Retail Federation
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	15/09/2022	Handelsverband Deutschland
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	13/09/2022	Tencent International Service Europe B.V.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	09/09/2022	CIO Platform Nederland
CLUNE Deirdre	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	08/09/2022	TUV Verband
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	08/09/2022	Google
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	07/09/2022	Netflix
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	07/09/2022	Onfido
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	07/09/2022	Twilio Inc.
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	07/09/2022	SME Europe
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	06/09/2022	European Internet Forum Netflix International B.V.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	03/09/2022	NBCUniversal International
				MedTech Europe

HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	31/08/2022	Siemens Healthineers AG
KOLAJA Marcel	Rapporteur for opinion	CULT	31/08/2022	Svaz průmyslu a dopravy ČR
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	31/08/2022	Computer & Communications Industry Association Confederation of Swedish Enterprise France Digitale Grayling Handelsverband Deutschland ITI - The Information Technology Industry Council Kreab Motion Picture Association EMEA Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries Splunk Telefonica, S.A. ATT Etuc Cicero Group Association for Career and Technical Education Meta Dnalytics
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	30/08/2022	CIO Platform Nederland
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	30/08/2022	AMBER Alert Europe
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	29/08/2022	Mozilla
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/08/2022	Video Games Europe
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	19/07/2022	Free Software Foundation Europe e.V.
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	11/07/2022	Lawyer | Regulatory & Compliance Advisor | PhD Student in Cybersecurity at School for Advanced Studies IMT Lucca
LAGODINSKY Sergey	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	07/07/2022	Avaaz Foundation
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	06/07/2022	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	06/07/2022	LinkedIn Ireland
VITANOV Petar	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	06/07/2022	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	06/07/2022	TikTok Technology Ltd
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	Rapporteur for opinion	JURI	06/07/2022	Eticas consulting
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	06/07/2022	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
TUDORACHE Dragoş	Rapporteur	LIBE	28/06/2022	CSIS- Center for Strategic and International Studies
HAHN Svenja	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	27/06/2022	Google
MAYDELL Eva	Rapporteur	IMCO	27/06/2022	Google
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	24/06/2022	RTL Deutschland GmbH
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/06/2022	European DIGITAL SME Alliance
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	21/06/2022	British Chamber of Commerce | EU & Belgium

VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	20/06/2022	DIGITALEUROPE
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/06/2022	Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries
VOSS Axel	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	15/06/2022	The American European Community Association
BENIFEI Brando	Rapporteur	IMCO	14/06/2022	OpenAI OpCo, LLC
KONEČNÁ Kateřina	Shadow rapporteur	IMCO	13/06/2022	Stichting ALLAI Nederland (ALLAI)

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
REPASI René	15/03/2024	JEF Karlsruhe AStA KIT
KOKALARI Arba	06/03/2024	AI Sweden
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	20/02/2024	Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	15/02/2024	European Studies and Human Rights (Pontifical University of Salamanca, Spain)
DIDIER Geoffroy	06/02/2024	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	13/12/2023	DG FORTA TV
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	08/12/2023	German Marshall Fund
WÖLKEN Tiemo	28/11/2023	Bundesverband Musikindustrie e.V.
FERBER Markus	28/11/2023	Bundesverband Musikindustrie e.V. (BVMI)
GUSMÃO José	28/11/2023	Audiogest - Associação para a Gestão e Distribuição de Direitos Associação Fonográfica Portuguesa
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	27/11/2023	International Center for Future Generations
WÖLKEN Tiemo	01/11/2023	Agrotech Valley
ZULLO Marco	17/10/2023	IFPI
AGIUS SALIBA Alex	03/10/2023	DG Cnect
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	13/09/2023	Kampal Data Solutions
SIPPEL Birgit	12/09/2023	Belgian Permanent Representation
INCIR Evin	29/06/2023	Techarenan
AGUILERA Clara	19/06/2023	Cámara de Comercio de Granada
LENAERS Jeroen	26/05/2023	Tietoevry
ARIAS ECHEVERRÍA Pablo	09/05/2023	Universal Music Group International
WÖLKEN Tiemo	27/04/2023	Microsoft Corporation
WÖLKEN Tiemo	02/03/2023	Jugend hackt
SIPPEL Birgit	28/02/2023	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales
WÖLKEN Tiemo	28/02/2023	Microsoft Corporation
SIPPEL Birgit	17/02/2023	Access Now Europe
ŠTEFANEC Ivan	15/02/2023	Medzinárodní federace hudobního prumyslu
WÖLKEN Tiemo	08/02/2023	Bundesministerium für Justiz

ARIMONT Pascal	07/11/2022	Motion Picture Association EMEA
AGIUS SALIBA Alex	19/10/2022	TikTok
WARBORN Jörgen	28/09/2022	Svenskt Näringsliv
WARBORN Jörgen	27/09/2022	Wolt Enterprises
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	01/09/2022	MedTech Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	21/06/2022	Argo AI GmbH
GOZI Sandro	15/06/2022	Unipol Gruppo
WARBORN Jörgen	14/06/2022	Helsinki EU Office (vastuutaho Uudenmaan liitto)
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	08/06/2022	Standing Committee of European Doctors
STRUGARIU Ramona	08/06/2022	LinkedIn Ireland
AGIUS SALIBA Alex	19/05/2022	META
AGIUS SALIBA Alex	18/05/2022	Google
LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel	11/05/2022	Access Now Europe European Digital Rights Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
AGIUS SALIBA Alex	05/05/2022	NVIDIA
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	04/05/2022	Syndicat European Trade Union
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	22/04/2022	European Digital Rights
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	21/04/2022	Future of Life Institute
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	20/04/2022	Telefónica
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	19/04/2022	iMAL
PAGAZAURTUNDÚA Maite	31/03/2022	IBM Corporation
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	30/03/2022	Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	29/03/2022	U.S Mission to the European Union
VANDENKENDELAERE Tom	18/03/2022	CNH Industrial
CORMAND David	10/03/2022	Irish Council for Civil Liberties
CORMAND David	10/03/2022	Human Rights Watch
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán	09/03/2022	Vinces Consulting DoGood
CORMAND David	03/03/2022	Access Now Europe
CORMAND David	03/03/2022	Human Rights Watch
CORMAND David	17/02/2022	The European Consumer Voice in Standardisation The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated
CORMAND David	07/02/2022	AW AlgorithmWatch gGmbH Ada Lovelace Institute

Final act	
Regulation 2024/1689 OJ OJ L 12.07.2024	Summary

Artificial Intelligence Act

2021/0106(COD) - 22/05/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs adopted the joint report by Brando BENIFEI (S&D, IT) and Dragoş TUDORACHE (Renew, RO) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down harmonised rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union Legislative Acts.

Given the major impact that artificial intelligence can have on society and the need to build trust, it is vital for artificial intelligence and its regulatory framework to be developed according to Union values enshrined in Article 2 TEU, the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Treaties, the Charter, and international human rights law.

Purpose

The purpose of the proposed regulation is to promote the uptake of **human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence** and to ensure a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights, democracy and rule of law and the environment from harmful effects of artificial intelligence systems in the Union. It lays down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence in conformity with Union values and ensures the free movement of AI-based goods and services cross-border, thus preventing Member States from imposing restrictions on the development, marketing and use of Artificial Intelligence systems (AI) systems, unless explicitly authorised by this Regulation. Certain AI systems can also have an impact on democracy and rule of law and the environment. These concerns are specifically addressed in the critical sectors and use cases listed in the annexes to this Regulation.

The amended text stipulates that the regulation should preserve the values of the Union facilitating the distribution of artificial intelligence benefits across society, protecting individuals, companies, democracy and rule of law and the environment from risks while boosting innovation and employment and making the Union a leader in the field.

General principles applicable to all AI systems

All operators covered by the Regulation should make every effort to develop and use AI or general purpose AI systems in accordance with the following general principles: (i) ‘human agency and oversight’; (ii) ‘technical robustness and safety’; (iii) ‘privacy and data governance’; (iv) ‘transparency’; (v) ‘diversity, non-discrimination and fairness’; and (vi) ‘social and environmental well-being’.

Scope

To support research and innovation, the regulation should not undermine research and development activity and respect freedom of scientific research. It is therefore necessary to exclude from its scope AI systems specifically developed for the sole purpose of scientific research and development and to ensure that the regulation does not otherwise affect scientific research and development activity on AI systems.

Members also added exemptions for research activities and AI components provided under open-source licenses. The new law promotes regulatory sandboxes, or controlled environments, established by public authorities to test AI before its deployment.

AI literacy

Members stressed that when implementing the proposed regulation, the Union and the Member States should promote measures for the development of a sufficient level of AI literacy, across sectors and taking into account the different needs of groups of providers, deployers and affected persons concerned, including through education and training, skilling and reskilling programmes and while ensuring proper gender and age balance, in view of allowing a democratic control of AI systems.

High-risk AI

Members expanded the classification of high-risk areas to include harm to people’s health, safety, fundamental rights or the environment. They also added AI systems to influence voters in political campaigns and in recommender systems used by social media platforms (with more than 45 million users under the Digital Services Act) to the high-risk list.

Members also added the following bans such as:

- ‘real-time’ remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces;

- ‘post” remote biometric identification systems, with the only exception of law enforcement for the prosecution of serious crimes and only after judicial authorisation;

- biometric categorisation systems using sensitive characteristics (e.g. gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, religion, political orientation);

- predictive policing systems (based on profiling, location or past criminal behaviour);

- emotion recognition systems in law enforcement, border management, workplace, and educational institutions; and

- indiscriminate scraping of biometric data from social media or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases (violating human rights and right to privacy).

The European Artificial Intelligence Office

The proposal establishes the ‘European Artificial Intelligence Office’ which should be an independent body of the Union. It is proposed that its seat be in Brussels.

It should carry out, *inter alia*, the following tasks:

- support, advise, and cooperate with Member States, national supervisory authorities, the Commission and other Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies with regard to the implementation of this Regulation;

- promote public awareness and understanding of the benefits, risks, safeguards and rights and obligations in relation to the use of AI systems;

- facilitate the development of common criteria and a shared understanding among market operators and competent authorities of the relevant concepts provided for in this Regulation;

- provide monitoring of foundation models and to organise a regular dialogue with the developers of foundation models with regard to their compliance as well as AI systems that make use of such AI models.

The AI Office should be accountable to the European Parliament and to the Council; act independently and ensure a high level of transparency.

EU database for high-risk AI systems

The amended text stressed that the Commission should, in collaboration with the Member States, set up and maintain a public EU database containing information concerning high-risk AI systems. Information contained in the EU database should be freely available to the public.

Artificial Intelligence Act

2021/0106(COD) - 21/04/2021 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to lay down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, marketing and use of artificial intelligence in conformity with EU values (Artificial Intelligence Act).

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: faced with the rapid technological development of AI and a global policy context where more and more countries are investing heavily in AI, the EU must act as one to address challenges of AI. It is in the EU's interest to be a **world leader in the development of human-centred, sustainable, safe, ethical and trustworthy artificial intelligence**.

Some Member States have already explored the adoption of national rules to ensure that artificial intelligence is safe and is developed and used in compliance with **fundamental rights** obligations. Differing national rules may lead to fragmentation of the internal market and decrease legal certainty for operators that develop or use AI systems. A consistent and high level of protection throughout the EU should therefore be ensured.

Following on from the White Paper on AI - "A European Approach to Excellence and Trust", the legislative proposal aims to ensure a high and consistent level of protection across the EU.

The European Parliament resolution on a framework for ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies specifically recommends that the Commission propose legislative measures to exploit the opportunities and benefits of AI, but also to ensure the protection of ethical principles.

CONTENT: against this background, the Commission presents the proposed regulatory framework on Artificial Intelligence with the following specific objectives:

- ensure that AI systems placed on the Union market and used are safe and respect existing law on fundamental rights and Union values;

- ensure legal certainty to facilitate investment and innovation in AI;

- enhance governance and effective enforcement of existing law on fundamental rights and safety requirements applicable to AI systems;

- facilitate the development of a single market for lawful, safe and trustworthy AI applications and prevent market fragmentation.

In order to achieve these objectives, the proposal lays down the following:

Harmonised risk-based approach

The proposal sets harmonised rules for the development, placement on the market and use of AI systems in the Union following a proportionate risk-based approach. It proposes a single future-proof definition of AI.

The risk-based approach differentiates between uses of AI that create:

Unacceptable risk

AI systems considered a clear threat to the safety, livelihoods and rights of people will be banned. This includes AI systems or applications that manipulate human behaviour to circumvent users' free will (e.g. toys using voice assistance encouraging dangerous behaviour of minors) and systems that allow ‘social scoring' by governments.

Specific restrictions and safeguards are proposed in relation to certain uses of remote biometric identification systems for the purpose of law enforcement.

High-risk

AI systems identified as high-risk include AI technology used in, inter alia:

- critical infrastructures (e.g. transport), that could put the life and health of citizens at risk;

- educational or vocational training, that may determine the access to education and professional course of someone's life (e.g. scoring of exams);

- safety components of products (e.g. AI application in robot-assisted surgery);

- law enforcement that may interfere with people's fundamental rights (e.g. evaluation of the reliability of evidence);

- migration, asylum and border control management (e.g. verification of authenticity of travel documents).

The proposal sets out the legal requirements for high-risk AI systems in relation to data and data governance, documentation and recording keeping, transparency and provision of information to users, human oversight, robustness, accuracy and security.

Low-risk

This proposal allows the free use of applications such as AI-enabled video games or spam filters. The vast majority of AI systems fall into this category. The draft Regulation does not intervene here, as these AI systems represent only minimal or no risk for citizens' rights or safety.

Governance

The Commission proposes that national competent market surveillance authorities supervise the new rules, while the creation of a European Artificial Intelligence Board will facilitate their implementation, as well as drive the development of standards for AI. In addition, voluntary codes of conduct are proposed for non-high-risk AI, as well as regulatory sandboxes to facilitate responsible innovation.

Market monitoring and surveillance

The Commission will be in charge of monitoring the effects of the proposal. It will establish a system for registering stand-alone high-risk AI applications in a public EU-wide database. This registration will also enable competent authorities, users and other interested people to verify if the high-risk AI system complies with the requirements laid down in the proposal and to exercise enhanced oversight over those AI systems posing high risks to fundamental rights.

Moreover, AI providers will be obliged to inform national competent authorities about serious incidents or malfunctioning that constitute a breach of fundamental rights obligations as soon as they become aware of them, as well as any recalls or withdrawals of AI systems from the market.

The Commission will publish a report evaluating and reviewing the proposed AI framework five years following the date on which it becomes applicable.

Budgetary implications

Member States will have to designate supervisory authorities in charge of implementing the legislative requirements. Their supervisory function could build on existing arrangements, for example regarding conformity assessment bodies or market surveillance, but would require sufficient technological expertise and human and financial resources.

Artificial Intelligence Act

2021/0106(COD) - 13/03/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 523 votes to 46, with 49 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down harmonised rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union Legislative Acts.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the proposal as follows:

Subject matter

The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market and promote the uptake of human-centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI), while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of artificial intelligence systems (AI systems) in the Union, and to support innovation.

This Regulation does not apply to AI systems or AI models, including their output, specifically developed and put into service for the sole purpose of scientific research and development.

Regulatory **sandboxes** and real-world testing will have to be established at the national level, and made accessible to SMEs and start-ups, to develop and train innovative AI before its placement on the market.

This Regulation applies to AI systems released under free and open source licences, unless they are placed on the market or put into service as high-risk AI systems.

AI literacy

Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to ensure, to their best extent, a sufficient level of AI literacy of their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on their behalf, taking into account their technical knowledge, experience, education and training and the context the AI systems are to be used in, and considering the persons or groups of persons on whom the AI systems are to be used.

Prohibited AI Practices

The new rules prohibit the following AI practices:

- AI system that deploys **subliminal techniques** beyond a person's consciousness or purposefully manipulative or deceptive techniques, with the objective, or the effect of, materially distorting the behaviour of a person or a group of persons by appreciably impairing their ability to make an informed decision, thereby causing a person to take a decision that that person would not have otherwise taken;

- AI system that exploits any of the **vulnerabilities of a person or a specific group of persons due to their age, disability or a specific social or economic situation**, with the objective, or the effect, of materially distorting the behaviour of that person;

- AI systems with **social scores** (classification of natural persons based on their social behaviour or known, inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics);

- AI system for making **risk assessments of natural persons** in order to assess or predict the likelihood of a natural person committing a criminal offence, based solely on the profiling of a natural person or on assessing their personality traits and characteristics;

- AI systems that create or expand **facial recognition databases** through the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage;

- AI systems to **infer emotions** of a natural person in the areas of workplace and education institutions, except where the use of the AI system is intended to be put in place or into the market for medical or safety reasons;

- **biometric categorisation systems** that categorise individually natural persons based on their biometric data to deduce or infer their race, political opinions, trade union membership, religious or philosophical beliefs, sex life or sexual orientation;

- **'real-time' remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces for the purposes of law enforcement**, unless and in so far as such use is strictly necessary for one of the following objectives: (i) the targeted search for specific victims of abduction, trafficking in human beings or sexual exploitation of human beings, as well as searching for missing persons; (ii) the prevention of a genuine threat of a terrorist attack; (iii) the identification of a person suspected of having committed a criminal offence, for the purpose of conducting a criminal investigation, prosecution or executing a criminal penalty for offences punishable by a custodial sentence of a maximum duration of at least four years.

The use of the real-time remote biometric identification system in publicly accessible spaces should be authorised only if the relevant law enforcement authority has completed a **fundamental rights impact assessment**. In addition, their use remains limited to what is strictly necessary concerning the period of time as well as the geographic and personal scope. In any case, no decision producing an adverse legal effect on a person should be taken based solely on the output of the remote biometric identification system.

Obligations for high-risk systems

The Regulation lays down clear obligations are also foreseen for other high-risk AI systems (due to their significant potential harm to health, safety, fundamental rights, environment, democracy and the rule of law).

The following have been added to the list of high-risk systems, in particular, systems intended to be used:

- as safety components in the management and operation of **critical digital infrastructure**, road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating and electricity;

- to determine the access, admission or assignment of individuals to **educational and vocational training establishments**, at all levels;

- for the recruitment or selection of natural persons, in particular for publishing **targeted job offers**, analysing and filtering applications and evaluating candidates;

- to assess the eligibility of individuals for essential **social security benefits** and services, including healthcare services;

- for risk assessment and pricing of **life and health insurance** for individuals;

- in the context of **migration, asylum and border control management**, for the purposes of detecting, recognising or identifying natural persons;

- to **influence the outcome of an election or referendum** or the electoral behaviour of natural persons in the exercise of their vote.

Such systems must assess and reduce risks, maintain use logs, be transparent and accurate, and ensure human oversight. Citizens will have a right to submit **complaints** about AI systems and receive explanations about decisions based on high-risk AI systems that affect their rights.

General-purpose AI (GPAI)

General-purpose AI systems, and the GPAI models such as ChatGPT they are based on, must meet certain **transparency** requirements including compliance with EU copyright law and publishing detailed summaries of the content used for training. The more powerful GPAI models that could pose systemic risks will face additional requirements, including performing model evaluations, assessing and mitigating systemic risks, and reporting on incidents.

Additionally, artificial or manipulated images, audio or video content ("deepfakes") need to be clearly labelled as such.

Artificial Intelligence Act

2021/0106(COD) - 14/06/2023 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted, by 499 votes to 28 with 93 abstentions, amendments to the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (artificial intelligence act) and amending certain Union legislative acts.

The matter was referred back to the committee responsible for inter-institutional negotiations.

Purpose

The regulation lays down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence in conformity with Union values. Its aim is to **promote the uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence** and to ensure a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights, democracy and rule of law and the environment from harmful effects of artificial intelligence systems in the Union.

Supporting innovation

To boost AI innovation and support SMEs, Members added exemptions for research activities and AI components provided under open-source licenses. The new law promotes so-called **regulatory sandboxes**, or real-life environments, established by public authorities to test AI before it is deployed.

General principles applicable to all AI systems

All operators covered by the Regulation should make every effort to develop and use AI or general purpose AI systems in accordance with the following general principles: (i) 'human agency and oversight'; (ii) 'technical robustness and safety'; (iii) 'privacy and data governance'; (iv) 'transparency'; (v) 'diversity, non-discrimination and fairness'; and (vi) 'social and environmental well-being'.

AI literacy

When implementing the regulation, the Union and the Member States should promote measures for the development of a sufficient level of AI literacy, across sectors and taking into account the different needs of groups of providers, deployers and affected persons concerned, including through education and training, skilling and reskilling programmes and while ensuring proper gender and age balance, in view of allowing a democratic control of AI systems.

Prohibition of AI practices

AI systems posing an unacceptable level of risk to personal safety will be prohibited. Members expanded the list to include bans on intrusive and discriminatory uses of AI, such as:

- systems that use **subliminal techniques or deliberately manipulative or deceptive techniques**, with the aim of substantially distorting a person's or a group of persons' behaviour by appreciably impairing the person's ability to make an informed decision, thereby causing the person to take a decision that that person would not have otherwise taken in a manner that causes or is likely to cause that person, another person or group of persons significant harm;

- systems which exploit the possible vulnerabilities of a given person or group of persons, in particular known or predictable personality traits or the social or economic situation, age, physical or mental capacity of that person or group of persons, with the aim or effect of substantially altering that person's behaviour;

- placing on the market, putting into service or use of biometric categorisation systems that categorise natural persons according to **sensitive or protected attributes** (e.g. gender, race, ethnic origin, citizenship status, religion, political orientation), or characteristics or based on the inference of those attributes or characteristics;

- **systems used for social rating** (classifying people according to their social behaviour or personality characteristics);

- the use of 'real-time' remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible areas;

- **predictive policing** systems (based on profiling, location or past criminal behaviour);

- emotion recognition systems in law enforcement, border management, the workplace, and educational institutions; and

- untargeted scraping of **facial images** from the internet or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases (violating human rights and right to privacy).

- emotion recognition systems used in law enforcement, border management, the workplace and educational establishments;

- **'post' remote biometric identification systems**, with the only exception of law enforcement for the prosecution of serious crimes and only after judicial authorisation.

The following have been added to the list of high-risk systems:

- systems intended to be used as security components in the management and operation of the supply of water, gas, heating, electricity and critical digital infrastructures;

- systems intended to be used to assess the appropriate level of education of an individual and which substantially influence the level of education and vocational training from which that individual will benefit or to which he or she will have access;

- systems intended to be used to monitor and detect prohibited behaviour in students during tests in the context of, or within, education and training institutions;

- systems intended to be used to make or substantially influence decisions on the eligibility of natural persons for health and life insurance;

- systems intended to evaluate and classify emergency calls from individuals;

- AI systems intended to be used by public authorities in the **management of migration, asylum** and border controls to process, control and verify data for the purpose of detecting, recognising and identifying natural persons;

- systems intended to be used to **influence the outcome of an election or referendum** or the voting behaviour of individuals in the exercise of their vote in elections or referendums;

- AI systems used in **recommender systems** operated by major social media platforms.

Obligations for general purpose AI

Generative AI systems based on such models, like ChatGPT, would have to comply with **transparency requirements** (disclosing that the content was AI-generated, also helping distinguish so-called deep-fake images from real ones) and ensure safeguards against generating illegal content. Detailed summaries of the copyrighted data used for their training would also have to be made publicly available.

AI Office

The proposal establishes the AI Office, which should be an **independent body** of the Union. It is proposed that it should be based in Brussels. Its tasks should include the following:

- support, advise and cooperate with Member States, national supervisory authorities, the Commission and other Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies on the implementation of this Regulation;

- monitor and ensure the effective and consistent application of the Regulation;

- contribute to the coordination between the national supervisory authorities responsible for the application of the Regulation;

- mediate in discussions on serious disagreements which may arise between competent authorities concerning the application of the Regulation;

- coordinate joint investigations.

The IA office should be accountable to the European Parliament and the Council, act independently and ensure a high level of transparency.

Right to lodge a complaint with a national supervisory authority

Every natural persons or groups of natural persons will have the right to lodge a complaint with a national supervisory authority if they consider that the AI system relating to him or her infringes this Regulation. Lastly, Members want to boost citizens' right to file complaints about AI systems and receive explanations of decisions based on high-risk AI systems that significantly impact their fundamental rights and socio-economic well-being.

Artificial Intelligence Act

2021/0106(COD) - 12/07/2024 - Final act

PURPOSE: to improve the functioning of the internal market and promote the uptake of human-centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI), while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of artificial intelligence systems (AI systems) in the Union, and to support innovation.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act).

CONTENT: the regulation on AI aims to foster the development and uptake of **safe and trustworthy AI systems** across the EU's single market by both private and public actors. At the same time, it aims to ensure **respect of fundamental rights** of EU citizens and stimulate **investment and innovation** on artificial intelligence in Europe. The AI act applies only to areas within EU law and provides exemptions such as for systems used exclusively for military and defence as well as for research purposes.

Prohibited AI Practices

The legislation follows a **'risk-based' approach**, which means the higher the risk to cause harm to society, the stricter the rules. The new law categorises different types of artificial intelligence according to risk. AI systems presenting only limited risk would be subject to very light transparency obligations, while high-risk AI systems would be authorised, but subject to a set of requirements and obligations to gain access to the EU market.

The new rules prohibit the following AI practices:

- AI system that deploys **subliminal techniques** beyond a person's consciousness or purposefully manipulative or deceptive techniques;

- AI system that exploits any of the **vulnerabilities** of a person or a specific group of persons due to their age, disability or a specific social or economic situation;

- AI systems with **social scores**;

- AI system for making risk assessments of natural persons in order to assess or predict the likelihood of a natural person committing a criminal offence, based solely on the profiling of a natural person or on assessing their personality traits and characteristics;

- AI systems that create or expand **facial recognition** databases through the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage;

- **'real-time' remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces for the purposes of law enforcement**, unless and in so far as such use is strictly necessary for one of the following objectives: (i) the targeted search for specific victims of abduction, trafficking in human beings or sexual exploitation of human beings, as well as searching for missing persons; (ii) the prevention of a genuine threat of a terrorist attack; (iii) the identification of a person suspected of having committed a criminal offence, for the purpose of conducting a criminal investigation, prosecution or executing a criminal penalty for offences punishable by a custodial sentence of a maximum duration of at least four years.

The following have been added to the list of high-risk systems, in particular, systems intended to be used:

- as safety components in the management and operation of critical digital infrastructure, road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating and electricity;

- to determine the access, admission or assignment of individuals to educational and vocational training establishments, at all levels;

- for the recruitment or selection of natural persons, in particular for publishing targeted job offers, analysing and filtering applications and evaluating candidates;

- to assess the eligibility of individuals for essential social security benefits and services, including healthcare services;

- for risk assessment and pricing of life and health insurance for individuals;

- to influence the outcome of an election or referendum or the electoral behaviour of natural persons in the exercise of their vote.

Transparency and protection of fundamental rights

Before a high-risk AI system is deployed by some entities providing public services, the fundamental rights **impact** will need to be assessed. High-risk AI systems, as well as certain users of a high-risk AI system that are public entities will need to be registered in the **EU database** for high-risk AI systems, and users of an emotion recognition system will have to inform natural persons when they are being exposed to such a system.

General-purpose AI (GPAI)

General-purpose AI systems, and the GPAI models such as ChatGPT they are based on, must meet certain **transparency requirements** including compliance with EU copyright law and publishing detailed summaries of the content used for training. The more powerful GPAI models that could pose systemic risks will face additional requirements, including performing model evaluations, assessing and mitigating systemic risks, and reporting on incidents.

Additionally, artificial or manipulated images, audio or video content ("deepfakes") need to be clearly labelled as such.

Measures in support of innovation

The new legislation foresees that AI **regulatory sandboxes**, enabling a controlled environment for the development, testing and validation of innovative AI systems, should also allow for testing of innovative AI systems in real world conditions.

Governance

To ensure proper enforcement, several governing bodies are set up: (i) an AI Office within the Commission to enforce the common rules across the EU; (ii) a scientific panel of independent experts to support the enforcement activities; (iii) an AI Board with Member States' representatives to advise and assist the Commission and Member States on consistent and effective application of the AI Act; (iv) an advisory forum for stakeholders to provide technical expertise to the AI Board and the Commission.

Penalties

The fines for infringements to the AI act are set as a percentage of the offending company's global annual turnover in the previous financial year or a predetermined amount, whichever is higher. SMEs and start-ups are subject to proportional administrative fines.

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 1.8.2024.

APPLICATION: from 2.8.2026.