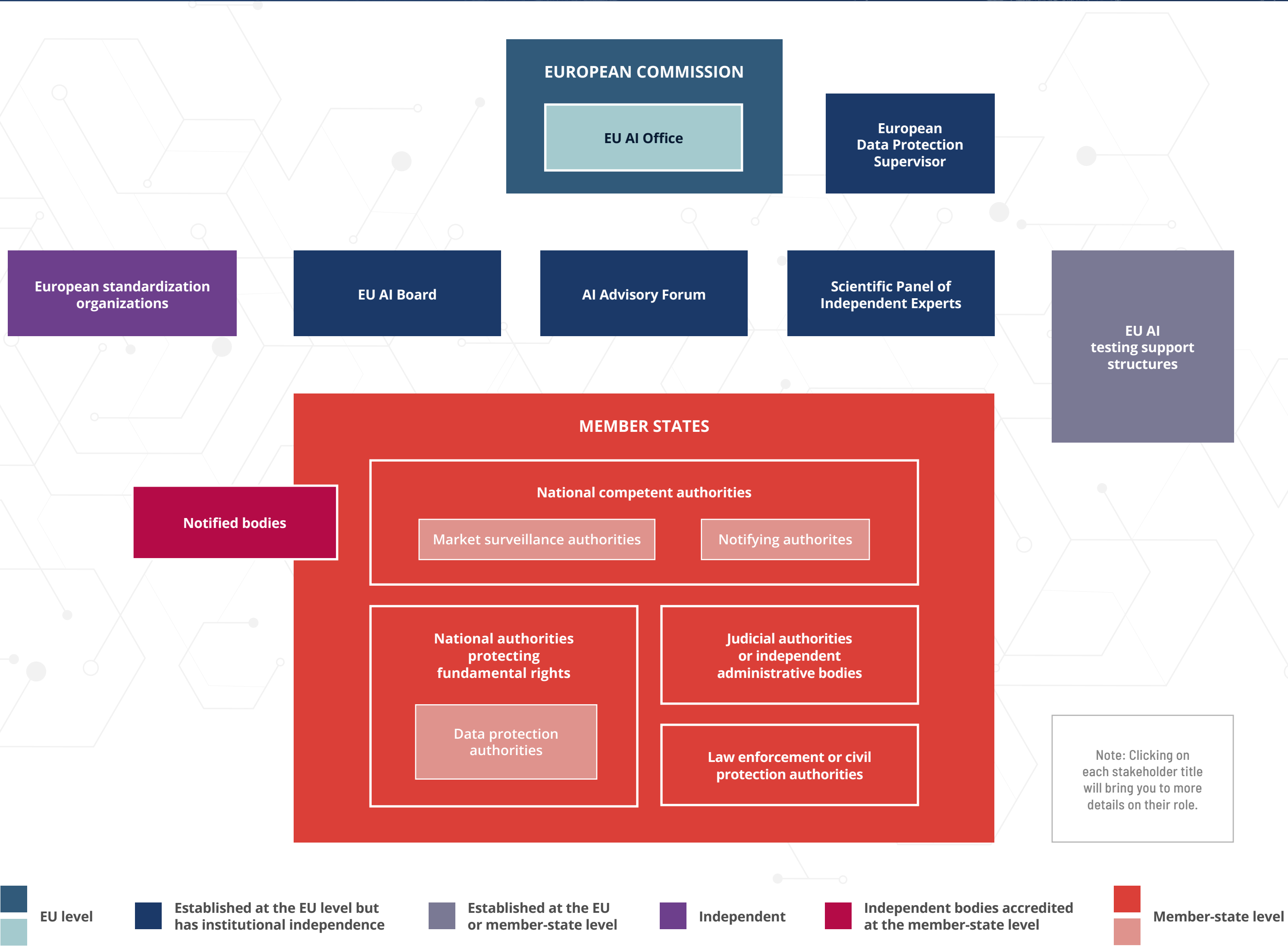


EU AI Act Stakeholder Map

By IAPP European Operations Coordinator Laura Pliauskaite






Based on publicly available information following the adoption of the EU AI Act by the European Parliament 13 March 2024.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION*

Facilitates the implementation and enforcement of the AI Act.

*The AI Policy Development and Coordination unit of the Directorate on AI and Digital Industry within the Directorate-General for Communication Networks, Content and Technology. Other institutional stakeholders will also be involved in carrying out certain tasks, such as delegated acts, in relation to the competences of the Commission.



Role 	Enforcement 	Guidance 
<div>→ Issues standardization requests.</div> <div>→ Adopts delegated acts, including on criteria for high-risk AI and thresholds for general-purpose AI models with systemic risks, and implementing acts, including establishing a post-market monitoring plan template and common specifications for areas without suitable harmonized standards.</div> <div>→ Facilitates cooperation between national competent authorities and between notified bodies.</div> <div>→ Designates EU AI testing support structures.</div> <div>→ Ensures the support activities of the EU AI testing support structures and the Scientific Panel of Independent Experts are effective.</div> <div>→ May support the creation and operation of AI regulatory sandboxes.</div> <div>→ Sets up and maintains:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An EU database for high-risk AI systems.• A list of GPAI models with systemic risks.• An interface with AI regulatory sandboxes' information.• A list of member states' single points of contact.• A list of notified bodies with their numbers and activities.</div>	<div>→ Evaluates and decides on the suitability of measures taken by market surveillance authorities against providers and operators of AI systems, including when objections are raised by other member-states market surveillance authorities or in doubt of their conformity with the EU law. Informs all market surveillance authorities of its decision.</div> <div>→ Evaluates and decides whether an authorization by a market surveillance authority to deploy high-risk AI without a prior conformity assessment is justified, in case of objections raised by other member states or in doubt of its conformity with the EU law. Informs the member state concerned and the relevant operators of its decision.</div> <div>→ Investigates notified bodies' competence. When relevant, orders member states to adopt corrective measures. If needed, may adopt such measures itself.</div> <div>→ Imposes fines on providers of GPAI models for noncompliance with the act.</div> <div>→ Periodically evaluates certain aspects of the act, such as the need to amend high-risk AI systems and prohibited AI practices lists, and the progress of standards development.</div> <div>→ Publishes annual reports on the use of real-time remote biometric identification systems.</div> <div>→ Evaluates the act, including its enforcement structure, five years after it enters into force and every four years from then on, and publishes its results in a public report.</div>	<div>→ Develops guidelines on the practical implementation of the act, including on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The application of requirements and obligations for high-risk AI systems.• Prohibited AI practices.• Provisions related to substantial modification.• Provisions related to transparency obligations.• The application of the AI system definition.• The relationship of the act with other relevant legislation.</div>

EU AI OFFICE

Develops EU expertise and capabilities in the AI field and facilitates coherent implementation and enforcement of AI legislation within the EU, particularly concerning GPAI.
Promotes the EU approach to the development and use of trustworthy AI and contributes to international cooperation efforts on AI.

COMPOSITION:

The office is established within the Commission as part of the administrative structure of DG CONNECT.
It consists of the DG CONNECT staff and external statutory staff with necessary expertise.



Role 		Enforcement 
<div><div>→ Develops resources for evaluating GPAI capabilities, particularly very large GPAI models with systemic risks.</div><div>→ Coordinates the establishment of an effective governance system, including by setting up advisory bodies on an EU level and overseeing the set up of relevant bodies on a national level.</div><div>→ Supports the creation and operation of AI regulatory sandboxes.</div><div>→ Provides coordination support for investigations of market surveillance authorities.</div><div>→ Supports the implementation of rules on prohibited AI practices and high-risk AI systems with relevant sectoral bodies.</div><div>→ Facilitates drawing up codes of conduct and codes of practice at the EU level.</div><div>→ Promotes the EU approach to AI and contributes to international initiatives on AI, including on AI governance.</div></div>		<div><div>→ Monitors the implementation of rules on GPAI models and systems, investigating possible infringements by requesting relevant information, collecting and handling downstream providers' complaints, assessing alerts, and requesting the adoption of mitigation and corrective measures.</div><div>→ Monitors the emergence of unforeseen GPAI risks.</div><div>→ Monitors the development of AI markets and technologies.</div><div>→ Ensures the supervision and enforcement of other EU legislation, such as the Digital Services Act and Digital Markets Act, is coordinated with the act when an AI system falls within their scope.</div><div>→ Acts as a market surveillance authority, monitoring and supervising AI systems based on a GPAI model when the model and system are provided by the same provider.</div></div>

EU AI BOARD

Advises and assists the Commission and EU member states with consistent and effective application of the act.

COMPOSITION:

The board includes one representative per member state, the EDPS as an observer and the AI Office without voting rights. Other national and EU bodies may be invited on a case-by-case basis.
Two standing subgroups must be established for cooperation and exchange among market surveillance authorities and notifying authorities. More standing or temporary subgroups may be established on specific issues.

Role 		Advisory 
<div><div>→ Assists the Commission and national competent authorities with organizational and technical expertise development.</div><div>→ Assists with the development of common criteria and shared understanding among market operators and competent authorities.</div><div>→ Supports coordination among national competent authorities, including through collecting and sharing expertise and best practices, supporting joint activities, and contributing to harmonizing administrative practices.</div></div>		<div><div>→ Issues opinions and recommendations related to the act's implementation, including on the development and application of codes of conduct, codes of practice, harmonized standards, AI trends, Commission guidelines and GPAI alerts.</div><div>→ Advises on the enforcement of rules on GPAI models.</div><div>→ Advises the Commission regarding international matters on AI.</div></div>

AI ADVISORY FORUM

Advises and provides technical expertise to the AI Board and the Commission regarding the act's implementation.

COMPOSITION:

The forum includes Commission-appointed members with AI expertise that represent a balanced selection of stakeholders from industry, civil society and academia, as well as the Fundamental Rights Agency, the EU Agency for Cybersecurity and European standardization organizations. Standing or temporary subgroups to analyze the act's objectives may be established.

Advisory






→ Draws up opinions, recommendations and written contributions upon the request of the AI Board and the Commission, including on harmonized standards. Prepares public annual reports of its activities.

SCIENTIFIC PANEL OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS

Supports enforcement of the act, particularly by assisting the AI Office concerning GPAI.

COMPOSITION:



The panel includes Commission-selected experts in the field of AI with a fair gender and geographical representation. Experts must demonstrate expertise, independence from any provider of AI systems or GPAI models, and perform their tasks objectively.


Role 	Enforcement 	Advisory 
<p>→ Contributes to the development of the AI Office's resources for evaluating GPAI capabilities.</p> <p>→ Supports market surveillance authorities and cross-border market surveillance activities.</p> <p>→ Provides member states with access to the pool of experts.</p>	<p>→ Alerts the AI Office of GPAI models with possible systemic risks.</p>	<p>→ Advises the AI Office on GPAI models' classification, including models with systemic risks.</p>




EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR






Supervises EU bodies' compliance with the act.

Role 	Enforcement 
<p>→ May establish an AI regulatory sandbox for the EU bodies.</p>	<p>→ Acts as a market surveillance authority for the EU bodies, except for the Court of Justice of the European Union in its judicial capacity.</p> <p>→ Imposes administrative fines on the EU bodies for noncompliance with the act.</p> <p>→ Annually notifies the Commission of such fines and any litigation or judicial proceedings undertaken.</p>

EU AI TESTING SUPPORT STRUCTURES	
<div>Support market surveillance actions on AI in the EU.</div> <div>COMPOSITION:</div> <div>One or more national or EU testing facilities will be designated by the Commission as EU AI testing support structures.</div>	
Enforcement 	Advisory 
<div>→ Test products upon the request of the Commission or market surveillance authorities.</div> <div>→ Develop new analysis procedures.</div>	<div>→ Provide independent technical or scientific advice upon the request of the AI Board, the Commission or market surveillance authorities.</div>

EUROPEAN STANDARDIZATION ORGANIZATIONS*	
<div>Develop harmonized standards supporting the act.</div> <div>*For example, the European Committee for Standardization and European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization established the Joint Technical Committee 21 Artificial Intelligence, divided into topic-specific working groups of experts.</div>	
Role 	
<div>→ Develop harmonized standards that translate the rules and obligations of the act into concrete technical requirements, upon the Commission's standardization request.</div>	

MEMBER STATES			
Implement and enforce the act on a national level.			
Role		Enforcement 	Advisory 
<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Establish rules on penalties and enforcement measures for act infringements. Inform the Commission of such rules and any changes thereof.→ Facilitate drawing up codes of conduct.→ Designate notifying and market surveillance authorities. Notify the Commission of the authorities' identities, tasks and any changes. Make their electronic contact information publicly available. Designate one market surveillance authority per member state as a single point of contact for the act.→ Provide national competent authorities with sufficient resources and infrastructure. Periodically report on their status to the Commission.→ Ensure the national competent authorities establish, individually or jointly with other member-state competent authorities, one or more AI regulatory sandboxes. In certain cases, participation in an existing sandbox may suffice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Identify and maintain a public list of national authorities protecting fundamental rights and notify the Commission of this list.→ Support the participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises in AI development and compliance with the act, including by providing priority access to the AI regulatory sandboxes, organizing awareness-raising activities and involving them in standards development.→ May establish relevant laws on fully or partially authorizing the use of real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces for the purposes of law enforcement within certain limits. Notify the Commission of their establishment.→ May introduce more restrictive laws, in accordance with EU law, on the use of real-time remote and post-remote biometric identification systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Adopt measures, including warnings and fines, for breaches of the act.→ Annually notify the Commission about the administrative fines issued and any related litigation or judicial proceedings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Issue opinions to the AI Board on GPAI alerts and on the monitoring and enforcement experiences of AI systems, particularly GPAI.

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES		
<div>Ensure the application and enforcement of the act at a national level.</div> <div>COMPOSITION:</div> <div>There must be at least one notifying authority and one market surveillance authority per member state, which may be any existing or new public entity. For example, in Spain such national competent authority is the Agency for the Supervision of Artificial Intelligence.</div> <div>The authorities must have sufficient resources and expertise.</div> <div>They must exercise powers independently and impartially, refrain from action incompatible with their duties, and safeguard confidential information.</div>		
Role 	Enforcement 	Advisory 
→ Establish, individually or jointly with other member-states competent authorities, one or more AI regulatory sandboxes. In certain cases, participation in an existing sandbox may suffice.	→ Supervise use of AI regulatory sandboxes and regularly report to the AI Office and the AI Board.	→ Provide guidance on the act's implementation, particularly to SMEs.
MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITIES		
<div>Perform market surveillance activities in the area of AI.</div>		
Role 	Enforcement 	
→ Establish procedures for handling companies' and individuals' complaints concerning infringements of the act.	<div>→ Monitor and investigate AI systems' compliance with the act, including by evaluating the classification of AI systems as nonhigh-risk. Investigations may be carried out in cooperation with the AI Office in certain cases concerning GPAI or high-risk AI.</div> <div>→ Initiate joint activities, including joint investigations, with other member-states market surveillance authorities and the Commission to promote compliance and identify noncompliance concerning high-risk AI systems that present serious risks in cross-border cases.</div> <div>→ Adopt measures against noncompliant AI systems, including taking corrective actions and restricting or prohibiting them from the EU market. In case of the latter two, or in case non-compliance requiring corrective action is not restricted to the national territory of the market surveillance authority concerned, inform the Commission and other member-states authorities of the noncompliance and the measures taken. Enter into consultation with the operators concerned and the Commission in case it, or other member-states authorities, object to the measures taken. If the Commission deems the measures appropriate, they must be adopted by other member-states authorities and if not, they must be withdrawn.</div> <div>→ Handle companies' and individuals' complaints concerning infringements of the act.</div> <div>→ Supervise the testing of AI systems in real-world conditions. Handle applications for testing high-risk AI systems in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes and monitor such testing when needed.</div>	
	<div>→ When relevant, coordinate with sectoral market surveillance authorities.</div> <div>→ Annually inform the Commission and other relevant stakeholders of any relevant findings from their market surveillance activities, including reporting use of real-time biometric identification systems to the Commission.</div> <div>→ May authorize the deployment of high-risk AI without prior conformity assessments for exceptional reasons, such as public security, and for a limited period while completing conformity assessments. Inform the Commission and other member states of any such authorization. Enter into consultation with the Commission in case it or other member states object. If the Commission deems the authorization unjustified, it must be withdrawn.</div> <div>→ Collect serious incident reports from high-risk AI systems providers and adopt necessary measures. In certain cases, notify such incidents to the authorities protecting fundamental rights.</div> <div>→ In case a compliant high-risk AI system is found to present a certain risk, request it take appropriate measures to eliminate that risk. Inform the Commission and other member states of such findings. Enter into consultation with the Commission and the operators concerned. Adopt other measures if requested by the Commission.</div>	

NOTIFYING AUTHORITIES

Notify and oversee conformity assessment bodies.

Role	Enforcement
→ Develop, in cooperation with other member-state notifying authorities, procedures for assessment, designation, notification and monitoring of conformity assessment bodies.	<div>→ Assess, designate, notify and monitor conformity assessment bodies. Notify the Commission and other member states once a conformity assessment body is notified.</div> <div>→ Investigate and take necessary actions, including suspension or withdrawal of notification, when in doubt of a notified body's competence. Notify the Commission and other member states of such changes.</div> <div>→ Cooperate and coordinate with other notifying authorities, including exchanging best practices.</div>

NOTIFIED BODIES

Conformity assessment bodies accredited to perform conformity assessment activities under the act.


COMPOSITION:

- Organizations established in the member states. In certain cases, organizations established in third countries may be authorized to perform the activities of notified bodies.
- Organizations that are independent from providers of AI systems under conformity assessments and other economically interested entities.
- Organizations that are not directly involved in the design, development, marketing or use of high-risk AI systems, and do not represent parties that are.
- Organizations that ensure expertise, impartiality, objectivity and confidentiality in their activities, and have documented procedures to safeguard them.

Role	Enforcement
→ Establish procedures, including testing, certification and inspection, for conformity assessments of high-risk AI systems.	<div>→ Carry out procedures for conformity assessments of high-risk AI systems. These assessments may be carried out fully or partially through subcontractors or subsidiaries that must comply with the same requirements and, if so, notifying authorities must be informed and such information must be made public.</div> <div>→ Participate in cooperation and coordination activities, such as knowledge exchange, with other notified bodies.</div> <div>→ Provide relevant documentation to notifying authorities for assessment and monitoring purposes.</div> <div>→ Directly or indirectly participate in European standardization organizations.</div>

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES PROTECTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Enforcement




Inspect instances where there is suspicion that the use of high-risk AI systems, identified in Annex III of the act, breaches EU fundamental rights, including by:

- Requesting access to documentation generated under the act, followed by a notification of such requests to a relevant market surveillance authority.
- Requesting testing of such systems by market surveillance authorities.

DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

Enforcement



→ Supervise activities in AI regulatory sandboxes when they concern the processing of personal data.


→ May be designated as a market surveillance authority for certain high-risk AI systems.

→ Gather reports on the use of real-time and post-remote biometric identification systems.

→ Annually report to the Commission on the use of real-time biometric identification systems.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES OR CIVIL PROTECTION AUTHORITIES


Enforcement



- May use real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces in specific and limited situations, when permitted by law in certain member states. Fundamental rights impact assessments must be completed before such use. The use must be preauthorized by a judicial or independent administrative authority, apart from situations of urgency. If authorization is rejected, use must be stopped and resulting outputs must be discarded immediately. Registration of the system in the EU database is necessary. Each use must be notified to the relevant market surveillance authorities and DPAs.
- May deploy specific high-risk AI systems without preauthorization by a market surveillance authority for exceptional reasons, including threats to public security or the safety of individuals. Authorization must be requested without undue delay and, if rejected, use must be stopped and resulting outputs must be discarded immediately.

JUDICIAL AUTHORITES OR INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

Enforcement



- May authorize the deployment of real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces for law enforcement.

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