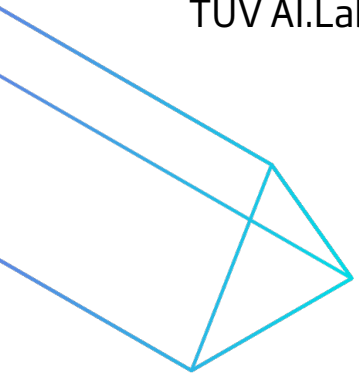


11 August 2026

Comparative Table – AI Act 2026 vs. AI Act 2024

A side-by-side comparison of the original and the amended EU AI Act following the AI Omnibus

TÜV AI.Lab GmbH, Berlin



Introduction

This document provides a **Comparative Table of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act ('AI Act') following the entry into force of the Digital Omnibus on AI regulation ('AI Omnibus')** on 27 July 2026. It compares the version of the AI Act, as amended by the provisions of the AI Omnibus, with the original, unamended version, which came into force in 2024. Both versions provided here are based on the corresponding official texts published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The Comparative Table sets out **all the amendments made to the AI Act by the AI Omnibus** (i.e., its entire Article 1). The amendments in the new version are embedded in their context, usually within the full text of the relevant article. Articles and annexes that have not been amended are not included in the document. The table of contents thus provides a comprehensive overview of which provisions have been amended or newly introduced. However, the amendments to the Machinery Regulation and the EASA Basic Regulation, which are also part of the AI Omnibus, are not shown here.

The Comparative Table can be viewed in a **side-by-side layout** (combining the left-hand and the middle column). Furthermore, the changes inserted in accordance with the official amending provisions are shown in a **blackline** comparison (right-hand column). This makes it easy to track the individual changes to the text.

Text Sources

Legal Act		EU Official Journal Reference	
AI Act (original act)	Regulation (EU) 2024/1689	OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024	http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj
AI Omnibus (amending act)	Regulation (EU) 2026/1744	OJ L, 2026/1744, 24.7.2026	http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1744/oj

Notation Guide for the Right-hand Comparison Column (Blackline)

Unchanged text is displayed in plain black type.

Inserted text – as derived from the amending provisions – is displayed in blue and underlined.

~~Deleted text – as derived from the amending provisions – is displayed in red and struck through.~~

Navigating the Comparative Table

Clicking on an entry in the Table of Contents will take you to the relevant article or annex. Clicking on the text *Comparative Table – AI Act 2026 vs. AI Act 2024* in the header will take you back to the Table of Contents.

Created by

Dirk Flamme, TÜV AI.Lab

Published by

TÜV AI.Lab GmbH
Max-Urich-Str. 3
13355 Berlin

www.tuev-lab.ai
www.tuev-risk-navigator.ai

info@tuev-lab.ai

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CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Subject matter

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
1	1	1
Subject matter	Subject matter	Subject matter
1. 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, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union and supporting innovation. 2. This Regulation lays down: (a) harmonised rules for the placing on the market, the putting into service, and the use of AI systems in the Union; (b) prohibitions of certain AI practices; (c) specific requirements for high-risk AI systems and obligations for operators of such systems; (d) harmonised transparency rules for certain AI systems; (e) harmonised rules for the placing on the market of	1. 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, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union and supporting innovation. 2. This Regulation lays down: (a) harmonised rules for the placing on the market, the putting into service, and the use of AI systems in the Union; (b) prohibitions of certain AI practices; (c) specific requirements for high-risk AI systems and obligations for operators of such systems; (d) harmonised transparency rules for certain AI systems; (e) harmonised rules for the placing on the market of	1. 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, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union and supporting innovation. 2. This Regulation lays down: (a) harmonised rules for the placing on the market, the putting into service, and the use of AI systems in the Union; (b) prohibitions of certain AI practices; (c) specific requirements for high-risk AI systems and obligations for operators of such systems; (d) harmonised transparency rules for certain AI systems; (e) harmonised rules for the placing on the market of

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
1	1	1
Subject matter	Subject matter	Subject matter
general-purpose AI models; (f) rules on market monitoring, market surveillance, governance and enforcement; (g) measures to support innovation, with a particular focus on SMEs, including start-ups.	general-purpose AI models; (f) rules on market monitoring, market surveillance, governance and enforcement; (g) measures to support innovation, with a particular focus on small mid-cap enterprises (SMCs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including start-ups.	general-purpose AI models; (f) rules on market monitoring, market surveillance, governance and enforcement; (g) measures to support innovation, with a particular focus on small mid-cap enterprises (SMCs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including start-ups.

Article 2 Scope

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
2	2	2
Scope	Scope	Scope
1. This Regulation applies to: (a) providers placing on the market or putting into service AI systems or placing on the market general-purpose AI models in the Union, irrespective of whether those providers are established or located within the Union or in a third country; (b) deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located within the Union; (c) providers and deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located in a third country, where the output produced by the AI system is used in the Union; (d) importers and distributors of AI systems; (e) product manufacturers placing on the market or putting into service an AI system together with their product and under their own name or trademark; (f) authorised representatives of providers, which are not established in the Union; (g) affected persons that are located in the Union.	1. This Regulation applies to: (a) providers placing on the market or putting into service AI systems or placing on the market general-purpose AI models in the Union, irrespective of whether those providers are established or located within the Union or in a third country; (b) deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located within the Union; (c) providers and deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located in a third country, where the output produced by the AI system is used in the Union; (d) importers and distributors of AI systems; (e) product manufacturers placing on the market or putting into service an AI system together with their product and under their own name or trademark; (f) authorised representatives of providers, which are not established in the Union; (g) affected persons that are located in the Union.	1. This Regulation applies to: (a) providers placing on the market or putting into service AI systems or placing on the market general-purpose AI models in the Union, irrespective of whether those providers are established or located within the Union or in a third country; (b) deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located within the Union; (c) providers and deployers of AI systems that have their place of establishment or are located in a third country, where the output produced by the AI system is used in the Union; (d) importers and distributors of AI systems; (e) product manufacturers placing on the market or putting into service an AI system together with their product and under their own name or trademark; (f) authorised representatives of providers, which are not established in the Union; (g) affected persons that are located in the Union.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
2 Scope	2 Scope	2 Scope
2. For AI systems classified as high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 6(1) related to products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, only Article 6(1), Articles 102 to 109 and Article 112 apply. Article 57 applies only in so far as the requirements for high-risk AI systems under this Regulation have been integrated in that Union harmonisation legislation. 3. This Regulation does not apply to areas outside the scope of Union law, and shall not, in any event, affect the competences of the Member States concerning national security, regardless of the type of entity entrusted by the Member States with carrying out tasks in relation to those competences. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems where and in so far they are placed on the market, put into service, or used with or without modification exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out those activities. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems which are not placed on the market or put into service in the Union, where the output is used in the Union exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out	2. For AI systems classified as high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 6(1) related to products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, only Article 6(1), Article 60a and Articles 102 to 112 shall apply. Articles 57, 58 and 59 shall apply only in so far as the requirements for high-risk AI systems under this Regulation have been integrated in that Union harmonisation legislation. 3. This Regulation does not apply to areas outside the scope of Union law, and shall not, in any event, affect the competences of the Member States concerning national security, regardless of the type of entity entrusted by the Member States with carrying out tasks in relation to those competences. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems where and in so far they are placed on the market, put into service, or used with or without modification exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out those activities. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems which are not placed on the market or put into service in the Union, where the output is used in the Union exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out	2. For AI systems classified as high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 6(1) related to products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, only Article 6(1), Article 60a and Articles 102 to 109 and Article 112 shall apply. Article 57 appliesArticles 57, 58 and 59 shall apply only in so far as the requirements for high-risk AI systems under this Regulation have been integrated in that Union harmonisation legislation. 3. This Regulation does not apply to areas outside the scope of Union law, and shall not, in any event, affect the competences of the Member States concerning national security, regardless of the type of entity entrusted by the Member States with carrying out tasks in relation to those competences. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems where and in so far they are placed on the market, put into service, or used with or without modification exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out those activities. This Regulation does not apply to AI systems which are not placed on the market or put into service in the Union, where the output is used in the Union exclusively for military, defence or national security purposes, regardless of the type of entity carrying out

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
2	2	2
Scope	Scope	Scope
those activities. 4. This Regulation applies neither to public authorities in a third country nor to international organisations falling within the scope of this Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those authorities or organisations use AI systems in the framework of international cooperation or agreements for law enforcement and judicial cooperation with the Union or with one or more Member States, provided that such a third country or international organisation provides adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. 5. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the provisions on the liability of providers of intermediary services as set out in Chapter II of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065. 6. 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. 7. Union law on the protection of personal data, privacy and the confidentiality of communications applies to personal data processed in connection with the rights and obligations laid down in this Regulation. This Regulation shall not affect Regulation (EU) 2016/679	those activities. 4. This Regulation applies neither to public authorities in a third country nor to international organisations falling within the scope of this Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those authorities or organisations use AI systems in the framework of international cooperation or agreements for law enforcement and judicial cooperation with the Union or with one or more Member States, provided that such a third country or international organisation provides adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. 5. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the provisions on the liability of providers of intermediary services as set out in Chapter II of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065. 6. 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. 7. Union law on the protection of personal data, privacy and the confidentiality of communications applies to personal data processed in connection with the rights and obligations laid down in this Regulation. Without prejudice to Articles 4a and 59 of this Regulation, this	those activities. 4. This Regulation applies neither to public authorities in a third country nor to international organisations falling within the scope of this Regulation pursuant to paragraph 1, where those authorities or organisations use AI systems in the framework of international cooperation or agreements for law enforcement and judicial cooperation with the Union or with one or more Member States, provided that such a third country or international organisation provides adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. 5. This Regulation shall not affect the application of the provisions on the liability of providers of intermediary services as set out in Chapter II of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065. 6. 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. 7. Union law on the protection of personal data, privacy and the confidentiality of communications applies to personal data processed in connection with the rights and obligations laid down in this Regulation. ThisWithout prejudice to Articles 4a and 59 of this

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
2	2	2
Scope	Scope	Scope
or (EU) 2018/1725, or Directive 2002/58/EC or (EU) 2016/680, without prejudice to Article 10(5) and Article 59 of this Regulation. 8. This Regulation does not apply to any research, testing or development activity regarding AI systems or AI models prior to their being placed on the market or put into service. Such activities shall be conducted in accordance with applicable Union law. Testing in real world conditions shall not be covered by that exclusion. 9. This Regulation is without prejudice to the rules laid down by other Union legal acts related to consumer protection and product safety. 10. This Regulation does not apply to obligations of deployers who are natural persons using AI systems in the course of a purely personal non-professional activity. 11. This Regulation does not preclude the Union or Member States from maintaining or introducing laws, regulations or administrative provisions which are more favourable to workers in terms of protecting their rights in respect of the use of AI systems by employers, or from encouraging or allowing the application of collective agreements which are more	Regulation shall not affect Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or (EU) 2018/1725, or Directive 2002/58/EC or (EU) 2016/680. 8. This Regulation does not apply to any research, testing or development activity regarding AI systems or AI models prior to their being placed on the market or put into service. Such activities shall be conducted in accordance with applicable Union law. Testing in real world conditions shall not be covered by that exclusion. 9. This Regulation is without prejudice to the rules laid down by other Union legal acts related to consumer protection and product safety. 10. This Regulation does not apply to obligations of deployers who are natural persons using AI systems in the course of a purely personal non-professional activity. 11. This Regulation does not preclude the Union or Member States from maintaining or introducing laws, regulations or administrative provisions which are more favourable to workers in terms of protecting their rights in respect of the use of AI systems by employers, or from encouraging or allowing the application of collective agreements which are more	Regulation, this Regulation shall not affect Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or (EU) 2018/1725, or Directive 2002/58/EC or (EU) 2016/680, without prejudice to Article 10(5) and Article 59 of this Regulation. 8. This Regulation does not apply to any research, testing or development activity regarding AI systems or AI models prior to their being placed on the market or put into service. Such activities shall be conducted in accordance with applicable Union law. Testing in real world conditions shall not be covered by that exclusion. 9. This Regulation is without prejudice to the rules laid down by other Union legal acts related to consumer protection and product safety. 10. This Regulation does not apply to obligations of deployers who are natural persons using AI systems in the course of a purely personal non-professional activity. 11. This Regulation does not preclude the Union or Member States from maintaining or introducing laws, regulations or administrative provisions which are more favourable to workers in terms of protecting their rights in respect of the use of AI systems by employers, or from encouraging or allowing the application of collective agreements which are more

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
2	2	2
Scope	Scope	Scope
favourable to workers. 12. This Regulation does not apply 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 or as an AI system that falls under Article 5 or 50.	favourable to workers. 12. This Regulation does not apply 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 or as an AI system that falls under Article 5 or 50. 13. For high-risk AI systems referred to in Article 6(1), the application of specific requirements or obligations laid down in Articles 9 to 15 and 17 to 25 may be limited, where and to the extent that: (a) Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I lays down requirements or obligations providing an equivalent or higher level of protection of health, safety or fundamental rights as the requirement or obligation concerned; and (b) such limitation does not reduce the overall level of protection provided for by this Regulation. By 2 August 2027, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to supplement this Regulation by specifying the high-risk AI systems concerned, the requirements or obligations that may be limited, the conditions under which such limitation applies, and the scope of the limitation.	favourable to workers. 12. This Regulation does not apply 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 or as an AI system that falls under Article 5 or 50. <u>13. For high-risk AI systems referred to in Article 6(1), the application of specific requirements or obligations laid down in Articles 9 to 15 and 17 to 25 may be limited, where and to the extent that:</u> <u>(a) Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I lays down requirements or obligations providing an equivalent or higher level of protection of health, safety or fundamental rights as the requirement or obligation concerned; and</u> <u>(b) such limitation does not reduce the overall level of protection provided for by this Regulation.</u> <u>By 2 August 2027, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to supplement this Regulation by specifying the high-risk AI systems concerned, the requirements or obligations that may be limited, the conditions under which such limitation applies, and the scope of the limitation.</u>

Article 3 Definitions

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
3	3	3
Definitions	Definitions	Definitions
For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply: (...) (14) ‘safety component’ means a component of a product or of an AI system which fulfils a safety function for that product or AI system, or the failure or malfunctioning of which endangers the health and safety of persons or property; (...)	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply: (...) (14) “safety component” means a component of a product or of an AI system which fulfils a safety function for that product or AI system, or the failure or malfunctioning of which endangers the health and safety of persons or property; for the purposes of this definition, a component fulfils a safety function where its intended purpose is to prevent or mitigate risks to health and safety of persons or property; (14a) “micro, small and medium-sized enterprise” or “SME” means a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise as defined in Article 2 of the Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC; (14b) “small mid-cap enterprise” or “SMC” means a small mid-cap enterprise as defined in point (2) of the Annex to Recommendation (EU) 2025/1099; (...)	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply: (...) (14) “safety component” means a component of a product or of an AI system which fulfils a safety function for that product or AI system, or the failure or malfunctioning of which endangers the health and safety of persons or property; <u>for the purposes of this definition, a component fulfils a safety function where its intended purpose is to prevent or mitigate risks to health and safety of persons or property;</u> <u>(14a) “micro, small and medium-sized enterprise” or “SME” means a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise as defined in Article 2 of the Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC;</u> <u>(14b) “small mid-cap enterprise” or “SMC” means a small mid-cap enterprise as defined in point (2) of the Annex to Recommendation (EU) 2025/1099;</u> (...)

Article 4 AI literacy

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
4	4	4
AI literacy	AI literacy	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.	1. Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to support the development 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. This obligation does not require providers or deployers to guarantee any specific level of AI literacy of any individual. 2. The Commission and the Member States shall support and facilitate the efforts of providers and deployers of AI systems, in particular SMEs, in fulfilling their obligation under paragraph 1 of this Article. For that purpose, the Commission shall publish practical examples of how to comply with that obligation on the single information platform referred to in Article 62(3), point (b). 3. The Board shall adopt recommendations, taking into account European competence frameworks, to support the Commission and Member States in the promotion of AI literacy required under paragraph 1, including by setting out common objectives.	<u>1. Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to ensure, to their best extent, a sufficient level support the development 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. <u>This obligation does not require providers or deployers to guarantee any specific level of AI literacy of any individual.</u></u> <u>2. The Commission and the Member States shall support and facilitate the efforts of providers and deployers of AI systems, in particular SMEs, in fulfilling their obligation under paragraph 1 of this Article. For that purpose, the Commission shall publish practical examples of how to comply with that obligation on the single information platform referred to in Article 62(3), point (b).</u> <u>3. The Board shall adopt recommendations, taking into account European competence frameworks, to support the Commission and Member States in the promotion of AI literacy required under paragraph 1, including by setting out common objectives.</u>

Article 4a Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 4a Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>4a</u> <u>Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction</u>
	1. To the extent strictly necessary to ensure bias detection and correction in relation to high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 10(2), points (f) and (g), of this Regulation, providers of such systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data, subject to appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. In addition to the provisions set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, as applicable, all the following conditions shall be met in order for such processing to occur: (a) the bias detection and correction cannot be effectively fulfilled by processing other data, including synthetic or anonymised data; (b) the special categories of personal data are subject to technical limitations on the re-use of personal data, and state-of-the-art security and privacy-preserving measures, including pseudonymisation; (c) the special categories of personal data are subject to measures to ensure that the personal data processed are secured and protected, subject to suitable safeguards, including strict controls and documentation of the access, to avoid misuse and to	<u>1. To the extent strictly necessary to ensure bias detection and correction in relation to high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 10(2), points (f) and (g), of this Regulation, providers of such systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data, subject to appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. In addition to the provisions set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, as applicable, all the following conditions shall be met in order for such processing to occur:</u> <u>(a) the bias detection and correction cannot be effectively fulfilled by processing other data, including synthetic or anonymised data;</u> <u>(b) the special categories of personal data are subject to technical limitations on the re-use of personal data, and state-of-the-art security and privacy-preserving measures, including pseudonymisation;</u> <u>(c) the special categories of personal data are subject to measures to ensure that the personal data processed are secured and protected, subject to suitable safeguards, including strict controls and documentation of the access, to avoid misuse and to</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 4a Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 4a <u>Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction</u>
	ensure that only authorised persons have access to those personal data with appropriate confidentiality obligations; (d) the special categories of personal data are not transmitted, transferred or otherwise accessed by other parties; (e) the special categories of personal data are deleted once the bias has been corrected or the personal data has reached the end of its retention period, whichever comes first; and (f) the records of processing activities pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680 include the reasons why the processing of special categories of personal data was strictly necessary to detect and correct biases, and why that objective could not be achieved by processing other data. 2. Providers and deployers of other AI systems and models and deployers of high-risk AI systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data to the extent that: (a) such processing is strictly necessary to ensure bias detection and correction in view of possible biases that	<u>ensure that only authorised persons have access to those personal data with appropriate confidentiality obligations;</u> <u>(d) the special categories of personal data are not transmitted, transferred or otherwise accessed by other parties;</u> <u>(e) the special categories of personal data are deleted once the bias has been corrected or the personal data has reached the end of its retention period, whichever comes first; and</u> <u>(f) the records of processing activities pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680 include the reasons why the processing of special categories of personal data was strictly necessary to detect and correct biases, and why that objective could not be achieved by processing other data.</u> <u>2. Providers and deployers of other AI systems and models and deployers of high-risk AI systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data to the extent that:</u> <u>(a) such processing is strictly necessary to ensure bias detection and correction in view of possible biases that</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 4a Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>4a</u> <u>Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction</u>
	are likely to affect the health and safety of persons, have a negative impact on fundamental rights or lead to discrimination prohibited pursuant to Union law, especially where data outputs influence inputs for future operations; and (b) all of the conditions and safeguards set out in paragraph 1 are applied. This paragraph does not create any obligation to conduct such bias detection and correction.	<u>are likely to affect the health and safety of persons, have a negative impact on fundamental rights or lead to discrimination prohibited pursuant to Union law, especially where data outputs influence inputs for future operations; and</u> <u>(b) all of the conditions and safeguards set out in paragraph 1 are applied.</u> <u>This paragraph does not create any obligation to conduct such bias detection and correction.</u>

CHAPTER II PROHIBITED AI PRACTICES

Article 5 Prohibited AI practices

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
5	5	5
Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices
1. The following AI practices shall be prohibited: (a) (...) (b) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that exploits any of the vulnerabilities of a natural 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 or a person belonging to that group in a manner that causes or is reasonably likely to cause that person or another person significant harm;	1. The following AI practices shall be prohibited: (a) (...) (b) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that exploits any of the vulnerabilities of a natural 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 or a person belonging to that group in a manner that causes or is reasonably likely to cause that person or another person significant harm; (ba) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that generates or manipulates realistic images, videos, audio or similar material of an identifiable natural person's intimate parts, or of an identifiable natural person engaged in sexually explicit activities, without that person's freely-given, specific, informed, unambiguous and explicit consent for that generation or manipulation; (bb) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that generates or	1. The following AI practices shall be prohibited: (a) (...) (b) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that exploits any of the vulnerabilities of a natural 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 or a person belonging to that group in a manner that causes or is reasonably likely to cause that person or another person significant harm; <u>(ba) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that generates or manipulates realistic images, videos, audio or similar material of an identifiable natural person's intimate parts, or of an identifiable natural person engaged in sexually explicit activities, without that person's freely-given, specific, informed, unambiguous and explicit consent for that generation or manipulation;</u> <u>(bb) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of an AI system that generates or</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
5	5	5
Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices
(c) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of AI systems for the evaluation or classification of natural persons or groups of persons over a certain period of time based on their social behaviour or known, inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics, with the social score leading to either or both of the following: (i) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons in social contexts that are unrelated to the contexts in which the data was originally generated or collected; (ii) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons that is unjustified or disproportionate to their social behaviour or its gravity; (d) (...) (...)	manipulates material or performance within the meaning of Article 2, points (c) and (e), of Directive 2011/93/EU, except where a “without right” defence applies under national law; (c) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of AI systems for the evaluation or classification of natural persons or groups of persons over a certain period of time based on their social behaviour or known, inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics, with the social score leading to either or both of the following: (i) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons in social contexts that are unrelated to the contexts in which the data was originally generated or collected; (ii) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons that is unjustified or disproportionate to their social behaviour or its gravity; (d) (...) (...) 1a. For the purposes of paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb):	manipulates material or performance within the meaning of Article 2, points (c) and (e), of Directive 2011/93/EU, except where a “without right” defence applies under national law; (c) the placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of AI systems for the evaluation or classification of natural persons or groups of persons over a certain period of time based on their social behaviour or known, inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics, with the social score leading to either or both of the following: (i) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons in social contexts that are unrelated to the contexts in which the data was originally generated or collected; (ii) detrimental or unfavourable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons that is unjustified or disproportionate to their social behaviour or its gravity; (d) (...) (...) 1a. For the purposes of paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb):

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
5	5	5
Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices
	(a) the placing on the market or putting into service of an AI system that generates or manipulates the material or performance referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (ba) or (bb) is only prohibited where: (i) that generation or manipulation is the intended purpose of the AI system; or (ii) the system's design, training, architecture, capabilities or user-facing functionalities make that generation or manipulation a reasonably foreseeable and reproducible outcome, without requiring significant technical modification, and the system does not have reasonable and adequate technical safety measures and other safeguards to reliably prevent that generation or manipulation, taking into account reasonably foreseeable misuse, and to correct observed or reported misuse; (b) the use of an AI system that generates or manipulates the material or performance referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb) is only prohibited where the deployer uses the system for the purpose of generating or manipulating such material or performance. 1b. For the purposes of paragraph 1, first	<u>(a) the placing on the market or putting into service of an AI system that generates or manipulates the material or performance referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (ba) or (bb) is only prohibited where:</u> <u>(i) that generation or manipulation is the intended purpose of the AI system; or</u> <u>(ii) the system's design, training, architecture, capabilities or user-facing functionalities make that generation or manipulation a reasonably foreseeable and reproducible outcome, without requiring significant technical modification, and the system does not have reasonable and adequate technical safety measures and other safeguards to reliably prevent that generation or manipulation, taking into account reasonably foreseeable misuse, and to correct observed or reported misuse;</u> <u>(b) the use of an AI system that generates or manipulates the material or performance referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb) is only prohibited where the deployer uses the system for the purpose of generating or manipulating such material or performance.</u> <u>1b. For the purposes of paragraph 1, first</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
5	5	5
Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices	Prohibited AI practices
	subparagraph, point (ba), an AI system that manipulates material in a way that does not increase the exposure of any depicted intimate parts or alter the nature of any depicted sexually explicit activities shall not constitute manipulation.	<u>subparagraph, point (ba), an AI system that manipulates material in a way that does not increase the exposure of any depicted intimate parts or alter the nature of any depicted sexually explicit activities shall not constitute manipulation.</u>
2. (...)	2. (...)	2. (...)
3. (...)	3. (...)	3. (...)
4. (...)	4. (...)	4. (...)
5. (...)	5. (...)	5. (...)
6. (...)	6. (...)	6. (...)
7. (...)	7. (...)	7. (...)
8. (...)	8. (...)	8. (...)

CHAPTER III HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

SECTION 1 Classification of AI systems as high-risk

Article 6 Classification rules for high-risk AI systems

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
6	6	6
Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	Classification rules for high-risk AI systems
1. Irrespective of whether an AI system is placed on the market or put into service independently of the products referred to in points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be considered to be high-risk where both of the following conditions are fulfilled: (a) the AI system is intended to be used as a safety component of a product, or the AI system is itself a product, covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I; (b) the product whose safety component pursuant to point (a) is the AI system, or the AI system itself as a product, is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment, with a view to the placing on the market or the putting into service of that product pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I.	1. Irrespective of whether an AI system is placed on the market or put into service independently of the products referred to in points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be considered to be high-risk where both of the following conditions are fulfilled: (a) the AI system is intended to be used as a safety component of a product, or the AI system is itself a product, covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I; (b) the product whose safety component pursuant to point (a) is the AI system, or the AI system itself as a product, is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment, with a view to the placing on the market or the putting into service of that product pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I. 1a. For the purposes of this Regulation, including paragraph 1 of this Article, AI systems that are solely used for non-safety related aspects of user assistance, performance optimisation, service	1. Irrespective of whether an AI system is placed on the market or put into service independently of the products referred to in points (a) and (b), that AI system shall be considered to be high-risk where both of the following conditions are fulfilled: (a) the AI system is intended to be used as a safety component of a product, or the AI system is itself a product, covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I; (b) the product whose safety component pursuant to point (a) is the AI system, or the AI system itself as a product, is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment, with a view to the placing on the market or the putting into service of that product pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I. <u>1a. For the purposes of this Regulation, including paragraph 1 of this Article, AI systems that are solely used for non-safety related aspects of user assistance, performance optimisation, service</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
6	6	6
Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	Classification rules for high-risk AI systems	Classification rules for high-risk AI systems
2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred to in Annex III shall be considered to be high-risk. 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...)	efficiency, automation or convenience or quality control shall not qualify as safety components. 1b. Notwithstanding paragraph 1a, AI systems the failure or malfunctioning of which would endanger health and safety shall qualify as safety components. 1c. A product that is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment solely due to risks other than risks to health and safety, in particular risks relating to the distribution of radio spectrum or electromagnetic interference that do not affect health and safety, shall not be considered as fulfilling the condition in paragraph 1, point (b). 2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred to in Annex III shall be considered to be high-risk. 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...)	<u>efficiency, automation or convenience or quality control shall not qualify as safety components.</u> <u>1b. Notwithstanding paragraph 1a, AI systems the failure or malfunctioning of which would endanger health and safety shall qualify as safety components.</u> <u>1c. A product that is required to undergo a third-party conformity assessment solely due to risks other than risks to health and safety, in particular risks relating to the distribution of radio spectrum or electromagnetic interference that do not affect health and safety, shall not be considered as fulfilling the condition in paragraph 1, point (b).</u> 2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems referred to in Annex III shall be considered to be high-risk. 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...)

SECTION 2 Requirements for high-risk AI systems

Article 10 Data and data governance

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
10	10	10
Data and data governance	Data and data governance	Data and data governance
1. High-risk AI systems which make use of techniques involving the training of AI models with data shall be developed on the basis of training, validation and testing data sets that meet the quality criteria referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5 whenever such data sets are used. 2. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be subject to data governance and management practices appropriate for the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system. Those practices shall concern in particular: (a) the relevant design choices; (b) data collection processes and the origin of data, and in the case of personal data, the original purpose of the data collection; (c) relevant data-preparation processing operations, such as annotation, labelling, cleaning, updating, enrichment and aggregation; (d) the formulation of assumptions, in particular with respect to the information that the data are supposed	1. High-risk AI systems which make use of techniques involving the training of AI models with data shall be developed on the basis of training, validation and testing data sets that meet the quality criteria referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article and in Article 4a(1) whenever such data sets are used. 2. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be subject to data governance and management practices appropriate for the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system. Those practices shall concern in particular: (a) the relevant design choices; (b) data collection processes and the origin of data, and in the case of personal data, the original purpose of the data collection; (c) relevant data-preparation processing operations, such as annotation, labelling, cleaning, updating, enrichment and aggregation; (d) the formulation of assumptions, in particular with respect to the information that the data are supposed	1. High-risk AI systems which make use of techniques involving the training of AI models with data shall be developed on the basis of training, validation and testing data sets that meet the quality criteria referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5, 3 and 4 of this Article and in Article 4a(1) whenever such data sets are used. 2. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be subject to data governance and management practices appropriate for the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system. Those practices shall concern in particular: (a) the relevant design choices; (b) data collection processes and the origin of data, and in the case of personal data, the original purpose of the data collection; (c) relevant data-preparation processing operations, such as annotation, labelling, cleaning, updating, enrichment and aggregation; (d) the formulation of assumptions, in particular with respect to the information that the data are supposed

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
10	10	10
Data and data governance	Data and data governance	Data and data governance
to measure and represent; (e) an assessment of the availability, quantity and suitability of the data sets that are needed; (f) examination in view of possible biases that are likely to affect the health and safety of persons, have a negative impact on fundamental rights or lead to discrimination prohibited under Union law, especially where data outputs influence inputs for future operations; (g) appropriate measures to detect, prevent and mitigate possible biases identified according to point (f); (h) the identification of relevant data gaps or shortcomings that prevent compliance with this Regulation, and how those gaps and shortcomings can be addressed. 3. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be relevant, sufficiently representative, and to the best extent possible, free of errors and complete in view of the intended purpose. They shall have the appropriate statistical properties, including, where applicable, as regards the persons or groups of persons in relation to whom the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. Those characteristics of the data sets may be met at	to measure and represent; (e) an assessment of the availability, quantity and suitability of the data sets that are needed; (f) examination in view of possible biases that are likely to affect the health and safety of persons, have a negative impact on fundamental rights or lead to discrimination prohibited under Union law, especially where data outputs influence inputs for future operations; (g) appropriate measures to detect, prevent and mitigate possible biases identified according to point (f); (h) the identification of relevant data gaps or shortcomings that prevent compliance with this Regulation, and how those gaps and shortcomings can be addressed. 3. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be relevant, sufficiently representative, and to the best extent possible, free of errors and complete in view of the intended purpose. They shall have the appropriate statistical properties, including, where applicable, as regards the persons or groups of persons in relation to whom the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. Those characteristics of the data sets may be met at	to measure and represent; (e) an assessment of the availability, quantity and suitability of the data sets that are needed; (f) examination in view of possible biases that are likely to affect the health and safety of persons, have a negative impact on fundamental rights or lead to discrimination prohibited under Union law, especially where data outputs influence inputs for future operations; (g) appropriate measures to detect, prevent and mitigate possible biases identified according to point (f); (h) the identification of relevant data gaps or shortcomings that prevent compliance with this Regulation, and how those gaps and shortcomings can be addressed. 3. Training, validation and testing data sets shall be relevant, sufficiently representative, and to the best extent possible, free of errors and complete in view of the intended purpose. They shall have the appropriate statistical properties, including, where applicable, as regards the persons or groups of persons in relation to whom the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. Those characteristics of the data sets may be met at

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
10	10	10
Data and data governance	Data and data governance	Data and data governance
the level of individual data sets or at the level of a combination thereof. 4. Data sets shall take into account, to the extent required by the intended purpose, the characteristics or elements that are particular to the specific geographical, contextual, behavioural or functional setting within which the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. 5. To the extent that it is strictly necessary for the purpose of ensuring bias detection and correction in relation to the high-risk AI systems in accordance with paragraph (2), points (f) and (g) of this Article, the providers of such systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data, subject to appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. In addition to the provisions set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, all the following conditions must be met in order for such processing to occur: (a) the bias detection and correction cannot be effectively fulfilled by processing other data, including synthetic or anonymised data; (b) the special categories of personal data are subject to technical limitations on the re-use of the personal	the level of individual data sets or at the level of a combination thereof. 4. Data sets shall take into account, to the extent required by the intended purpose, the characteristics or elements that are particular to the specific geographical, contextual, behavioural or functional setting within which the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. 5. <i>(deleted)</i>	the level of individual data sets or at the level of a combination thereof. 4. Data sets shall take into account, to the extent required by the intended purpose, the characteristics or elements that are particular to the specific geographical, contextual, behavioural or functional setting within which the high-risk AI system is intended to be used. 5. To the extent that it is strictly necessary for the purpose of ensuring bias detection and correction in relation to the high-risk AI systems in accordance with paragraph (2), points (f) and (g) of this Article, the providers of such systems may exceptionally process special categories of personal data, subject to appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. In addition to the provisions set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, all the following conditions must be met in order for such processing to occur: (a) the bias detection and correction cannot be effectively fulfilled by processing other data, including synthetic or anonymised data; (b) the special categories of personal data are subject to technical limitations on the re-use of the personal

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
10	10	10
Data and data governance	Data and data governance	Data and data governance
data, and state-of-the-art security and privacy-preserving measures, including pseudonymisation; (c) the special categories of personal data are subject to measures to ensure that the personal data processed are secured, protected, subject to suitable safeguards, including strict controls and documentation of the access, to avoid misuse and ensure that only authorised persons have access to those personal data with appropriate confidentiality obligations; (d) the special categories of personal data are not to be transmitted, transferred or otherwise accessed by other parties; (e) the special categories of personal data are deleted once the bias has been corrected or the personal data has reached the end of its retention period, whichever comes first; (f) the records of processing activities pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680 include the reasons why the processing of special categories of personal data was strictly necessary to detect and correct biases, and why that objective could not be achieved by processing other data.		data, and state-of-the-art security and privacy-preserving measures, including pseudonymisation; (c) the special categories of personal data are subject to measures to ensure that the personal data processed are secured, protected, subject to suitable safeguards, including strict controls and documentation of the access, to avoid misuse and ensure that only authorised persons have access to those personal data with appropriate confidentiality obligations; (d) the special categories of personal data are not to be transmitted, transferred or otherwise accessed by other parties; (e) the special categories of personal data are deleted once the bias has been corrected or the personal data has reached the end of its retention period, whichever comes first; (f) the records of processing activities pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680 include the reasons why the processing of special categories of personal data was strictly necessary to detect and correct biases, and why that objective could not be achieved by processing other data.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
10	10	10
Data and data governance	Data and data governance	Data and data governance
6. For the development of high-risk AI systems not using techniques involving the training of AI models, paragraphs 2 to 5 apply only to the testing data sets.	6. For the development of high-risk AI systems not using techniques involving the training of AI models, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article and Article 4a(1) shall apply only to the testing data sets.	6. For the development of high-risk AI systems not using techniques involving the training of AI models, paragraphs 2 to 5 , 3 and 4 of this Article and Article 4a(1) shall apply only to the testing data sets.

Article 11 Technical documentation

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
11	11	11
Technical documentation	Technical documentation	Technical documentation
1. The technical documentation of a high-risk AI system shall be drawn up before that system is placed on the market or put into service and shall be kept up-to date. The technical documentation shall be drawn up in such a way as to demonstrate that the high-risk AI system complies with the requirements set out in this Section and to provide national competent authorities and notified bodies with the necessary information in a clear and comprehensive form to assess the compliance of the AI system with those requirements. It shall contain, at a minimum, the elements set out in Annex IV. SMEs, including start-ups, may provide the elements of the technical documentation specified in Annex IV in a simplified manner. To that end, the Commission shall establish a simplified technical documentation form targeted at the needs of small and microenterprises. Where an SME, including a start-up, opts to provide the information required in Annex IV in a simplified manner, it shall use the form referred to in this paragraph. Notified bodies shall accept the form for the purposes of the conformity assessment. 2. Where a high-risk AI system related to a product	1. The technical documentation of a high-risk AI system shall be drawn up before that system is placed on the market or put into service and shall be kept up-to date. That technical documentation shall be drawn up in such a way as to demonstrate that the high-risk AI system complies with the requirements set out in this Section and to provide national competent authorities and notified bodies with the necessary information in a clear and comprehensive form to assess the compliance of the AI system with those requirements. It shall contain, at a minimum, the elements set out in Annex IV. SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, may provide the elements of the technical documentation specified in Annex IV in a simplified manner. To that end, the Commission shall establish a simplified technical documentation form targeted at the needs of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs. Where an SME, including a start-up, or an SMC, opts to provide the information required in Annex IV in a simplified manner, it shall use the form referred to in this paragraph. Notified bodies shall accept the form for the purposes of the conformity assessment. 2. Where a high-risk AI system related to a product	1. The technical documentation of a high-risk AI system shall be drawn up before that system is placed on the market or put into service and shall be kept up-to date. The<u>That</u> technical documentation shall be drawn up in such a way as to demonstrate that the high-risk AI system complies with the requirements set out in this Section and to provide national competent authorities and notified bodies with the necessary information in a clear and comprehensive form to assess the compliance of the AI system with those requirements. It shall contain, at a minimum, the elements set out in Annex IV. SMEs, including start-ups, <u>and SMCs</u>, may provide the elements of the technical documentation specified in Annex IV in a simplified manner. To that end, the Commission shall establish a simplified technical documentation form targeted at the needs of small and microenterprises<u>SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs</u>. Where an SME, including a start-up, <u>or an SMC</u>, opts to provide the information required in Annex IV in a simplified manner, it shall use the form referred to in this paragraph. Notified bodies shall accept the form for the purposes of the conformity assessment. 2. Where a high-risk AI system related to a product

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
11	11	11
Technical documentation	Technical documentation	Technical documentation
covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is placed on the market or put into service, a single set of technical documentation shall be drawn up containing all the information set out in paragraph 1, as well as the information required under those legal acts. 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annex IV, where necessary, to ensure that, in light of technical progress, the technical documentation provides all the information necessary to assess the compliance of the system with the requirements set out in this Section.	covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is placed on the market or put into service, a single set of technical documentation shall be drawn up containing all the information set out in paragraph 1, as well as the information required under those legal acts. 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annex IV, where necessary, to ensure that, in light of technical progress, the technical documentation provides all the information necessary to assess the compliance of the system with the requirements set out in this Section.	covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is placed on the market or put into service, a single set of technical documentation shall be drawn up containing all the information set out in paragraph 1, as well as the information required under those legal acts. 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annex IV, where necessary, to ensure that, in light of technical progress, the technical documentation provides all the information necessary to assess the compliance of the system with the requirements set out in this Section.

SECTION 3 Obligations of providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems and other parties

Article 17 Quality management system

AI Act 2024	AI Act (2024, new)	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
17	17	17
Quality management system	Quality management system	Quality management system
1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall put a quality management system in place that ensures compliance with this Regulation. That system shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions, and shall include at least the following aspects: (a) a strategy for regulatory compliance, including compliance with conformity assessment procedures and procedures for the management of modifications to the high-risk AI system; (b) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the design, design control and design verification of the high-risk AI system; (c) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the development, quality control and quality assurance of the high-risk AI system; (d) examination, test and validation procedures to be carried out before, during and after the development of the high-risk AI system, and the frequency with which they have to be carried out;	1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall put a quality management system in place that ensures compliance with this Regulation. That system shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions, and shall include at least the following aspects: (a) a strategy for regulatory compliance, including compliance with conformity assessment procedures and procedures for the management of modifications to the high-risk AI system; (b) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the design, design control and design verification of the high-risk AI system; (c) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the development, quality control and quality assurance of the high-risk AI system; (d) examination, test and validation procedures to be carried out before, during and after the development of the high-risk AI system, and the frequency with which they have to be carried out;	1. Providers of high-risk AI systems shall put a quality management system in place that ensures compliance with this Regulation. That system shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions, and shall include at least the following aspects: (a) a strategy for regulatory compliance, including compliance with conformity assessment procedures and procedures for the management of modifications to the high-risk AI system; (b) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the design, design control and design verification of the high-risk AI system; (c) techniques, procedures and systematic actions to be used for the development, quality control and quality assurance of the high-risk AI system; (d) examination, test and validation procedures to be carried out before, during and after the development of the high-risk AI system, and the frequency with which they have to be carried out;

AI Act 2024	AI Act (2024, new)	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
17	17	17
Quality management system	Quality management system	Quality management system
(e) technical specifications, including standards, to be applied and, where the relevant harmonised standards are not applied in full or do not cover all of the relevant requirements set out in Section 2, the means to be used to ensure that the high-risk AI system complies with those requirements; (f) systems and procedures for data management, including data acquisition, data collection, data analysis, data labelling, data storage, data filtration, data mining, data aggregation, data retention and any other operation regarding the data that is performed before and for the purpose of the placing on the market or the putting into service of high-risk AI systems; (g) the risk management system referred to in Article 9; (h) the setting-up, implementation and maintenance of a post-market monitoring system, in accordance with Article 72; (i) procedures related to the reporting of a serious incident in accordance with Article 73; (j) the handling of communication with national competent authorities, other relevant authorities, including those providing or supporting the access to	(e) technical specifications, including standards, to be applied and, where the relevant harmonised standards are not applied in full or do not cover all of the relevant requirements set out in Section 2, the means to be used to ensure that the high-risk AI system complies with those requirements; (f) systems and procedures for data management, including data acquisition, data collection, data analysis, data labelling, data storage, data filtration, data mining, data aggregation, data retention and any other operation regarding the data that is performed before and for the purpose of the placing on the market or the putting into service of high-risk AI systems; (g) the risk management system referred to in Article 9; (h) the setting-up, implementation and maintenance of a post-market monitoring system, in accordance with Article 72; (i) procedures related to the reporting of a serious incident in accordance with Article 73; (j) the handling of communication with national competent authorities, other relevant authorities, including those providing or supporting the access to	(e) technical specifications, including standards, to be applied and, where the relevant harmonised standards are not applied in full or do not cover all of the relevant requirements set out in Section 2, the means to be used to ensure that the high-risk AI system complies with those requirements; (f) systems and procedures for data management, including data acquisition, data collection, data analysis, data labelling, data storage, data filtration, data mining, data aggregation, data retention and any other operation regarding the data that is performed before and for the purpose of the placing on the market or the putting into service of high-risk AI systems; (g) the risk management system referred to in Article 9; (h) the setting-up, implementation and maintenance of a post-market monitoring system, in accordance with Article 72; (i) procedures related to the reporting of a serious incident in accordance with Article 73; (j) the handling of communication with national competent authorities, other relevant authorities, including those providing or supporting the access to

AI Act 2024	AI Act (2024, new)	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
17	17	17
Quality management system	Quality management system	Quality management system
data, notified bodies, other operators, customers or other interested parties; (k) systems and procedures for record-keeping of all relevant documentation and information; (l) resource management, including security-of-supply related measures; (m) an accountability framework setting out the responsibilities of the management and other staff with regard to all the aspects listed in this paragraph. 2. The implementation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the size of the provider's organisation. Providers shall, in any event, respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required to ensure the compliance of their high-risk AI systems with this Regulation. 3. Providers of high-risk AI systems that are subject to obligations regarding quality management systems or an equivalent function under relevant sectoral Union law may include the aspects listed in paragraph 1 as part of the quality management systems pursuant to that law. 4. For providers that are financial institutions subject	data, notified bodies, other operators, customers or other interested parties; (k) systems and procedures for record-keeping of all relevant documentation and information; (l) resource management, including security-of-supply related measures; (m) an accountability framework setting out the responsibilities of the management and other staff with regard to all the aspects listed in this paragraph. 2. The implementation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the size of the provider's organisation, in particular, if the provider is an SME, including a start-up, or an SMC. Providers shall, in any event, respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required to ensure the compliance of their high-risk AI systems with this Regulation. 3. Providers of high-risk AI systems that are subject to obligations regarding quality management systems or an equivalent function under relevant sectoral Union law may include the aspects listed in paragraph 1 as part of the quality management systems pursuant to that law. 4. For providers that are financial institutions subject	data, notified bodies, other operators, customers or other interested parties; (k) systems and procedures for record-keeping of all relevant documentation and information; (l) resource management, including security-of-supply related measures; (m) an accountability framework setting out the responsibilities of the management and other staff with regard to all the aspects listed in this paragraph. 2. The implementation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the size of the provider's organisation, <u>in particular, if the provider is an SME, including a start-up, or an SMC</u>. Providers shall, in any event, respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required to ensure the compliance of their high-risk AI systems with this Regulation. 3. Providers of high-risk AI systems that are subject to obligations regarding quality management systems or an equivalent function under relevant sectoral Union law may include the aspects listed in paragraph 1 as part of the quality management systems pursuant to that law. 4. For providers that are financial institutions subject

AI Act 2024	AI Act (2024, new)	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
17	17	17
Quality management system	Quality management system	Quality management system
to requirements regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes under Union financial services law, the obligation to put in place a quality management system, with the exception of paragraph 1, points (g), (h) and (i) of this Article, shall be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the rules on internal governance arrangements or processes pursuant to the relevant Union financial services law. To that end, any harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 shall be taken into account.	to requirements regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes under Union financial services law, the obligation to put in place a quality management system, with the exception of paragraph 1, points (g), (h) and (i) of this Article, shall be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the rules on internal governance arrangements or processes pursuant to the relevant Union financial services law. To that end, any harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 shall be taken into account.	to requirements regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes under Union financial services law, the obligation to put in place a quality management system, with the exception of paragraph 1, points (g), (h) and (i) of this Article, shall be deemed to be fulfilled by complying with the rules on internal governance arrangements or processes pursuant to the relevant Union financial services law. To that end, any harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 shall be taken into account.

Article 25 Responsibilities along the AI value chain

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
25	25	25
Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain
1. Any distributor, importer, deployer or other third-party shall be considered to be a provider of a high-risk AI system for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject to the obligations of the provider under Article 16, in any of the following circumstances: (a) they put their name or trademark on a high-risk AI system already placed on the market or put into service, without prejudice to contractual arrangements stipulating that the obligations are otherwise allocated; (b) they make a substantial modification to a high-risk AI system that has already been placed on the market or has already been put into service in such a way that it remains a high-risk AI system pursuant to Article 6; (c) they modify the intended purpose of an AI system, including a general-purpose AI system, which has not been classified as high-risk and has already been placed on the market or put into service in such a way that the AI system concerned becomes a high-risk AI system in accordance with Article 6. 2. Where the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 occur, the provider that initially placed the AI system on the market or put it into service shall no longer be	1. Any distributor, importer, deployer or other third-party shall be considered to be a provider of a high-risk AI system for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject to the obligations of the provider under Article 16, in any of the following circumstances: (a) they put their name or trademark on a high-risk AI system already placed on the market or put into service, without prejudice to contractual arrangements stipulating that the obligations are otherwise allocated; (b) they make a substantial modification to a high-risk AI system that has already been placed on the market or has already been put into service in such a way that it remains a high-risk AI system pursuant to Article 6; (c) they modify the intended purpose of an AI system, including a general-purpose AI system, which has not been classified as high-risk and has already been placed on the market or put into service in such a way that the AI system concerned becomes a high-risk AI system in accordance with Article 6. 2. Where the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 occur, the provider that initially placed the AI system on the market or put it into service shall no longer be	1. Any distributor, importer, deployer or other third-party shall be considered to be a provider of a high-risk AI system for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject to the obligations of the provider under Article 16, in any of the following circumstances: (a) they put their name or trademark on a high-risk AI system already placed on the market or put into service, without prejudice to contractual arrangements stipulating that the obligations are otherwise allocated; (b) they make a substantial modification to a high-risk AI system that has already been placed on the market or has already been put into service in such a way that it remains a high-risk AI system pursuant to Article 6; (c) they modify the intended purpose of an AI system, including a general-purpose AI system, which has not been classified as high-risk and has already been placed on the market or put into service in such a way that the AI system concerned becomes a high-risk AI system in accordance with Article 6. 2. Where the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 occur, the provider that initially placed the AI system on the market or put it into service shall no longer be

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
25	25	25
Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain
considered to be a provider of that specific AI system for the purposes of this Regulation. [CONVENIENCE LINE BREAK] [LINE CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS] That initial provider shall closely cooperate with new providers and shall make available the necessary information and provide the reasonably expected technical access and other assistance that are required for the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation, in particular regarding the compliance with the conformity assessment of high-risk AI systems. [CONVENIENCE LINE BREAK] [LINE CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS] This paragraph shall not apply in cases where the initial	considered to be a provider of that specific AI system for the purposes of this Regulation. That initial provider shall closely cooperate with new providers and shall make available the necessary information and provide the reasonably expected technical access and other assistance that are required for the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation, in particular with regard to compliance with the conformity assessment of high-risk AI systems. In particular, the obligation laid down in the second subparagraph shall include, where relevant for the purposes specified therein, the following: (a) making available of technical documentation sufficient to assess compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 16; (b) informing the new providers about known limitations and failure modes; and (c) providing the new providers with targeted technical access, including for testing and validation. This paragraph shall not apply in cases where the initial	considered to be a provider of that specific AI system for the purposes of this Regulation. That initial provider shall closely cooperate with new providers and shall make available the necessary information and provide the reasonably expected technical access and other assistance that are required for the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation, in particular regarding thewith regard to compliance with the conformity assessment of high-risk AI systems. <u>In particular, the obligation laid down in the second subparagraph shall include, where relevant for the purposes specified therein, the following:</u> <u>(a) making available of technical documentation sufficient to assess compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 16;</u> <u>(b) informing the new providers about known limitations and failure modes; and</u> <u>(c) providing the new providers with targeted technical access, including for testing and validation.</u> This paragraph shall not apply in cases where the initial

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
25	25	25
Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain
provider has clearly specified that its AI system is not to be changed into a high-risk AI system and therefore does not fall under the obligation to hand over the documentation. 3. In the case of high-risk AI systems that are safety components of products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the product manufacturer shall be considered to be the provider of the high-risk AI system, and shall be subject to the obligations under Article 16 under either of the following circumstances: (a) the high-risk AI system is placed on the market together with the product under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer; (b) the high-risk AI system is put into service under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer after the product has been placed on the market. 4. The provider of a high-risk AI system and the third party that supplies an AI system, tools, services, components, or processes that are used or integrated in a high-risk AI system shall, by written agreement, specify the necessary information, capabilities, technical access and other assistance based on the generally acknowledged state of the art, in order to enable the provider of the high-risk AI system to fully	provider has clearly specified that its AI system is not to be changed into a high-risk AI system and therefore does not fall under the obligation to cooperate with the new providers and hand over the documentation. 3. In the case of high-risk AI systems that are safety components of products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the product manufacturer shall be considered to be the provider of the high-risk AI system, and shall be subject to the obligations under Article 16 under either of the following circumstances: (a) the high-risk AI system is placed on the market together with the product under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer; (b) the high-risk AI system is put into service under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer after the product has been placed on the market. 4. The provider of a high-risk AI system and the third party that supplies an AI system, AI model, tools, services, components, or processes that are used or integrated in a high-risk AI system shall, by written agreement, specify the necessary information, capabilities, technical access and other assistance based on the generally acknowledged state of the art, in order to enable the provider of the high-risk AI	provider has clearly specified that its AI system is not to be changed into a high-risk AI system and therefore does not fall under the obligation to cooperate with the new providers and hand over the documentation. 3. In the case of high-risk AI systems that are safety components of products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the product manufacturer shall be considered to be the provider of the high-risk AI system, and shall be subject to the obligations under Article 16 under either of the following circumstances: (a) the high-risk AI system is placed on the market together with the product under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer; (b) the high-risk AI system is put into service under the name or trademark of the product manufacturer after the product has been placed on the market. 4. The provider of a high-risk AI system and the third party that supplies an AI system, AI model, tools, services, components, or processes that are used or integrated in a high-risk AI system shall, by written agreement, specify the necessary information, capabilities, technical access and other assistance based on the generally acknowledged state of the art, in order to enable the provider of the high-risk AI

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
25	25	25
Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain	Responsibilities along the AI value chain
comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This paragraph shall not apply to third parties making accessible to the public tools, services, processes, or components, other than general-purpose AI models, under a free and open-source licence. The AI Office may develop and recommend voluntary model terms for contracts between providers of high-risk AI systems and third parties that supply tools, services, components or processes that are used for or integrated into high-risk AI systems. When developing those voluntary model terms, the AI Office shall take into account possible contractual requirements applicable in specific sectors or business cases. The voluntary model terms shall be published and be available free of charge in an easily usable electronic format. 5. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are without prejudice to the need to observe and protect intellectual property rights, confidential business information and trade secrets in accordance with Union and national law.	system to fully comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This paragraph shall not apply to third parties making accessible to the public tools, services, processes, or components, other than general-purpose AI models, under a free and open-source licence. The AI Office may develop and recommend voluntary model terms for contracts between providers of high-risk AI systems and third parties that supply tools, services, components or processes that are used for or integrated into high-risk AI systems. When developing those voluntary model terms, the AI Office shall take into account possible contractual requirements applicable in specific sectors or business cases. The voluntary model terms shall be published and be available free of charge in an easily usable electronic format. 5. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are without prejudice to the need to observe and protect intellectual property rights, confidential business information and trade secrets in accordance with Union and national law.	system to fully comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This paragraph shall not apply to third parties making accessible to the public tools, services, processes, or components, other than general-purpose AI models, under a free and open-source licence. The AI Office may develop and recommend voluntary model terms for contracts between providers of high-risk AI systems and third parties that supply tools, services, components or processes that are used for or integrated into high-risk AI systems. When developing those voluntary model terms, the AI Office shall take into account possible contractual requirements applicable in specific sectors or business cases. The voluntary model terms shall be published and be available free of charge in an easily usable electronic format. 5. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are without prejudice to the need to observe and protect intellectual property rights, confidential business information and trade secrets in accordance with Union and national law.

Article 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems

AI Act 2024 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	AI Act 2026 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems
1. Prior to deploying a high-risk AI system referred to in Article 6(2), with the exception of high-risk AI systems intended to be used in the area listed in point 2 of Annex III, deployers that are bodies governed by public law, or are private entities providing public services, and deployers of high-risk AI systems referred to in points 5 (b) and (c) of Annex III, shall perform an assessment of the impact on fundamental rights that the use of such system may produce. For that purpose, deployers shall perform an assessment consisting of: (a) a description of the deployer's processes in which the high-risk AI system will be used in line with its intended purpose; (b) a description of the period of time within which, and the frequency with which, each high-risk AI system is intended to be used; (c) the categories of natural persons and groups likely to be affected by its use in the specific context; (d) the specific risks of harm likely to have an impact on the categories of natural persons or groups of persons identified pursuant to point (c) of this paragraph, taking into account the information given by the	1. Prior to deploying a high-risk AI system referred to in Article 6(2), with the exception of high-risk AI systems intended to be used in the area listed in point 2 of Annex III, deployers that are bodies governed by public law, or are private entities providing public services, and deployers of high-risk AI systems referred to in points 5 (b) and (c) of Annex III, shall perform an assessment of the impact on fundamental rights that the use of such system may produce. For that purpose, deployers shall perform an assessment consisting of: (a) a description of the deployer's processes in which the high-risk AI system will be used in line with its intended purpose; (b) a description of the period of time within which, and the frequency with which, each high-risk AI system is intended to be used; (c) the categories of natural persons and groups likely to be affected by its use in the specific context; (d) the specific risks of harm likely to have an impact on the categories of natural persons or groups of persons identified pursuant to point (c) of this paragraph, taking into account the information given by the	1. Prior to deploying a high-risk AI system referred to in Article 6(2), with the exception of high-risk AI systems intended to be used in the area listed in point 2 of Annex III, deployers that are bodies governed by public law, or are private entities providing public services, and deployers of high-risk AI systems referred to in points 5 (b) and (c) of Annex III, shall perform an assessment of the impact on fundamental rights that the use of such system may produce. For that purpose, deployers shall perform an assessment consisting of: (a) a description of the deployer's processes in which the high-risk AI system will be used in line with its intended purpose; (b) a description of the period of time within which, and the frequency with which, each high-risk AI system is intended to be used; (c) the categories of natural persons and groups likely to be affected by its use in the specific context; (d) the specific risks of harm likely to have an impact on the categories of natural persons or groups of persons identified pursuant to point (c) of this paragraph, taking into account the information given by the

AI Act 2024 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	AI Act 2026 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 27 Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems
provider pursuant to Article 13; (e) a description of the implementation of human oversight measures, according to the instructions for use; (f) the measures to be taken in the case of the materialisation of those risks, including the arrangements for internal governance and complaint mechanisms. 2. The obligation laid down in paragraph 1 applies to the first use of the high-risk AI system. The deployer may, in similar cases, rely on previously conducted fundamental rights impact assessments or existing impact assessments carried out by provider. If, during the use of the high-risk AI system, the deployer considers that any of the elements listed in paragraph 1 has changed or is no longer up to date, the deployer shall take the necessary steps to update the information. 3. Once the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been performed, the deployer shall notify the market surveillance authority of its results, submitting the filled-out template referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article as part of the notification. In the case referred to in Article 46(1), deployers may be	provider pursuant to Article 13; (e) a description of the implementation of human oversight measures, according to the instructions for use; (f) the measures to be taken in the case of the materialisation of those risks, including the arrangements for internal governance and complaint mechanisms. 2. The obligation laid down in paragraph 1 applies to the first use of the high-risk AI system. The deployer may, in similar cases, rely on previously conducted fundamental rights impact assessments or existing impact assessments carried out by provider. If, during the use of the high-risk AI system, the deployer considers that any of the elements listed in paragraph 1 has changed or is no longer up to date, the deployer shall take the necessary steps to update the information. 3. Once the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been performed, the deployer shall notify the market surveillance authority of its results, submitting the filled-out template referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article as part of the notification. In the case referred to in Article 46(1), deployers may be	provider pursuant to Article 13; (e) a description of the implementation of human oversight measures, according to the instructions for use; (f) the measures to be taken in the case of the materialisation of those risks, including the arrangements for internal governance and complaint mechanisms. 2. The obligation laid down in paragraph 1 applies to the first use of the high-risk AI system. The deployer may, in similar cases, rely on previously conducted fundamental rights impact assessments or existing impact assessments carried out by provider. If, during the use of the high-risk AI system, the deployer considers that any of the elements listed in paragraph 1 has changed or is no longer up to date, the deployer shall take the necessary steps to update the information. 3. Once the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been performed, the deployer shall notify the market surveillance authority of its results, submitting the filled-out template referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article as part of the notification. In the case referred to in Article 46(1), deployers may be

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
27	27	27
Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems	Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems
exempt from that obligation to notify. 4. If any of the obligations laid down in this Article is already met through the data protection impact assessment conducted pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or Article 27 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, the fundamental rights impact assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall complement that data protection impact assessment. 5. The AI Office shall develop a template for a questionnaire, including through an automated tool, to facilitate deployers in complying with their obligations under this Article in a simplified manner.	exempt from that obligation to notify. 4. If any of the obligations laid down in this Article is already met through the data protection impact assessment conducted pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or Article 27 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, the deployer may, when conducting the fundamental rights impact assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, include cross-references to the relevant sections of that data protection impact assessment or include relevant parts thereof in the fundamental rights impact assessment. 5. The AI Office shall develop a template for a questionnaire, including through an automated tool, to facilitate deployers in complying with their obligations under this Article in a simplified manner. This template shall, where relevant, give deployers the possibility to include cross-references to the relevant sections of the data protection impact assessment or include relevant parts thereof in the fundamental rights impact assessment pursuant to paragraph 4.	exempt from that obligation to notify. 4. If any of the obligations laid down in this Article is already met through the data protection impact assessment conducted pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 or Article 27 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, <u>the deployer may, when conducting</u> the fundamental rights impact assessment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall complement, <u>include cross-references to the relevant sections of</u> that data protection impact assessment <u>or include relevant parts thereof in the fundamental rights impact assessment</u>. 5. The AI Office shall develop a template for a questionnaire, including through an automated tool, to facilitate deployers in complying with their obligations under this Article in a simplified manner. <u>This template shall, where relevant, give deployers the possibility to include cross-references to the relevant sections of the data protection impact assessment or include relevant parts thereof in the fundamental rights impact assessment pursuant to paragraph 4.</u>

SECTION 4 Notifying authorities and notified bodies

Article 28 Notifying authorities

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
28	28	28
Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities
1. Each Member State shall designate or establish at least one notifying authority responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment, designation and notification of conformity assessment bodies and for their monitoring. Those procedures shall be developed in cooperation between the notifying authorities of all Member States. 2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 is to be carried out by a national accreditation body within the meaning of, and in accordance with, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. 3. Notifying authorities shall be established, organised and operated in such a way that no conflict of interest arises with conformity assessment bodies, and that the objectivity and impartiality of their activities are safeguarded. 4. Notifying authorities shall be organised in such a way that decisions relating to the notification of conformity assessment bodies are taken by competent persons different from those who carried	1. Each Member State shall designate or establish at least one notifying authority responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment, designation and notification of conformity assessment bodies and for their monitoring. Those procedures shall be developed in cooperation between the notifying authorities of all Member States. 2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 is to be carried out by a national accreditation body within the meaning of, and in accordance with, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. 3. Notifying authorities shall be established, organised and operated in such a way that no conflict of interest arises with conformity assessment bodies, and that the objectivity and impartiality of their activities are safeguarded. 4. Notifying authorities shall be organised in such a way that decisions relating to the notification of conformity assessment bodies are taken by competent persons different from those who carried	1. Each Member State shall designate or establish at least one notifying authority responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment, designation and notification of conformity assessment bodies and for their monitoring. Those procedures shall be developed in cooperation between the notifying authorities of all Member States. 2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 is to be carried out by a national accreditation body within the meaning of, and in accordance with, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. 3. Notifying authorities shall be established, organised and operated in such a way that no conflict of interest arises with conformity assessment bodies, and that the objectivity and impartiality of their activities are safeguarded. 4. Notifying authorities shall be organised in such a way that decisions relating to the notification of conformity assessment bodies are taken by competent persons different from those who carried

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
28	28	28
Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities
out the assessment of those bodies. 5. Notifying authorities shall offer or provide neither any activities that conformity assessment bodies perform, nor any consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis. 6. Notifying authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain, in accordance with Article 78. 7. Notifying authorities shall have an adequate number of competent personnel at their disposal for the proper performance of their tasks. Competent personnel shall have the necessary expertise, where applicable, for their function, in fields such as information technologies, AI and law, including the supervision of fundamental rights.	out the assessment of those bodies. 5. Notifying authorities shall offer or provide neither any activities that conformity assessment bodies perform, nor any consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis. 6. Notifying authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain, in accordance with Article 78. 7. Notifying authorities shall have an adequate number of competent personnel at their disposal for the proper performance of their tasks. Competent personnel shall have the necessary expertise, where applicable, for their function, in fields such as information technologies, AI and law, including the supervision of fundamental rights. 8. Notifying authorities designated pursuant to this Regulation that are responsible for AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall ensure that the conformity assessment body that applies for designation both pursuant to this Regulation and the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is provided with the possibility to submit a single application and undergoes a unified assessment procedure to be designated pursuant to this	out the assessment of those bodies. 5. Notifying authorities shall offer or provide neither any activities that conformity assessment bodies perform, nor any consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis. 6. Notifying authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain, in accordance with Article 78. 7. Notifying authorities shall have an adequate number of competent personnel at their disposal for the proper performance of their tasks. Competent personnel shall have the necessary expertise, where applicable, for their function, in fields such as information technologies, AI and law, including the supervision of fundamental rights. 8. Notifying authorities designated pursuant to this Regulation that are responsible for AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall ensure that the conformity assessment body that applies for designation both pursuant to this Regulation and the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is provided with the possibility to submit a single application and undergoes a unified assessment procedure to be designated pursuant to this

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
28	28	28
Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities
	Regulation and Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, where the relevant Union harmonisation legislation provides for such single application and unified assessment procedure. To that end, notifying authorities designated pursuant to this Regulation and those designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall cooperate in their assessments. The single application and the unified assessment procedure referred to in this paragraph shall also be made available to notified bodies already designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, when those notified bodies apply for designation pursuant to this Regulation, provided that the relevant Union harmonisation legislation provides for such a procedure. A conformity assessment body that is designated pursuant to more than one piece of Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall have to apply only once to be designated pursuant to this Regulation. A designation pursuant to this Regulation shall be applicable for all Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I for which the conformity assessment body is designated. The single application and the unified assessment procedure shall avoid any unnecessary duplications, build on the existing procedures for designation in	<u>Regulation and Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, where the relevant Union harmonisation legislation provides for such single application and unified assessment procedure. To that end, notifying authorities designated pursuant to this Regulation and those designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall cooperate in their assessments.</u> <u>The single application and the unified assessment procedure referred to in this paragraph shall also be made available to notified bodies already designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, when those notified bodies apply for designation pursuant to this Regulation, provided that the relevant Union harmonisation legislation provides for such a procedure. A conformity assessment body that is designated pursuant to more than one piece of Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall have to apply only once to be designated pursuant to this Regulation. A designation pursuant to this Regulation shall be applicable for all Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I for which the conformity assessment body is designated.</u> <u>The single application and the unified assessment procedure shall avoid any unnecessary duplications, build on the existing procedures for designation in</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
28	28	28
Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities	Notifying authorities
	accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and ensure compliance with the requirements relating to notified bodies both in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant Union harmonisation legislation. 9. A notifying authority that has been designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is also the notifying authority for the application of the single application and unified assessment procedure referred to in paragraph 8, unless the Member State designates another notifying authority for this Regulation.	<u>accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and ensure compliance with the requirements relating to notified bodies both in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant Union harmonisation legislation.</u> <u>9. A notifying authority that has been designated pursuant to the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I is also the notifying authority for the application of the single application and unified assessment procedure referred to in paragraph 8, unless the Member State designates another notifying authority for this Regulation.</u>

Article 29 Application of a conformity assessment body for notification

AI Act 2024 29 Application of a conformity assessment body for notification	AI Act 2026 29 Application of a conformity assessment body for notification	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 29 Application of a conformity assessment body for notification
1. Conformity assessment bodies shall submit an application for notification to the notifying authority of the Member State in which they are established. 2. The application for notification shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules and the types of AI systems for which the conformity assessment body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate, where one exists, issued by a national accreditation body attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 31. Any valid document related to existing designations of the applicant notified body under any other Union harmonisation legislation shall be added. 3. Where the conformity assessment body concerned cannot provide an accreditation certificate, it shall provide the notifying authority with all the documentary evidence necessary for the verification, recognition and regular monitoring of its compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. For notified bodies which are designated under any	1. Conformity assessment bodies shall submit an application for notification to the notifying authority of the Member State in which they are established. 2. The application for notification shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules and the types of AI systems for which the conformity assessment body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate, where one exists, issued by a national accreditation body attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 31. Any valid document related to existing designations of the applicant notified body under any other Union harmonisation legislation shall be added. 3. Where the conformity assessment body concerned cannot provide an accreditation certificate, it shall provide the notifying authority with all the documentary evidence necessary for the verification, recognition and regular monitoring of its compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. For notified bodies which are designated pursuant	1. Conformity assessment bodies shall submit an application for notification to the notifying authority of the Member State in which they are established. 2. The application for notification shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules and the types of AI systems for which the conformity assessment body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate, where one exists, issued by a national accreditation body attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 31. Any valid document related to existing designations of the applicant notified body under any other Union harmonisation legislation shall be added. 3. Where the conformity assessment body concerned cannot provide an accreditation certificate, it shall provide the notifying authority with all the documentary evidence necessary for the verification, recognition and regular monitoring of its compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. For notified bodies which are designated

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
29	29	29
Application of a conformity assessment body for notification	Application of a conformity assessment body for notification	Application of a conformity assessment body for notification
other Union harmonisation legislation, all documents and certificates linked to those designations may be used to support their designation procedure under this Regulation, as appropriate. [CONVENIENCE LINE BREAK] [LINE CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS] The notified body shall update the documentation referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article whenever relevant changes occur, in order to enable the authority responsible for notified bodies to monitor and verify continuous compliance with all the requirements laid down in Article 31.	to any other Union harmonisation legislation, all documents and certificates linked to those designations may be used to support and expedite their designation procedure under this Regulation, as appropriate. Notified bodies, which are designated pursuant to any of the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and which undergo the unified assessment procedure referred to in Article 28(8), shall submit the single application for assessment to the notifying authority designated pursuant to that Union harmonisation legislation. The notified body shall update the documentation referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article whenever relevant changes occur, in order to enable the authority responsible for notified bodies to monitor and verify continuous compliance with all the requirements laid down in Article 31.	underpursuant to any other Union harmonisation legislation, all documents and certificates linked to those designations may be used to support and expedite their designation procedure under this Regulation, as appropriate. Notified bodies, which are designated pursuant to any of the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and which undergo the unified assessment procedure referred to in Article 28(8), shall submit the single application for assessment to the notifying authority designated pursuant to that Union harmonisation legislation. The notified body shall update the documentation referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article whenever relevant changes occur, in order to enable the authority responsible for notified bodies to monitor and verify continuous compliance with all the requirements laid down in Article 31.

Article 30 Notification procedure

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
30	30	30
Notification procedure	Notification procedure	Notification procedure
1. Notifying authorities may notify only conformity assessment bodies which have satisfied the requirements laid down in Article 31. 2. Notifying authorities shall notify the Commission and the other Member States, using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission, of each conformity assessment body referred to in paragraph 1. 3. The notification referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include full details of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, the types of AI systems concerned, and the relevant attestation of	1. Notifying authorities may notify only conformity assessment bodies which have satisfied the requirements laid down in Article 31. 2. Notifying authorities shall notify the Commission and the other Member States, based on the list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems referred to in Annex XIV, and using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission, of each conformity assessment body referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annex XIV, in light of technical progress, advances in knowledge or new scientific evidence by adding to the list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems a new code, a category or a type of AI system, withdrawing an existing code, category or a type of AI system from that list or moving a code or type of AI system from one category to another. 3. The notification referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include full details of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, the types of AI systems concerned, and the relevant attestation of	1. Notifying authorities may notify only conformity assessment bodies which have satisfied the requirements laid down in Article 31. 2. Notifying authorities shall notify the Commission and the other Member States, based on the list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems referred to in Annex XIV, and using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission, of each conformity assessment body referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annex XIV, in light of technical progress, advances in knowledge or new scientific evidence by adding to the list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems a new code, a category or a type of AI system, withdrawing an existing code, category or a type of AI system from that list or moving a code or type of AI system from one category to another. 3. The notification referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include full details of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, the types of AI systems concerned, and the relevant attestation of

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
30	30	30
Notification procedure	Notification procedure	Notification procedure
competence. Where a notification is not based on an accreditation certificate as referred to in Article 29(2), the notifying authority shall provide the Commission and the other Member States with documentary evidence which attests to the competence of the conformity assessment body and to the arrangements in place to ensure that that body will be monitored regularly and will continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. The conformity assessment body concerned may perform the activities of a notified body only where no objections are raised by the Commission or the other Member States within two weeks of a notification by a notifying authority where it includes an accreditation certificate referred to in Article 29(2), or within two months of a notification by the notifying authority where it includes documentary evidence referred to in Article 29(3). 5. Where objections are raised, the Commission shall, without delay, enter into consultations with the relevant Member States and the conformity assessment body. In view thereof, the Commission shall decide whether the authorisation is justified. The Commission shall address its decision to the Member State concerned and to the relevant conformity assessment body.	competence. Where a notification is not based on an accreditation certificate as referred to in Article 29(2), the notifying authority shall provide the Commission and the other Member States with documentary evidence which attests to the competence of the conformity assessment body and to the arrangements in place to ensure that that body will be monitored regularly and will continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. The conformity assessment body concerned may perform the activities of a notified body only where no objections are raised by the Commission or the other Member States within two weeks of a notification by a notifying authority where it includes an accreditation certificate referred to in Article 29(2), or within two months of a notification by the notifying authority where it includes documentary evidence referred to in Article 29(3). 5. Where objections are raised, the Commission shall, without delay, enter into consultations with the relevant Member States and the conformity assessment body. In view thereof, the Commission shall decide whether the authorisation is justified. The Commission shall address its decision to the Member State concerned and to the relevant conformity assessment body.	competence. Where a notification is not based on an accreditation certificate as referred to in Article 29(2), the notifying authority shall provide the Commission and the other Member States with documentary evidence which attests to the competence of the conformity assessment body and to the arrangements in place to ensure that that body will be monitored regularly and will continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 31. 4. The conformity assessment body concerned may perform the activities of a notified body only where no objections are raised by the Commission or the other Member States within two weeks of a notification by a notifying authority where it includes an accreditation certificate referred to in Article 29(2), or within two months of a notification by the notifying authority where it includes documentary evidence referred to in Article 29(3). 5. Where objections are raised, the Commission shall, without delay, enter into consultations with the relevant Member States and the conformity assessment body. In view thereof, the Commission shall decide whether the authorisation is justified. The Commission shall address its decision to the Member State concerned and to the relevant conformity assessment body.

SECTION 5 Standards, conformity assessment, certificates, registration

Article 40 Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
40	40	40
Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables
1. High-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models which are in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter or, as applicable, with the obligations set out in of Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation, to the extent that those standards cover those requirements or obligations. 2. In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, the Commission shall issue, without undue delay, standardisation requests covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter and, as applicable, standardisation requests covering obligations set out in Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation. The standardisation request shall also ask for deliverables on reporting and documentation processes to improve AI systems' resource performance, such as reducing the high-risk AI system's consumption of energy and of other resources during its lifecycle, and on the energy-	1. High-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models which are in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter or, as applicable, with the obligations set out in of Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation, to the extent that those standards cover those requirements or obligations. 2. In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, the Commission shall issue, without undue delay, standardisation requests covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter and, as applicable, standardisation requests covering obligations set out in Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation. The standardisation request shall also ask for deliverables on reporting and documentation processes to improve AI systems' resource performance, such as reducing the high-risk AI system's consumption of energy and of other resources during its lifecycle, and on the energy-	1. High-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models which are in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter or, as applicable, with the obligations set out in of Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation, to the extent that those standards cover those requirements or obligations. 2. In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, the Commission shall issue, without undue delay, standardisation requests covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter and, as applicable, standardisation requests covering obligations set out in Chapter V, Sections 2 and 3, of this Regulation. The standardisation request shall also ask for deliverables on reporting and documentation processes to improve AI systems' resource performance, such as reducing the high-risk AI system's consumption of energy and of other resources during its lifecycle, and on the energy-

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
40	40	40
Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables
efficient development of general-purpose AI models. When preparing a standardisation request, the Commission shall consult the Board and relevant stakeholders, including the advisory forum. When issuing a standardisation request to European standardisation organisations, the Commission shall specify that standards have to be clear, consistent, including with the standards developed in the various sectors for products covered by the existing Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, and aiming to ensure that high-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models placed on the market or put into service in the Union meet the relevant requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation. The Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to provide evidence of their best efforts to fulfil the objectives referred to in the first and the second subparagraph of this paragraph in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.	efficient development of general-purpose AI models. When preparing a standardisation request, the Commission shall consult the Board and relevant stakeholders, including the advisory forum. When issuing a standardisation request to European standardisation organisations, the Commission shall specify that standards have to be clear, consistent, including with the standards developed in the various sectors for products covered by the existing Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, and aiming to ensure that high-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models placed on the market or put into service in the Union meet the relevant requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation. The Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to provide evidence of their best efforts to fulfil the objectives referred to in the first and the second subparagraph of this paragraph in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012. The Commission shall request, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*) and without undue delay, the European standardisation organisations to develop standardisation deliverables, including, as	efficient development of general-purpose AI models. When preparing a standardisation request, the Commission shall consult the Board and relevant stakeholders, including the advisory forum. When issuing a standardisation request to European standardisation organisations, the Commission shall specify that standards have to be clear, consistent, including with the standards developed in the various sectors for products covered by the existing Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, and aiming to ensure that high-risk AI systems or general-purpose AI models placed on the market or put into service in the Union meet the relevant requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation. The Commission shall request the European standardisation organisations to provide evidence of their best efforts to fulfil the objectives referred to in the first and the second subparagraph of this paragraph in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012. <u>The Commission shall request, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*) and without undue delay, the European standardisation organisations to develop standardisation deliverables, including, as</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
40	40	40
Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables	Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables
3. The participants in the standardisation process shall seek to promote investment and innovation in AI, including through increasing legal certainty, as well as the competitiveness and growth of the Union market, to contribute to strengthening global cooperation on standardisation and taking into account existing international standards in the field of AI that are consistent with Union values, fundamental rights and interests, and to enhance multi-stakeholder governance ensuring a balanced representation of interests and the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with Articles 5, 6, and 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.	appropriate, harmonised standards, to facilitate the joint compliance and presumption of conformity with the requirements or obligations set out in Chapter III, Sections 2 and 3 of this Regulation, and the relevant requirements and obligations laid down in the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I to this Regulation. 3. The participants in the standardisation process shall seek to promote investment and innovation in AI, including through increasing legal certainty, as well as the competitiveness and growth of the Union market, to contribute to strengthening global cooperation on standardisation and taking into account existing international standards in the field of AI that are consistent with Union values, fundamental rights and interests, and to enhance multi-stakeholder governance ensuring a balanced representation of interests and the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with Articles 5, 6, and 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.	<u>appropriate, harmonised standards, to facilitate the joint compliance and presumption of conformity with the requirements or obligations set out in Chapter III, Sections 2 and 3 of this Regulation, and the relevant requirements and obligations laid down in the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I to this Regulation.</u> 3. The participants in the standardisation process shall seek to promote investment and innovation in AI, including through increasing legal certainty, as well as the competitiveness and growth of the Union market, to contribute to strengthening global cooperation on standardisation and taking into account existing international standards in the field of AI that are consistent with Union values, fundamental rights and interests, and to enhance multi-stakeholder governance ensuring a balanced representation of interests and the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with Articles 5, 6, and 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.

Article 42 Presumption of conformity with certain requirements

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
42	42	42
Presumption of conformity with certain requirements	Presumption of conformity with certain requirements	Presumption of conformity with certain requirements
1. High-risk AI systems that have been trained and tested on data reflecting the specific geographical, behavioural, contextual or functional setting within which they are intended to be used shall be presumed to comply with the relevant requirements laid down in Article 10(4). 2. High-risk AI systems that have been certified or for which a statement of conformity has been issued under a cybersecurity scheme pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/881 and the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> shall be presumed to comply with the cybersecurity requirements set out in Article 15 of this Regulation in so far as the cybersecurity certificate or statement of conformity or parts thereof cover those requirements.	1. High-risk AI systems that have been trained and tested on data reflecting the specific geographical, behavioural, contextual or functional setting within which they are intended to be used shall be presumed to comply with the relevant requirements laid down in Article 10(4). 2. High-risk AI systems that have been certified or for which a statement of conformity has been issued under a cybersecurity scheme pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/881 and the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> shall be presumed to comply with the cybersecurity requirements set out in Article 15 of this Regulation in so far as the cybersecurity certificate or statement of conformity or parts thereof cover those requirements. 3. Where high-risk AI systems fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 and the conditions laid down in Article 12(1) of that Regulation are fulfilled, such systems shall be deemed to comply with the cybersecurity requirements set out in Article 15 of this Regulation.	1. High-risk AI systems that have been trained and tested on data reflecting the specific geographical, behavioural, contextual or functional setting within which they are intended to be used shall be presumed to comply with the relevant requirements laid down in Article 10(4). 2. High-risk AI systems that have been certified or for which a statement of conformity has been issued under a cybersecurity scheme pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/881 and the references of which have been published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> shall be presumed to comply with the cybersecurity requirements set out in Article 15 of this Regulation in so far as the cybersecurity certificate or statement of conformity or parts thereof cover those requirements. 3. Where high-risk AI systems fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 and the conditions laid down in Article 12(1) of that Regulation are fulfilled, such systems shall be deemed to comply with the cybersecurity requirements set out in Article 15 of this Regulation.

Article 43 Conformity assessment

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
1. For high-risk AI systems listed in point 1 of Annex III, where, in demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider has applied harmonised standards referred to in Article 40, or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, the provider shall opt for one of the following conformity assessment procedures based on: (a) the internal control referred to in Annex VI; or (b) the assessment of the quality management system and the assessment of the technical documentation, with the involvement of a notified body, referred to in Annex VII. In demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider shall follow the conformity assessment procedure set out in Annex VII where: (a) harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 do not exist, and common specifications referred to in Article 41 are not available; (b) the provider has not applied, or has applied only part of, the harmonised standard;	1. For high-risk AI systems listed in point 1 of Annex III, where, in demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider has applied harmonised standards referred to in Article 40, or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, the provider shall opt for one of the following conformity assessment procedures based on: (a) the internal control referred to in Annex VI; or (b) the assessment of the quality management system and the assessment of the technical documentation, with the involvement of a notified body, referred to in Annex VII. In demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider shall follow the conformity assessment procedure set out in Annex VII where: (a) harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 do not exist, and common specifications referred to in Article 41 are not available; (b) the provider has not applied, or has applied only part of, the harmonised standard;	1. For high-risk AI systems listed in point 1 of Annex III, where, in demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider has applied harmonised standards referred to in Article 40, or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, the provider shall opt for one of the following conformity assessment procedures based on: (a) the internal control referred to in Annex VI; or (b) the assessment of the quality management system and the assessment of the technical documentation, with the involvement of a notified body, referred to in Annex VII. In demonstrating the compliance of a high-risk AI system with the requirements set out in Section 2, the provider shall follow the conformity assessment procedure set out in Annex VII where: (a) harmonised standards referred to in Article 40 do not exist, and common specifications referred to in Article 41 are not available; (b) the provider has not applied, or has applied only part of, the harmonised standard;

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
(c) the common specifications referred to in point (a) exist, but the provider has not applied them; (d) one or more of the harmonised standards referred to in point (a) has been published with a restriction, and only on the part of the standard that was restricted. For the purposes of the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII, the provider may choose any of the notified bodies. However, where the high-risk AI system is intended to be put into service by law enforcement, immigration or asylum authorities or by Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, the market surveillance authority referred to in Article 74(8) or (9), as applicable, shall act as a notified body. 2. For high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III, providers shall follow the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control as referred to in Annex VI, which does not provide for the involvement of a notified body. 3. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the provider shall follow the relevant conformity assessment procedure as required under those legal acts. The requirements set out in Section 2 of this	(c) the common specifications referred to in point (a) exist, but the provider has not applied them; (d) one or more of the harmonised standards referred to in point (a) has been published with a restriction, and only on the part of the standard that was restricted. For the purposes of the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII, the provider may choose any of the notified bodies. However, where the high-risk AI system is intended to be put into service by law enforcement, immigration or asylum authorities or by Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, the market surveillance authority referred to in Article 74(8) or (9), as applicable, shall act as a notified body. 2. For high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III, providers shall follow the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control as referred to in Annex VI, which does not provide for the involvement of a notified body. 3. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the provider of the system shall follow the relevant conformity assessment procedure as required in accordance with the relevant Union harmonisation	(c) the common specifications referred to in point (a) exist, but the provider has not applied them; (d) one or more of the harmonised standards referred to in point (a) has been published with a restriction, and only on the part of the standard that was restricted. For the purposes of the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII, the provider may choose any of the notified bodies. However, where the high-risk AI system is intended to be put into service by law enforcement, immigration or asylum authorities or by Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, the market surveillance authority referred to in Article 74(8) or (9), as applicable, shall act as a notified body. 2. For high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III, providers shall follow the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control as referred to in Annex VI, which does not provide for the involvement of a notified body. 3. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, the provider <u>of the system</u> shall follow the relevant conformity assessment procedure as required under those legal acts <u>in accordance with the relevant Union</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
Chapter shall apply to those high-risk AI systems and shall be part of that assessment. Points 4.3., 4.4., 4.5. and the fifth paragraph of point 4.6 of Annex VII shall also apply. For the purposes of that assessment, notified bodies which have been notified under those legal acts shall be entitled to control the conformity of the high-risk AI systems with the requirements set out in Section 2, provided that the compliance of those notified bodies with requirements laid down in Article 31(4), (5), (10) and (11) has been assessed in the context of the notification procedure under those legal acts. Where a legal act listed in Section A of Annex I enables	legislation. The requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter shall apply to those high-risk AI systems and shall be part of that assessment. Assessment of the quality management system set out in Article 17 shall also be undertaken, and points 3, 4.3, 4.4. and 4.5, the fifth paragraph of point 4.6 and point 5 of Annex VII shall apply. For the purposes of that conformity assessment, notified bodies which have been notified under the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall have the power to assess the conformity of high-risk AI systems with the requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter, provided that the compliance of those notified bodies with the requirements laid down in Article 31(4), (5), (10) and (11) has been assessed in the context of the notification procedure in accordance with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation, which is evidenced through the assessment as part of the existing notification. Without prejudice to Article 28, such notified bodies which have been notified under the Union harmonisation legislation in Section A of Annex I, shall apply for designation in accordance with Section 4 of this Chapter by 28 January 2028. Where Union harmonisation legislation listed in	<u>harmonisation legislation</u>. The requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter shall apply to those high-risk AI systems and shall be part of that assessment. <u>Assessment of the quality management system set out in Article 17 shall also be undertaken, and Pointspoints 3, 4.3., 4.4., and 4.5.—and, the fifth paragraph of point 4.6 and point 5 of Annex VII shall also apply.</u> For the purposes of that <u>conformity</u> assessment, notified bodies which have been notified under those legal acts shall be entitled to control<u>the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I shall have the power to assess</u> the conformity of the high-risk AI systems with the requirements set out in Section 2 <u>of this Chapter</u>, provided that the compliance of those notified bodies with <u>the</u> requirements laid down in Article 31(4), (5), (10) and (11) has been assessed in the context of the notification procedure under those legal acts<u>in accordance with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation, which is evidenced through the assessment as part of the existing notification. Without prejudice to Article 28, such notified bodies which have been notified under the Union harmonisation legislation in Section A of Annex I, shall apply for designation in accordance with Section 4 of this Chapter by 28 January 2028.</u> Where a legal act<u>Union harmonisation legislation</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
the product manufacturer to opt out from a third-party conformity assessment, provided that that manufacturer has applied all harmonised standards covering all the relevant requirements, that manufacturer may use that option only if it has also applied harmonised standards or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter.	Section A of Annex I provides the product manufacturer with an option to rely on a conformity assessment that does not involve a third-party, provided that that manufacturer has applied harmonised standards to ensure compliance with all the relevant requirements, that manufacturer may use that option only if it has also applied harmonised standards or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter. The classification of a product as a high-risk AI system in accordance with Article 6(1) does not affect the choice of the conformity assessment procedure provided to the manufacturers of products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, including, where applicable, an option to rely on harmonised standards. The manufacturers of such products are not required to choose a conformity assessment procedure involving third-party conformity assessment only because the product includes a high-risk AI system as a safety component, if this is not required by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I. Where a high-risk AI system is both covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and it falls within one of the categories listed in Annex III, the provider of that system shall follow the	listed in Section A of Annex I enables<u>provides</u> the product manufacturer to opt out from a third-party conformity assessment<u>with an option to rely on a conformity assessment that does not involve a third-party</u>, provided that that manufacturer has applied all harmonised standards covering<u>to ensure compliance with</u> all the relevant requirements, that manufacturer may use that option only if it has also applied harmonised standards or, where applicable, common specifications referred to in Article 41, covering all requirements set out in Section 2 of this Chapter. <u>The classification of a product as a high-risk AI system in accordance with Article 6(1) does not affect the choice of the conformity assessment procedure provided to the manufacturers of products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, including, where applicable, an option to rely on harmonised standards. The manufacturers of such products are not required to choose a conformity assessment procedure involving third-party conformity assessment only because the product includes a high-risk AI system as a safety component, if this is not required by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I.</u> <u>Where a high-risk AI system is both covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I and it falls within one of the categories listed in Annex III, the provider of that system shall follow the</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
relevant conformity assessment procedure as required pursuant to the relevant Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I. 4. High-risk AI systems that have already been subject to a conformity assessment procedure shall undergo a new conformity assessment procedure in the event of a substantial modification, regardless of whether the modified system is intended to be further distributed or continues to be used by the current deployer. For high-risk AI systems that continue to learn after being placed on the market or put into service, changes to the high-risk AI system and its performance that have been pre-determined by the provider at the moment of the initial conformity assessment and are part of the information contained in the technical documentation referred to in point 2(f) of Annex IV, shall not constitute a substantial modification. 5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annexes VI and VII by updating them in light of technical progress. 6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in order to subject	relevant conformity assessment procedure as required pursuant to the relevant Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I. 4. High-risk AI systems that have already been subject to a conformity assessment procedure shall undergo a new conformity assessment procedure in the event of a substantial modification, regardless of whether the modified system is intended to be further distributed or continues to be used by the current deployer. For high-risk AI systems that continue to learn after being placed on the market or put into service, changes to the high-risk AI system and its performance that have been pre-determined by the provider at the moment of the initial conformity assessment and are part of the information contained in the technical documentation referred to in point 2(f) of Annex IV, shall not constitute a substantial modification. 5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annexes VI and VII by updating them in light of technical progress. 6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in order to subject	relevant conformity assessment procedure as required pursuant to the relevant Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I. 4. High-risk AI systems that have already been subject to a conformity assessment procedure shall undergo a new conformity assessment procedure in the event of a substantial modification, regardless of whether the modified system is intended to be further distributed or continues to be used by the current deployer. For high-risk AI systems that continue to learn after being placed on the market or put into service, changes to the high-risk AI system and its performance that have been pre-determined by the provider at the moment of the initial conformity assessment and are part of the information contained in the technical documentation referred to in point 2(f) of Annex IV, shall not constitute a substantial modification. 5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend Annexes VI and VII by updating them in light of technical progress. 6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 97 in order to amend paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in order to subject

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
43	43	43
Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment	Conformity assessment
high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III to the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII or parts thereof. The Commission shall adopt such delegated acts taking into account the effectiveness of the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control referred to in Annex VI in preventing or minimising the risks to health and safety and protection of fundamental rights posed by such systems, as well as the availability of adequate capacities and resources among notified bodies.	high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III to the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII or parts thereof. The Commission shall adopt such delegated acts taking into account the effectiveness of the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control referred to in Annex VI in preventing or minimising the risks to health and safety and protection of fundamental rights posed by such systems, as well as the availability of adequate capacities and resources among notified bodies.	high-risk AI systems referred to in points 2 to 8 of Annex III to the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Annex VII or parts thereof. The Commission shall adopt such delegated acts taking into account the effectiveness of the conformity assessment procedure based on internal control referred to in Annex VI in preventing or minimising the risks to health and safety and protection of fundamental rights posed by such systems, as well as the availability of adequate capacities and resources among notified bodies.

CHAPTER IV TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS FOR PROVIDERS AND DEPLOYERS OF CERTAIN AI SYSTEMS

Article 50 Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
50	50	50
Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems
1. Providers shall ensure that AI systems intended to interact directly with natural persons are designed and developed in such a way that the natural persons concerned are informed that they are interacting with an AI system, unless this is obvious from the point of view of a natural person who is reasonably well-informed, observant and circumspect, taking into account the circumstances and the context of use. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, unless those systems are available for the public to report a criminal offence. 2. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, shall ensure that the outputs of the AI system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated. Providers shall ensure their technical solutions are effective, interoperable, robust and reliable as far as this is technically feasible, taking into account the specificities and limitations of various types of	1. Providers shall ensure that AI systems intended to interact directly with natural persons are designed and developed in such a way that the natural persons concerned are informed that they are interacting with an AI system, unless this is obvious from the point of view of a natural person who is reasonably well-informed, observant and circumspect, taking into account the circumstances and the context of use. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, unless those systems are available for the public to report a criminal offence. 2. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, shall ensure that the outputs of the AI system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated. Providers shall ensure their technical solutions are effective, interoperable, robust and reliable as far as this is technically feasible, taking into account the specificities and limitations of various types of	1. Providers shall ensure that AI systems intended to interact directly with natural persons are designed and developed in such a way that the natural persons concerned are informed that they are interacting with an AI system, unless this is obvious from the point of view of a natural person who is reasonably well-informed, observant and circumspect, taking into account the circumstances and the context of use. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, unless those systems are available for the public to report a criminal offence. 2. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, shall ensure that the outputs of the AI system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated. Providers shall ensure their technical solutions are effective, interoperable, robust and reliable as far as this is technically feasible, taking into account the specificities and limitations of various types of

AI Act 2024 50 Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	AI Act 2026 50 Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 50 Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems
content, the costs of implementation and the generally acknowledged state of the art, as may be reflected in relevant technical standards. This obligation shall not apply to the extent the AI systems perform an assistive function for standard editing or do not substantially alter the input data provided by the deployer or the semantics thereof, or where authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences. 3. Deployers of an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorisation system shall inform the natural persons exposed thereto of the operation of the system, and shall process the personal data in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, as applicable. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems used for biometric categorisation and emotion recognition, which are permitted by law to detect, prevent or investigate criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, and in accordance with Union law. 4. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates image, audio or video content constituting a deep fake, shall disclose that the content has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the	content, the costs of implementation and the generally acknowledged state of the art, as may be reflected in relevant technical standards. This obligation shall not apply to the extent the AI systems perform an assistive function for standard editing or do not substantially alter the input data provided by the deployer or the semantics thereof, or where authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences. 3. Deployers of an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorisation system shall inform the natural persons exposed thereto of the operation of the system, and shall process the personal data in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, as applicable. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems used for biometric categorisation and emotion recognition, which are permitted by law to detect, prevent or investigate criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, and in accordance with Union law. 4. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates image, audio or video content constituting a deep fake, shall disclose that the content has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the	content, the costs of implementation and the generally acknowledged state of the art, as may be reflected in relevant technical standards. This obligation shall not apply to the extent the AI systems perform an assistive function for standard editing or do not substantially alter the input data provided by the deployer or the semantics thereof, or where authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences. 3. Deployers of an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorisation system shall inform the natural persons exposed thereto of the operation of the system, and shall process the personal data in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725 and Directive (EU) 2016/680, as applicable. This obligation shall not apply to AI systems used for biometric categorisation and emotion recognition, which are permitted by law to detect, prevent or investigate criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, and in accordance with Union law. 4. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates image, audio or video content constituting a deep fake, shall disclose that the content has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
50	50	50
Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems
use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offence. Where the content forms part of an evidently artistic, creative, satirical, fictional or analogous work or programme, the transparency obligations set out in this paragraph are limited to disclosure of the existence of such generated or manipulated content in an appropriate manner that does not hamper the display or enjoyment of the work. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates text which is published with the purpose of informing the public on matters of public interest shall disclose that the text has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences or where the AI-generated content has undergone a process of human review or editorial control and where a natural or legal person holds editorial responsibility for the publication of the content. 5. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided to the natural persons concerned in a clear and distinguishable manner at the latest at the time of the first interaction or exposure. The information shall conform to the applicable accessibility requirements.	use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offence. Where the content forms part of an evidently artistic, creative, satirical, fictional or analogous work or programme, the transparency obligations set out in this paragraph are limited to disclosure of the existence of such generated or manipulated content in an appropriate manner that does not hamper the display or enjoyment of the work. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates text which is published with the purpose of informing the public on matters of public interest shall disclose that the text has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences or where the AI-generated content has undergone a process of human review or editorial control and where a natural or legal person holds editorial responsibility for the publication of the content. 5. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided to the natural persons concerned in a clear and distinguishable manner at the latest at the time of the first interaction or exposure. The information shall conform to the applicable accessibility requirements.	use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offence. Where the content forms part of an evidently artistic, creative, satirical, fictional or analogous work or programme, the transparency obligations set out in this paragraph are limited to disclosure of the existence of such generated or manipulated content in an appropriate manner that does not hamper the display or enjoyment of the work. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates text which is published with the purpose of informing the public on matters of public interest shall disclose that the text has been artificially generated or manipulated. This obligation shall not apply where the use is authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences or where the AI-generated content has undergone a process of human review or editorial control and where a natural or legal person holds editorial responsibility for the publication of the content. 5. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided to the natural persons concerned in a clear and distinguishable manner at the latest at the time of the first interaction or exposure. The information shall conform to the applicable accessibility requirements.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
50	50	50
Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems	Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems
6. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not affect the requirements and obligations set out in Chapter III, and shall be without prejudice to other transparency obligations laid down in Union or national law for deployers of AI systems. 7. The AI Office shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level to facilitate the effective implementation of the obligations regarding the detection and labelling of artificially generated or manipulated content. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to approve those codes of practice in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 56 (6). If it deems the code is not adequate, the Commission may adopt an implementing act specifying common rules for the implementation of those obligations in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 98(2).	6. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not affect the requirements and obligations set out in Chapter III, and shall be without prejudice to other transparency obligations laid down in Union or national law for deployers of AI systems. 7. The Commission shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level to facilitate the effective implementation of the obligations regarding the detection, marking and labelling of artificially generated or manipulated content. The Commission, taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board, shall assess whether adherence to those codes of practice is adequate to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 56(6). If it deems the code of practice to be inadequate, the Commission may adopt an implementing act specifying common rules for the implementation of those obligations in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 98(2).	6. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not affect the requirements and obligations set out in Chapter III, and shall be without prejudice to other transparency obligations laid down in Union or national law for deployers of AI systems. 7. The AI OfficeCommission shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level to facilitate the effective implementation of the obligations regarding the detection, marking and labelling of artificially generated or manipulated content. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to approve, taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board, shall assess whether adherence to those codes of practice is adequate to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 56-(6). If it deems the code of practice is not adequate to be inadequate, the Commission may adopt an implementing act specifying common rules for the implementation of those obligations in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 98(2).

CHAPTER V GENERAL-PURPOSE AI MODELS

SECTION 4 Codes of practice

Article 56 Codes of practice

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
56	56	56
Codes of practice	Codes of practice	Codes of practice
1. The AI Office shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level in order to contribute to the proper application of this Regulation, taking into account international approaches. 2. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice cover at least the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the following issues: (a) the means to ensure that the information referred to in Article 53(1), points (a) and (b), is kept up to date in light of market and technological developments; (b) the adequate level of detail for the summary about the content used for training; (c) the identification of the type and nature of the systemic risks at Union level, including their sources, where appropriate; (d) the measures, procedures and modalities for the	1. The AI Office shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level in order to contribute to the proper application of this Regulation, taking into account international approaches. 2. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice cover at least the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the following issues: (a) the means to ensure that the information referred to in Article 53(1), points (a) and (b), is kept up to date in light of market and technological developments; (b) the adequate level of detail for the summary about the content used for training; (c) the identification of the type and nature of the systemic risks at Union level, including their sources, where appropriate; (d) the measures, procedures and modalities for the	1. The AI Office shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level in order to contribute to the proper application of this Regulation, taking into account international approaches. 2. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice cover at least the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the following issues: (a) the means to ensure that the information referred to in Article 53(1), points (a) and (b), is kept up to date in light of market and technological developments; (b) the adequate level of detail for the summary about the content used for training; (c) the identification of the type and nature of the systemic risks at Union level, including their sources, where appropriate; (d) the measures, procedures and modalities for the

AI Act 2024 56 Codes of practice	AI Act 2026 56 Codes of practice	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 56 Codes of practice
assessment and management of the systemic risks at Union level, including the documentation thereof, which shall be proportionate to the risks, take into consideration their severity and probability and take into account the specific challenges of tackling those risks in light of the possible ways in which such risks may emerge and materialise along the AI value chain. 3. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models, as well as relevant national competent authorities, to participate in the drawing-up of codes of practice. Civil society organisations, industry, academia and other relevant stakeholders, such as downstream providers and independent experts, may support the process. 4. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice clearly set out their specific objectives and contain commitments or measures, including key performance indicators as appropriate, to ensure the achievement of those objectives, and that they take due account of the needs and interests of all interested parties, including affected persons, at Union level. 5. The AI Office shall aim to ensure that participants to the codes of practice report regularly to the AI Office on the implementation of the commitments and the measures taken and their outcomes, including as	assessment and management of the systemic risks at Union level, including the documentation thereof, which shall be proportionate to the risks, take into consideration their severity and probability and take into account the specific challenges of tackling those risks in light of the possible ways in which such risks may emerge and materialise along the AI value chain. 3. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models, as well as relevant national competent authorities, to participate in the drawing-up of codes of practice. Civil society organisations, industry, academia and other relevant stakeholders, such as downstream providers and independent experts, may support the process. 4. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice clearly set out their specific objectives and contain commitments or measures, including key performance indicators as appropriate, to ensure the achievement of those objectives, and that they take due account of the needs and interests of all interested parties, including affected persons, at Union level. 5. The AI Office shall aim to ensure that participants to the codes of practice report regularly to the AI Office on the implementation of the commitments and the measures taken and their outcomes, including as	assessment and management of the systemic risks at Union level, including the documentation thereof, which shall be proportionate to the risks, take into consideration their severity and probability and take into account the specific challenges of tackling those risks in light of the possible ways in which such risks may emerge and materialise along the AI value chain. 3. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models, as well as relevant national competent authorities, to participate in the drawing-up of codes of practice. Civil society organisations, industry, academia and other relevant stakeholders, such as downstream providers and independent experts, may support the process. 4. The AI Office and the Board shall aim to ensure that the codes of practice clearly set out their specific objectives and contain commitments or measures, including key performance indicators as appropriate, to ensure the achievement of those objectives, and that they take due account of the needs and interests of all interested parties, including affected persons, at Union level. 5. The AI Office shall aim to ensure that participants to the codes of practice report regularly to the AI Office on the implementation of the commitments and the measures taken and their outcomes, including as

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
56	56	56
Codes of practice	Codes of practice	Codes of practice
measured against the key performance indicators as appropriate. Key performance indicators and reporting commitments shall reflect differences in size and capacity between various participants. 6. The AI Office and the Board shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the codes of practice by the participants and their contribution to the proper application of this Regulation. The AI Office and the Board shall assess whether the codes of practice cover the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, and shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of their objectives. They shall publish their assessment of the adequacy of the codes of practice. The Commission may, by way of an implementing act, approve a code of practice and give it a general validity within the Union. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 7. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models to adhere to the codes of practice. For providers of general-purpose AI models not presenting systemic risks this adherence may be limited to the obligations provided for in Article 53,	measured against the key performance indicators as appropriate. Key performance indicators and reporting commitments shall reflect differences in size and capacity between various participants. 6. The Commission and the Board shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the codes of practice by the participants and their contribution to the proper application of this Regulation. The Commission, taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board, shall assess whether the codes of practice cover the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, and shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of their objectives. The Commission shall publish its assessment of the adequacy of the codes of practice. 7. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models to adhere to the codes of practice. For providers of general-purpose AI models not presenting systemic risks this adherence may be limited to the obligations provided for in Article 53,	measured against the key performance indicators as appropriate. Key performance indicators and reporting commitments shall reflect differences in size and capacity between various participants. 6. The AI Office<u>Commission</u> and the Board shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the codes of practice by the participants and their contribution to the proper application of this Regulation. The AI Office and the Board<u>The Commission, taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board,</u> shall assess whether the codes of practice cover the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, and shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of their objectives. They<u>The Commission</u> shall publish their<u>its</u> assessment of the adequacy of the codes of practice. The Commission may, by way of an implementing act, approve a code of practice and give it a general validity within the Union. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 7. The AI Office may invite all providers of general-purpose AI models to adhere to the codes of practice. For providers of general-purpose AI models not presenting systemic risks this adherence may be limited to the obligations provided for in Article 53,

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
56	56	56
Codes of practice	Codes of practice	Codes of practice
unless they declare explicitly their interest to join the full code. 8. The AI Office shall, as appropriate, also encourage and facilitate the review and adaptation of the codes of practice, in particular in light of emerging standards. The AI Office shall assist in the assessment of available standards. 9. Codes of practice shall be ready at the latest by 2 May 2025. The AI Office shall take the necessary steps, including inviting providers pursuant to paragraph 7. If, by 2 August 2025, a code of practice cannot be finalised, or if the AI Office deems it is not adequate following its assessment under paragraph 6 of this Article, the Commission may provide, by means of implementing acts, common rules for the implementation of the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the issues set out in paragraph 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2).	unless they declare explicitly their interest to join the full code. 8. The AI Office shall, as appropriate, also encourage and facilitate the review and adaptation of the codes of practice, in particular in light of emerging standards. The AI Office shall assist in the assessment of available standards. 9. Codes of practice shall be ready at the latest by 2 May 2025. The AI Office shall take the necessary steps, including inviting providers pursuant to paragraph 7. If, by 2 August 2025, a code of practice cannot be finalised, or if the AI Office deems it is not adequate following its assessment under paragraph 6 of this Article, the Commission may provide, by means of implementing acts, common rules for the implementation of the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the issues set out in paragraph 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2).	unless they declare explicitly their interest to join the full code. 8. The AI Office shall, as appropriate, also encourage and facilitate the review and adaptation of the codes of practice, in particular in light of emerging standards. The AI Office shall assist in the assessment of available standards. 9. Codes of practice shall be ready at the latest by 2 May 2025. The AI Office shall take the necessary steps, including inviting providers pursuant to paragraph 7. If, by 2 August 2025, a code of practice cannot be finalised, or if the AI Office deems it is not adequate following its assessment under paragraph 6 of this Article, the Commission may provide, by means of implementing acts, common rules for the implementation of the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, including the issues set out in paragraph 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2).

CHAPTER VI MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF INNOVATION

Article 57 AI regulatory sandboxes

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
1. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level, which shall be operational by 2 August 2026. That sandbox may also be established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States. The Commission may provide technical support, advice and tools for the establishment and operation of AI regulatory sandboxes. The obligation under the first subparagraph may also be fulfilled by participating in an existing sandbox in so far as that participation provides an equivalent level of national coverage for the participating Member States. 2. Additional AI regulatory sandboxes at regional or local level, or established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States may also be established. 3. The European Data Protection Supervisor may also establish an AI regulatory sandbox for Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and may exercise the roles and the tasks of national competent authorities in accordance with this Chapter.	1. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level, which shall be operational by 2 August 2027. That sandbox may also be established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States. The Commission may provide technical support, advice and tools for the establishment and operation of AI regulatory sandboxes. The obligation under the first subparagraph may also be fulfilled by participating in an existing sandbox in so far as that participation provides an equivalent level of national coverage for the participating Member States. 2. Additional AI regulatory sandboxes at regional or local level, or established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States may also be established. 3. The European Data Protection Supervisor may establish an AI regulatory sandbox for Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies. For this purpose, references to national competent authorities in this Chapter shall be construed as references to the	1. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level, which shall be operational by 2 August 20262027. That sandbox may also be established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States. The Commission may provide technical support, advice and tools for the establishment and operation of AI regulatory sandboxes. The obligation under the first subparagraph may also be fulfilled by participating in an existing sandbox in so far as that participation provides an equivalent level of national coverage for the participating Member States. 2. Additional AI regulatory sandboxes at regional or local level, or established jointly with the competent authorities of other Member States may also be established. 3. The European Data Protection Supervisor may also establish an AI regulatory sandbox for Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and may exercise the roles and the tasks of national competent authorities in accordance with this Chapter. <u>For this</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
4. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 allocate sufficient resources to comply with this Article effectively and in a timely manner. Where appropriate, national competent authorities shall cooperate with other relevant authorities, and may allow for the	European Data Protection Supervisor. 3a. The AI Office may establish an AI regulatory sandbox at Union level for AI systems covered by Article 75(1). For this purpose, references to national competent authorities in this Chapter shall be construed, where relevant, as references to the AI Office. That AI regulatory sandbox shall be implemented in close cooperation with relevant competent authorities, in particular where compliance with Union legislation other than this Regulation is supervised in the AI regulatory sandbox, and shall provide priority access to SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs. The establishment of a Union level AI regulatory sandbox by the AI Office shall be without prejudice to the competences of Member States to establish and supervise AI regulatory sandboxes for AI systems under their supervision. 4. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 allocate sufficient resources to comply with this Article effectively and in a timely manner. Where appropriate, national competent authorities shall cooperate with other relevant authorities, and may allow for the	purpose, references to national competent authorities in this Chapter shall be construed as references to the European Data Protection Supervisor. 3a. The AI Office may establish an AI regulatory sandbox at Union level for AI systems covered by Article 75(1). For this purpose, references to national competent authorities in this Chapter shall be construed, where relevant, as references to the AI Office. That AI regulatory sandbox shall be implemented in close cooperation with relevant competent authorities, in particular where compliance with Union legislation other than this Regulation is supervised in the AI regulatory sandbox, and shall provide priority access to SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs. The establishment of a Union level AI regulatory sandbox by the AI Office shall be without prejudice to the competences of Member States to establish and supervise AI regulatory sandboxes for AI systems under their supervision. 4. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 allocate sufficient resources to comply with this Article effectively and in a timely manner. Where appropriate, national competent authorities shall cooperate with other relevant authorities, and may allow for the

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
involvement of other actors within the AI ecosystem. This Article shall not affect other regulatory sandboxes established under Union or national law. Member States shall ensure an appropriate level of cooperation between the authorities supervising those other sandboxes and the national competent authorities. 5. AI regulatory sandboxes established under paragraph 1 shall provide for a controlled environment that fosters innovation and facilitates the development, training, testing and validation of innovative AI systems for a limited time before their being placed on the market or put into service pursuant to a specific sandbox plan agreed between the providers or prospective providers and the competent authority. Such sandboxes may include testing in real world conditions supervised therein. 6. Competent authorities shall provide, as appropriate, guidance, supervision and support within the AI regulatory sandbox with a view to identifying risks, in particular to fundamental rights, health and safety, testing, mitigation measures, and their effectiveness in relation to the obligations and requirements of this	involvement of other actors within the AI ecosystem. This Article shall not affect other regulatory sandboxes established under Union or national law. Member States shall ensure an appropriate level of cooperation between the authorities supervising those other sandboxes and the national competent authorities. 5. AI regulatory sandboxes established under this Article shall provide for a controlled environment that fosters innovation and facilitates the development, training, testing and validation of innovative AI systems for a limited time before their being placed on the market or put into service pursuant to a specific sandbox plan agreed between the providers or prospective providers and the competent authorities, ensuring that appropriate safeguards are in place. Such sandboxes may include testing in real world conditions supervised therein. Where applicable, the sandbox plan shall incorporate the real-world testing plan referred to in Articles 60 and 60a. 6. Competent authorities shall provide, as appropriate, guidance, supervision and support within the AI regulatory sandbox with a view to identifying risks, in particular to fundamental rights, health and safety, testing, mitigation measures, and their effectiveness in relation to the obligations and requirements of this	involvement of other actors within the AI ecosystem. This Article shall not affect other regulatory sandboxes established under Union or national law. Member States shall ensure an appropriate level of cooperation between the authorities supervising those other sandboxes and the national competent authorities. 5. AI regulatory sandboxes established under paragraph 1this Article shall provide for a controlled environment that fosters innovation and facilitates the development, training, testing and validation of innovative AI systems for a limited time before their being placed on the market or put into service pursuant to a specific sandbox plan agreed between the providers or prospective providers and the competent authorityauthorities, ensuring that appropriate safeguards are in place. Such sandboxes may include testing in real world conditions supervised therein. Where applicable, the sandbox plan shall incorporate the real-world testing plan referred to in Articles 60 and 60a. 6. Competent authorities shall provide, as appropriate, guidance, supervision and support within the AI regulatory sandbox with a view to identifying risks, in particular to fundamental rights, health and safety, testing, mitigation measures, and their effectiveness in relation to the obligations and requirements of this

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
Regulation and, where relevant, other Union and national law supervised within the sandbox. 7. Competent authorities shall provide providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox with guidance on regulatory expectations and how to fulfil the requirements and obligations set out in this Regulation. Upon request of the provider or prospective provider of the AI system, the competent authority shall provide a written proof of the activities successfully carried out in the sandbox. The competent authority shall also provide an exit report detailing the activities carried out in the sandbox and the related results and learning outcomes. Providers may use such documentation to demonstrate their compliance with this Regulation through the conformity assessment process or relevant market surveillance activities. In this regard, the exit reports and the written proof provided by the national competent authority shall be taken positively into account by market surveillance authorities and notified bodies, with a view to accelerating conformity assessment procedures to a reasonable extent. 8. Subject to the confidentiality provisions in Article 78, and with the agreement of the provider or prospective provider, the Commission and the Board	Regulation and, where relevant, other Union and national law supervised within the sandbox. 7. Competent authorities shall provide providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox with guidance on regulatory expectations and how to fulfil the requirements and obligations set out in this Regulation. Upon request of the provider or prospective provider of the AI system, the competent authority shall provide a written proof of the activities successfully carried out in the sandbox. The competent authority shall also provide an exit report detailing the activities carried out in the sandbox and the related results and learning outcomes. Providers may use such documentation to demonstrate their compliance with this Regulation through the conformity assessment process or relevant market surveillance activities. In this regard, the exit reports and the written proof provided by the national competent authority shall be taken positively into account by market surveillance authorities and notified bodies, with a view to accelerating conformity assessment procedures to a reasonable extent. 8. Subject to the confidentiality provisions in Article 78, and with the agreement of the provider or prospective provider, the Commission and the Board	Regulation and, where relevant, other Union and national law supervised within the sandbox. 7. Competent authorities shall provide providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox with guidance on regulatory expectations and how to fulfil the requirements and obligations set out in this Regulation. Upon request of the provider or prospective provider of the AI system, the competent authority shall provide a written proof of the activities successfully carried out in the sandbox. The competent authority shall also provide an exit report detailing the activities carried out in the sandbox and the related results and learning outcomes. Providers may use such documentation to demonstrate their compliance with this Regulation through the conformity assessment process or relevant market surveillance activities. In this regard, the exit reports and the written proof provided by the national competent authority shall be taken positively into account by market surveillance authorities and notified bodies, with a view to accelerating conformity assessment procedures to a reasonable extent. 8. Subject to the confidentiality provisions in Article 78, and with the agreement of the provider or prospective provider, the Commission and the Board

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
shall be authorised to access the exit reports and shall take them into account, as appropriate, when exercising their tasks under this Regulation. If both the provider or prospective provider and the national competent authority explicitly agree, the exit report may be made publicly available through the single information platform referred to in this Article. 9. The establishment of AI regulatory sandboxes shall aim to contribute to the following objectives: (a) improving legal certainty to achieve regulatory compliance with this Regulation or, where relevant, other applicable Union and national law; (b) supporting the sharing of best practices through cooperation with the authorities involved in the AI regulatory sandbox; (c) fostering innovation and competitiveness and facilitating the development of an AI ecosystem; (d) contributing to evidence-based regulatory learning; (e) facilitating and accelerating access to the Union market for AI systems, in particular when provided by SMEs, including start-ups.	shall be authorised to access the exit reports and shall take them into account, as appropriate, when exercising their tasks under this Regulation. If both the provider or prospective provider and the national competent authority explicitly agree, the exit report may be made publicly available through the single information platform referred to in this Article. 9. The establishment of AI regulatory sandboxes shall aim to contribute to the following objectives: (a) improving legal certainty to achieve regulatory compliance with this Regulation or, where relevant, other applicable Union and national law; (b) supporting the sharing of best practices through cooperation with the authorities involved in the AI regulatory sandbox; (c) fostering innovation and competitiveness and facilitating the development of an AI ecosystem; (d) contributing to evidence-based regulatory learning; (e) facilitating and accelerating access to the Union market for AI systems, in particular when provided by SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs.	shall be authorised to access the exit reports and shall take them into account, as appropriate, when exercising their tasks under this Regulation. If both the provider or prospective provider and the national competent authority explicitly agree, the exit report may be made publicly available through the single information platform referred to in this Article. 9. The establishment of AI regulatory sandboxes shall aim to contribute to the following objectives: (a) improving legal certainty to achieve regulatory compliance with this Regulation or, where relevant, other applicable Union and national law; (b) supporting the sharing of best practices through cooperation with the authorities involved in the AI regulatory sandbox; (c) fostering innovation and competitiveness and facilitating the development of an AI ecosystem; (d) contributing to evidence-based regulatory learning; (e) facilitating and accelerating access to the Union market for AI systems, in particular when provided by SMEs, including start-ups, <u>and SMCs</u>.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
10. National competent authorities shall ensure that, to the extent the innovative AI systems involve the processing of personal data or otherwise fall under the supervisory remit of other national authorities or competent authorities providing or supporting access to data, the national data protection authorities and those other national or competent authorities are associated with the operation of the AI regulatory sandbox and involved in the supervision of those aspects to the extent of their respective tasks and powers. 11. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall not affect the supervisory or corrective powers of the competent authorities supervising the sandboxes, including at regional or local level. Any significant risks to health and safety and fundamental rights identified during the development and testing of such AI systems shall result in an adequate mitigation. National competent authorities shall have the power to temporarily or permanently suspend the testing process, or the participation in the sandbox if no effective mitigation is possible, and shall inform the AI Office of such decision. National competent authorities shall exercise their supervisory powers within the limits of the relevant law, using their discretionary powers when implementing legal provisions in respect of a specific AI regulatory sandbox project, with the objective of supporting innovation in AI in the Union.	10. National competent authorities shall ensure that, to the extent the innovative AI systems involve the processing of personal data or otherwise fall under the supervisory remit of other national authorities or competent authorities providing or supporting access to data, the competent data protection authorities and those other national or competent authorities are associated with the operation of the AI regulatory sandbox and involved in the supervision of those aspects to the extent of their respective tasks and powers. 11. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall not affect the supervisory or corrective powers of the competent authorities supervising the sandboxes, including at regional or local level. Any significant risks to health and safety and fundamental rights identified during the development and testing of such AI systems shall result in an adequate mitigation. National competent authorities shall have the power to temporarily or permanently suspend the testing process, or the participation in the sandbox if no effective mitigation is possible, and shall inform the AI Office of such decision. National competent authorities shall exercise their supervisory powers within the limits of the relevant law, using their discretionary powers when implementing legal provisions in respect of a specific AI regulatory sandbox project, with the objective of supporting innovation in AI in the Union.	10. National competent authorities shall ensure that, to the extent the innovative AI systems involve the processing of personal data or otherwise fall under the supervisory remit of other national authorities or competent authorities providing or supporting access to data, the national competent data protection authorities and those other national or competent authorities are associated with the operation of the AI regulatory sandbox and involved in the supervision of those aspects to the extent of their respective tasks and powers. 11. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall not affect the supervisory or corrective powers of the competent authorities supervising the sandboxes, including at regional or local level. Any significant risks to health and safety and fundamental rights identified during the development and testing of such AI systems shall result in an adequate mitigation. National competent authorities shall have the power to temporarily or permanently suspend the testing process, or the participation in the sandbox if no effective mitigation is possible, and shall inform the AI Office of such decision. National competent authorities shall exercise their supervisory powers within the limits of the relevant law, using their discretionary powers when implementing legal provisions in respect of a specific AI regulatory sandbox project, with the objective of supporting innovation in AI in the Union.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
12. Providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox shall remain liable under applicable Union and national liability law for any damage inflicted on third parties as a result of the experimentation taking place in the sandbox. However, provided that the prospective providers observe the specific plan and the terms and conditions for their participation and follow in good faith the guidance given by the national competent authority, no administrative fines shall be imposed by the authorities for infringements of this Regulation. Where other competent authorities responsible for other Union and national law were actively involved in the supervision of the AI system in the sandbox and provided guidance for compliance, no administrative fines shall be imposed regarding that law. 13. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that, where relevant, they facilitate cross-border cooperation between national competent authorities. 14. National competent authorities shall coordinate their activities and cooperate within the framework of the Board.	12. Providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox shall remain liable under applicable Union and national liability law for any damage inflicted on third parties as a result of the experimentation taking place in the sandbox. However, provided that the prospective providers observe the specific plan and the terms and conditions for their participation and follow in good faith the guidance given by the national competent authority, no administrative fines shall be imposed by the authorities for infringements of this Regulation. Where other competent authorities responsible for other Union and national law were actively involved in the supervision of the AI system in the sandbox and provided guidance for compliance, no administrative fines shall be imposed regarding that law. 13. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that, where relevant, they facilitate cross-border cooperation between national competent authorities. 14. National competent authorities, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the AI Office, shall, as appropriate and within their respective competences, coordinate their activities and cooperate within the framework of the Board. They may support the joint establishment and operation of AI regulatory	12. Providers and prospective providers participating in the AI regulatory sandbox shall remain liable under applicable Union and national liability law for any damage inflicted on third parties as a result of the experimentation taking place in the sandbox. However, provided that the prospective providers observe the specific plan and the terms and conditions for their participation and follow in good faith the guidance given by the national competent authority, no administrative fines shall be imposed by the authorities for infringements of this Regulation. Where other competent authorities responsible for other Union and national law were actively involved in the supervision of the AI system in the sandbox and provided guidance for compliance, no administrative fines shall be imposed regarding that law. 13. The AI regulatory sandboxes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that, where relevant, they facilitate cross-border cooperation between national competent authorities. 14. National competent authorities, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the AI Office, shall, as appropriate and within their respective competences, coordinate their activities and cooperate within the framework of the Board. They may support the joint establishment and operation of AI regulatory

AI Act 2024 57 AI regulatory sandboxes	AI Act 2026 57 AI regulatory sandboxes	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 57 AI regulatory sandboxes
15. National competent authorities shall inform the AI Office and the Board of the establishment of a sandbox, and may ask them for support and guidance. The AI Office shall make publicly available a list of planned and existing sandboxes and keep it up to date in order to encourage more interaction in the AI regulatory sandboxes and cross-border cooperation. 16. National competent authorities shall submit annual reports to the AI Office and to the Board, from one year after the establishment of the AI regulatory sandbox and every year thereafter until its termination, and a final report. Those reports shall provide information on the progress and results of the implementation of those sandboxes, including best practices, incidents, lessons learnt and recommendations on their setup and, where relevant, on the application and possible revision of this Regulation, including its delegated and implementing acts, and on the application of other Union law supervised by the competent authorities within the sandbox. The national competent authorities shall make those annual reports or abstracts thereof available to the public, online. The Commission shall, where appropriate, take the annual reports into account when exercising its tasks under this	sandboxes, including in different sectors, and exchange best practices on related matters. 15. National competent authorities shall inform the AI Office and the Board of the establishment of a sandbox, and may ask them for support and guidance. The AI Office shall make publicly available a list of planned and existing sandboxes and keep it up to date in order to encourage more interaction in the AI regulatory sandboxes and cross-border cooperation. 16. National competent authorities shall submit annual reports to the AI Office and to the Board, from one year after the establishment of the AI regulatory sandbox and every year thereafter until its termination, and a final report. Those reports shall provide information on the progress and results of the implementation of those sandboxes, including best practices, incidents, lessons learnt and recommendations on their setup and, where relevant, on the application and possible revision of this Regulation, including its delegated and implementing acts, and on the application of other Union law supervised by the competent authorities within the sandbox. The national competent authorities shall make those annual reports or abstracts thereof available to the public, online. The Commission shall, where appropriate, take the annual reports into account when exercising its tasks under this	sandboxes, including in different sectors, and exchange best practices on related matters. 15. National competent authorities shall inform the AI Office and the Board of the establishment of a sandbox, and may ask them for support and guidance. The AI Office shall make publicly available a list of planned and existing sandboxes and keep it up to date in order to encourage more interaction in the AI regulatory sandboxes and cross-border cooperation. 16. National competent authorities shall submit annual reports to the AI Office and to the Board, from one year after the establishment of the AI regulatory sandbox and every year thereafter until its termination, and a final report. Those reports shall provide information on the progress and results of the implementation of those sandboxes, including best practices, incidents, lessons learnt and recommendations on their setup and, where relevant, on the application and possible revision of this Regulation, including its delegated and implementing acts, and on the application of other Union law supervised by the competent authorities within the sandbox. The national competent authorities shall make those annual reports or abstracts thereof available to the public, online. The Commission shall, where appropriate, take the annual reports into account when exercising its tasks under this

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
57	57	57
AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes	AI regulatory sandboxes
Regulation. 17. The Commission shall develop a single and dedicated interface containing all relevant information related to AI regulatory sandboxes to allow stakeholders to interact with AI regulatory sandboxes and to raise enquiries with competent authorities, and to seek non-binding guidance on the conformity of innovative products, services, business models embedding AI technologies, in accordance with Article 62(1), point (c). The Commission shall proactively coordinate with national competent authorities, where relevant.	Regulation. 17. The Commission shall develop a single and dedicated interface containing all relevant information related to AI regulatory sandboxes to allow stakeholders to interact with AI regulatory sandboxes and to raise enquiries with competent authorities, and to seek non-binding guidance on the conformity of innovative products, services, business models embedding AI technologies, in accordance with Article 62(1), point (c). The Commission shall proactively coordinate with national competent authorities, where relevant.	Regulation. 17. The Commission shall develop a single and dedicated interface containing all relevant information related to AI regulatory sandboxes to allow stakeholders to interact with AI regulatory sandboxes and to raise enquiries with competent authorities, and to seek non-binding guidance on the conformity of innovative products, services, business models embedding AI technologies, in accordance with Article 62(1), point (c). The Commission shall proactively coordinate with national competent authorities, where relevant.

Article 58 Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes

AI Act 2024 58 Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes	AI Act 2026 58 Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 58 Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes
1. In order to avoid fragmentation across the Union, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the detailed arrangements for the establishment, development, implementation, operation and supervision of the AI regulatory sandboxes. The implementing acts shall include common principles on the following issues: (a) eligibility and selection criteria for participation in the AI regulatory sandbox; (b) procedures for the application, participation, monitoring, exiting from and termination of the AI regulatory sandbox, including the sandbox plan and the exit report; (c) the terms and conditions applicable to the participants.	1. In order to avoid fragmentation across the Union, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the detailed arrangements for the establishment, development, implementation, operation, governance, and supervision of the AI regulatory sandboxes. Those implementing acts shall include common principles on the following issues: (a) eligibility and selection criteria for participation in the AI regulatory sandbox; (b) procedures for the application, participation, monitoring, exiting from and termination of the AI regulatory sandbox, including the sandbox plan and the exit report; (c) the terms and conditions applicable to the participants. (d) the detailed rules applicable to the governance of AI regulatory sandboxes covered pursuant to Article 57, including as regards the involvement of and supervision by the competent data protection authorities, where relevant, and the coordination and cooperation at national and Union level.	1. In order to avoid fragmentation across the Union, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the detailed arrangements for the establishment, development, implementation, operation, <u>governance</u>, and supervision of the AI regulatory sandboxes. The<u>Those</u> implementing acts shall include common principles on the following issues: (a) eligibility and selection criteria for participation in the AI regulatory sandbox; (b) procedures for the application, participation, monitoring, exiting from and termination of the AI regulatory sandbox, including the sandbox plan and the exit report; (c) the terms and conditions applicable to the participants. <u>(d) the detailed rules applicable to the governance of AI regulatory sandboxes covered pursuant to Article 57, including as regards the involvement of and supervision by the competent data protection authorities, where relevant, and the coordination and cooperation at national and Union level.</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
58	58	58
Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes	Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes	Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes
Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure: (...) 3. (...) 4. (...)	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure: (...) 3. (...) 4. (...)	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure: (...) 3. (...) 4. (...)

Article 60 Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
60	60	60
Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes
1. Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes may be conducted by providers or prospective providers of high-risk AI systems listed in Annex III, in accordance with this Article and the real-world testing plan referred to in this Article, without prejudice to the prohibitions under Article 5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, specify the detailed elements of the real-world testing plan. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). This paragraph shall be without prejudice to Union or national law on the testing in real world conditions of high-risk AI systems related to products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I. 2. Providers or prospective providers may conduct testing of high-risk AI systems referred to in Annex III in real world conditions at any time before the placing on the market or the putting into service of the AI system on their own or in partnership with one or more deployers or prospective deployers.	1. Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes may be conducted by providers or prospective providers of high-risk AI systems listed in Annex III or covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, in accordance with this Article and the real-world testing plan referred to in this Article, without prejudice to the prohibitions under Article 5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, specify the detailed elements of the real-world testing plan. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). This paragraph shall be without prejudice to Union or national law on the testing in real world conditions of high-risk AI systems related to products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I. 2. Providers or prospective providers may conduct testing of high-risk AI systems referred to in Annex III or covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I in real world conditions at any time before the placing on the market or the putting into service of the high-risk AI system on their own or in	1. Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes may be conducted by providers or prospective providers of high-risk AI systems listed in Annex III <u>or covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I</u>, in accordance with this Article and the real-world testing plan referred to in this Article, without prejudice to the prohibitions under Article 5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, specify the detailed elements of the real-world testing plan. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). This paragraph shall be without prejudice to Union or national law on the testing in real world conditions of high-risk AI systems related to products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I. 2. Providers or prospective providers may conduct testing of high-risk AI systems referred to in Annex III <u>or covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I</u> in real world conditions at any time before the placing on the market or the putting into service of the <u>high-risk</u> AI system on their own or in

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
60	60	60
Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes
3. The testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions under this Article shall be without prejudice to any ethical review that is required by Union or national law. 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...)	partnership with one or more deployers or prospective deployers. 3. The testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions under this Article shall be without prejudice to any ethical review that is required by Union or national law. 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...)	partnership with one or more deployers or prospective deployers. 3. The testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions under this Article shall be without prejudice to any ethical review that is required by Union or national law. 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...)

Article 60a Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 60a Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>60a</u> <u>Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes</u>
	1. Member States may allow, in accordance with this Article, the testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes by providers or prospective providers of AI enabled products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, with a view to assessing and verifying the conformity of those systems with the requirements laid down in Articles 8 to 15. 2. Member States that choose to allow testing as referred to in paragraph 1 shall, individually or jointly, adopt frameworks for real-world testing. 3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of any real-world testing framework it adopts before implementing it. This shall not affect the competences of the Commission under the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I. 4. Member States that have adopted real-world testing frameworks shall ensure that the relevant national competent authorities, relevant authorities	<u>1. Member States may allow, in accordance with this Article, the testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes by providers or prospective providers of AI enabled products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, with a view to assessing and verifying the conformity of those systems with the requirements laid down in Articles 8 to 15.</u> <u>2. Member States that choose to allow testing as referred to in paragraph 1 shall, individually or jointly, adopt frameworks for real-world testing.</u> <u>3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of any real-world testing framework it adopts before implementing it. This shall not affect the competences of the Commission under the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I.</u> <u>4. Member States that have adopted real-world testing frameworks shall ensure that the relevant national competent authorities, relevant authorities</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 60a Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>60a</u> <u>Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes</u>
	and public authorities responsible for the management and operation of infrastructure and products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I cooperate closely with each other in good faith and remove any practical obstacles, including on procedural rules providing access to physical public infrastructure, where this is necessary, to successfully implement those real-world testing frameworks and test AI-enabled products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I. 5. The frameworks for real-world testing shall lay down the requirements under which testing in real-world conditions shall occur. Those frameworks shall: (a) include the provision of a mandatory real-world testing plan to be agreed between the provider or prospective provider and the national competent authority or relevant authority in accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I; (b) ensure compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 60(2), (3), (4)(d)-(j) and (5)-(9), where any reference to market surveillance authorities in	<u>and public authorities responsible for the management and operation of infrastructure and products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I cooperate closely with each other in good faith and remove any practical obstacles, including on procedural rules providing access to physical public infrastructure, where this is necessary, to successfully implement those real-world testing frameworks and test AI-enabled products covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I.</u> <u>5. The frameworks for real-world testing shall lay down the requirements under which testing in real-world conditions shall occur. Those frameworks shall:</u> <u>(a) include the provision of a mandatory real-world testing plan to be agreed between the provider or prospective provider and the national competent authority or relevant authority in accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I;</u> <u>(b) ensure compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 60(2), (3), (4)(d)-(j) and (5)-(9), where any reference to market surveillance authorities in</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 60a Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>60a</u> <u>Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes</u>
	those provisions shall be read as a reference to the national competent authority or relevant authority, as appropriate in accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I; (c) include effective governance and accountability arrangements; (d) ensure a high level of protection of health safety and fundamental rights. 6. The real-world testing shall comply with the applicable provisions laid down in the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I. Any requirements laid down in those provisions shall not affect the application of this Article to the extent necessary to enable the testing referred to in paragraph 1.	<u>those provisions shall be read as a reference to the national competent authority or relevant authority, as appropriate in accordance with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I;</u> <u>(c) include effective governance and accountability arrangements;</u> <u>(d) ensure a high level of protection of health safety and fundamental rights.</u> <u>6. The real-world testing shall comply with the applicable provisions laid down in the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I. Any requirements laid down in those provisions shall not affect the application of this Article to the extent necessary to enable the testing referred to in paragraph 1.</u>

Article 63 Derogations for specific operators

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
63	63	63
Derogations for specific operators	Derogations for specific operators	Derogations for specific operators
1. Microenterprises within the meaning of Recommendation 2003/361/EC may comply with certain elements of the quality management system required by Article 17 of this Regulation in a simplified manner, provided that they do not have partner enterprises or linked enterprises within the meaning of that Recommendation. For that purpose, the Commission shall develop guidelines on the elements of the quality management system which may be complied with in a simplified manner considering the needs of microenterprises, without affecting the level of protection or the need for compliance with the requirements in respect of high-risk AI systems. 2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as exempting those operators from fulfilling any other requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation, including those established in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 72 and 73.	1. SMEs, including start-ups, may comply with certain elements of the quality management system required by Article 17 in a simplified manner, provided that they do not have partner enterprises or linked enterprises within the meaning of Recommendation 2003/361/EC. For that purpose, the Commission shall develop guidelines on the elements of the quality management system which may be complied with in a simplified manner considering the needs of SMEs, without affecting the level of protection or the need for compliance with the requirements in respect of high-risk AI systems. 2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as exempting those operators from fulfilling any other requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation, including those established in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 72 and 73.	1. Microenterprises within the meaning of Recommendation 2003/361/EC<u>SMEs, including start-ups</u>, may comply with certain elements of the quality management system required by Article 17 of this Regulation in a simplified manner, provided that they do not have partner enterprises or linked enterprises within the meaning of that Recommendation<u>Recommendation 2003/361/EC</u>. For that purpose, the Commission shall develop guidelines on the elements of the quality management system which may be complied with in a simplified manner considering the needs of microenterprises<u>SMEs</u>, without affecting the level of protection or the need for compliance with the requirements in respect of high-risk AI systems. 2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as exempting those operators from fulfilling any other requirements or obligations laid down in this Regulation, including those established in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 72 and 73.

CHAPTER VII GOVERNANCE

SECTION 1 Governance at Union level

Article 64 AI Office

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
64 AI Office	64 AI Office	64 AI Office
1. The Commission shall develop Union expertise and capabilities in the field of AI through the AI Office. 2. Member States shall facilitate the tasks entrusted to the AI Office, as reflected in this Regulation.	1. The Commission shall develop Union expertise and capabilities in the field of AI through the AI Office. 2. Member States shall facilitate the tasks entrusted to the AI Office, as reflected in this Regulation. 3. Without prejudice to the budgetary procedure, the AI Office shall be allocated adequate resources to effectively perform its duties and exercise its powers in relation to the enforcement of this Regulation.	1. The Commission shall develop Union expertise and capabilities in the field of AI through the AI Office. 2. Member States shall facilitate the tasks entrusted to the AI Office, as reflected in this Regulation. <u>3. Without prejudice to the budgetary procedure, the AI Office shall be allocated adequate resources to effectively perform its duties and exercise its powers in relation to the enforcement of this Regulation.</u>

Article 69 Access to the pool of experts by the Member States

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
69	69	69
Access to the pool of experts by the Member States	Access to the pool of experts by the Member States	Access to the pool of experts by the Member States
1. Member States may call upon experts of the scientific panel to support their enforcement activities under this Regulation. 2. The Member States may be required to pay fees for the advice and support provided by the experts. The structure and the level of fees as well as the scale and structure of recoverable costs shall be set out in the implementing act referred to in Article 68(1), taking into account the objectives of the adequate implementation of this Regulation, cost-effectiveness and the necessity of ensuring effective access to experts for all Member States. 3. The Commission shall facilitate timely access to the experts by the Member States, as needed, and ensure that the combination of support activities carried out by Union AI testing support pursuant to Article 84 and experts pursuant to this Article is efficiently organised and provides the best possible added value.	1. Member States may call upon experts of the scientific panel to support their enforcement activities under this Regulation. 2. The Member States may be required to pay fees for the advice and support provided by the experts at a rate equivalent to the remuneration fees applicable to the Commission pursuant to the implementing act referred to in Article 68(1). 3. The Commission shall facilitate timely access to the experts by the Member States, as needed, and ensure that the combination of support activities carried out by Union AI testing support pursuant to Article 84 and experts pursuant to this Article is efficiently organised and provides the best possible added value.	1. Member States may call upon experts of the scientific panel to support their enforcement activities under this Regulation. 2. The Member States may be required to pay fees for the advice and support provided by the experts.The structure and the level of fees as well as the scale and structure of recoverable costs shall be set out in <u>at a rate equivalent to the remuneration fees applicable to the Commission pursuant to</u> the implementing act referred to in Article 68(1), taking into account the objectives of the adequate implementation of this Regulation, cost-effectiveness and the necessity of ensuring effective access to experts for all Member States. 3. The Commission shall facilitate timely access to the experts by the Member States, as needed, and ensure that the combination of support activities carried out by Union AI testing support pursuant to Article 84 and experts pursuant to this Article is efficiently organised and provides the best possible added value.

SECTION 2 National competent authorities

Article 70 Designation of national competent authorities and single points of contact

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
70	70	70
Designation of national competent authorities and single points of contact	Designation of national competent authorities and single points of contact	Designation of national competent authorities and single points of contact
1. Each Member State shall establish or designate as national competent authorities at least one notifying authority and at least one market surveillance authority for the purposes of this Regulation. (...) 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. National competent authorities may provide guidance and advice on the implementation of this Regulation, in particular to SMEs including start-ups, taking into account the guidance and advice of the Board and the Commission, as appropriate. Whenever national competent authorities intend to provide guidance and advice with regard to an AI system in areas covered by other Union law, the national competent authorities under that Union law shall be consulted, as appropriate. 9. (...)	1. Each Member State shall establish or designate as national competent authorities at least one notifying authority and at least one market surveillance authority for the purposes of this Regulation. (...) 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. National competent authorities may provide guidance and advice on the implementation of this Regulation, in particular to SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, taking into account the guidance and advice of the Board and the Commission, as appropriate. Whenever national competent authorities intend to provide guidance and advice with regard to an AI system in areas covered by other Union law, the national competent authorities under that Union law shall be consulted, as appropriate. 9. (...)	1. Each Member State shall establish or designate as national competent authorities at least one notifying authority and at least one market surveillance authority for the purposes of this Regulation. (...) 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. National competent authorities may provide guidance and advice on the implementation of this Regulation, in particular to SMEs, including start-ups, <u>and SMCs</u>, taking into account the guidance and advice of the Board and the Commission, as appropriate. Whenever national competent authorities intend to provide guidance and advice with regard to an AI system in areas covered by other Union law, the national competent authorities under that Union law shall be consulted, as appropriate. 9. (...)

CHAPTER IX POST-MARKET MONITORING, INFORMATION SHARING AND MARKET SURVEILLANCE

SECTION 1 Post-market monitoring

Article 72 Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
72	72	72
Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems	Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems	Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems
1. Providers shall establish and document a post-market monitoring system in a manner that is proportionate to the nature of the AI technologies and the risks of the high-risk AI system. 2. The post-market monitoring system shall actively and systematically collect, document and analyse relevant data which may be provided by deployers or which may be collected through other sources on the performance of high-risk AI systems throughout their lifetime, and which allow the provider to evaluate the continuous compliance of AI systems with the requirements set out in Chapter III, Section 2. Where relevant, post-market monitoring shall include an analysis of the interaction with other AI systems. This obligation shall not cover sensitive operational data of deployers which are law-enforcement authorities. 3. The post-market monitoring system shall be based on a post-market monitoring plan. The post-market monitoring plan shall be part of the technical documentation referred to in Annex IV. The	1. Providers shall establish and document a post-market monitoring system in a manner that is proportionate to the nature of the AI technologies and the risks of the high-risk AI system. 2. The post-market monitoring system shall actively and systematically collect, document and analyse relevant data which may be provided by deployers or which may be collected through other sources on the performance of high-risk AI systems throughout their lifetime, and which allow the provider to evaluate the continuous compliance of AI systems with the requirements set out in Chapter III, Section 2. Where relevant, post-market monitoring shall include an analysis of the interaction with other AI systems. This obligation shall not cover sensitive operational data of deployers which are law-enforcement authorities. 3. The post-market monitoring system shall be based on a post-market monitoring plan. The post-market monitoring plan shall be part of the technical documentation referred to in Annex IV. The	1. Providers shall establish and document a post-market monitoring system in a manner that is proportionate to the nature of the AI technologies and the risks of the high-risk AI system. 2. The post-market monitoring system shall actively and systematically collect, document and analyse relevant data which may be provided by deployers or which may be collected through other sources on the performance of high-risk AI systems throughout their lifetime, and which allow the provider to evaluate the continuous compliance of AI systems with the requirements set out in Chapter III, Section 2. Where relevant, post-market monitoring shall include an analysis of the interaction with other AI systems. This obligation shall not cover sensitive operational data of deployers which are law-enforcement authorities. 3. The post-market monitoring system shall be based on a post-market monitoring plan. The post-market monitoring plan shall be part of the technical documentation referred to in Annex IV. The

AI Act 2024 72 Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems	AI Act 2026 72 Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 72 Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems
Commission shall adopt an implementing act laying down detailed provisions establishing a template for the post-market monitoring plan and the list of elements to be included in the plan by 2 February 2026. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 4. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, where a post-market monitoring system and plan are already established under that legislation, in order to ensure consistency, avoid duplications and minimise additional burdens, providers shall have a choice of integrating, as appropriate, the necessary elements described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 using the template referred in paragraph 3 into systems and plans already existing under that legislation, provided that it achieves an equivalent level of protection. The first subparagraph of this paragraph shall also apply to high-risk AI systems referred to in point 5 of Annex III placed on the market or put into service by financial institutions that are subject to requirements under Union financial services law regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes.	Commission, taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board, shall adopt guidance, including a template, on the post-market monitoring plan by 2 September 2027. 4. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, where a post-market monitoring system and plan are already established under that legislation, in order to ensure consistency, avoid duplications and minimise additional burdens, providers shall have a choice of integrating, as appropriate, the necessary elements described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 using the template referred in paragraph 3 into systems and plans already existing under that legislation, provided that it achieves an equivalent level of protection. The first subparagraph of this paragraph shall also apply to high-risk AI systems referred to in point 5 of Annex III placed on the market or put into service by financial institutions that are subject to requirements under Union financial services law regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes.	Commission shall adopt an implementing act laying down detailed provisions establishing <u>taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board, shall adopt guidance, including</u> a template for, on the post-market monitoring plan and the list of elements to be included in the plan by 2 February 2026 <u>by 2 September 2027</u>. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2). 4. For high-risk AI systems covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I, where a post-market monitoring system and plan are already established under that legislation, in order to ensure consistency, avoid duplications and minimise additional burdens, providers shall have a choice of integrating, as appropriate, the necessary elements described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 using the template referred in paragraph 3 into systems and plans already existing under that legislation, provided that it achieves an equivalent level of protection. The first subparagraph of this paragraph shall also apply to high-risk AI systems referred to in point 5 of Annex III placed on the market or put into service by financial institutions that are subject to requirements under Union financial services law regarding their internal governance, arrangements or processes.

SECTION 3 Enforcement

Article 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
75	75	75
Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
1. Where an AI system is based on a general-purpose AI model, and the model and the system are developed by the same provider, the AI Office shall have powers to monitor and supervise compliance of that AI system with obligations under this Regulation. To carry out its monitoring and supervision tasks, the AI Office shall have all the powers of a market surveillance authority provided for in this Section and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.	1. The AI Office shall be exclusively competent for the supervision and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation in relation to the following AI systems: (a) AI systems based on general-purpose AI models where the model and the system are developed by the same provider, or by providers forming part of the same undertaking as that provider, with the exception of: (i) AI systems related to products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I;	1. Where an AI system is based on a general-purpose AI model, and the model and the system are developed by the same provider, the AI Office shall have powers to monitor and supervise compliance of that AI system with obligations under this Regulation. To carry out its monitoring and supervision tasks, the AI Office shall have all the powers of a market surveillance authority provided for in this Section and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. <u>1. The AI Office shall be exclusively competent for the supervision and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation in relation to the following AI systems:</u> <u>(a) AI systems based on general-purpose AI models where the model and the system are developed by the same provider, or by providers forming part of the same undertaking as that provider, with the exception of:</u> <u>(i) AI systems related to products covered by the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I;</u>

AI Act 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	AI Act 2026 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
	(ii) AI systems referred to in point 2 of Annex III; (iii) AI systems provided by law enforcement authorities, border management authorities and financial institutions, insofar as those AI systems fall under Article 74(6); and (iv) AI systems referred to in point 8 of Annex III as regards the administration of justice; (b) AI systems that constitute or that are integrated into a very large online platform or very large online search engine designated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/2065. The exclusive competence referred to in the first subparagraph shall apply to the providers of those systems. It shall apply to the deployers of those systems only when they are also the provider or form part of the same undertaking as the provider. 1a. By way of derogation from Article 73, providers of high-risk AI systems subject to the competence of the AI Office pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall report any serious incidents to the AI Office. Article 73 (2) to (9), shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. The AI Office shall promptly transmit the relevant information to the	<u>(ii) AI systems referred to in point 2 of Annex III;</u> <u>(iii) AI systems provided by law enforcement authorities, border management authorities and financial institutions, insofar as those AI systems fall under Article 74(6); and</u> <u>(iv) AI systems referred to in point 8 of Annex III as regards the administration of justice;</u> <u>(b) AI systems that constitute or that are integrated into a very large online platform or very large online search engine designated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.</u> <u>The exclusive competence referred to in the first subparagraph shall apply to the providers of those systems. It shall apply to the deployers of those systems only when they are also the provider or form part of the same undertaking as the provider.</u> <u>1a. By way of derogation from Article 73, providers of high-risk AI systems subject to the competence of the AI Office pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall report any serious incidents to the AI Office. Article 73 (2) to (9), shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. The AI Office shall promptly transmit the relevant information to the</u>

AI Act 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	AI Act 2026 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market Market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems and mutual assistance
	market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the provider or its legal representative is situated. 1b. The authorities involved in the application of this Regulation shall cooperate actively with the AI Office and provide the AI Office the necessary assistance for the exercise of its powers, including, where necessary, in connection with inspections or other enforcement measures carried out in the territory of a Member State. To that end, those authorities shall enjoy the powers provided for pursuant to this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, and where relevant and limited to what is necessary to fulfil their tasks under this paragraph, in accordance with the applicable national procedures. 1c. When taking investigatory or enforcement action in the territory of a Member State that involves access to a public authority's data or AI system, the AI Office shall be assisted by the relevant market surveillance authority. 1d. Before taking a decision that would have the effect of prohibiting or restricting the AI system being made available or put into service on a national market, or a decision to withdraw or recall the AI system from such	<u>market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the provider or its legal representative is situated.</u> <u>1b. The authorities involved in the application of this Regulation shall cooperate actively with the AI Office and provide the AI Office the necessary assistance for the exercise of its powers, including, where necessary, in connection with inspections or other enforcement measures carried out in the territory of a Member State. To that end, those authorities shall enjoy the powers provided for pursuant to this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, and where relevant and limited to what is necessary to fulfil their tasks under this paragraph, in accordance with the applicable national procedures.</u> <u>1c. When taking investigatory or enforcement action in the territory of a Member State that involves access to a public authority's data or AI system, the AI Office shall be assisted by the relevant market surveillance authority.</u> <u>1d. Before taking a decision that would have the effect of prohibiting or restricting the AI system being made available or put into service on a national market, or a decision to withdraw or recall the AI system from such</u>

AI Act 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	AI Act 2026 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
+	market, the AI Office shall, without undue delay, notify the market surveillance authority competent for that market of its intention to take such a decision. The AI Office shall consult the authorities involved in the application of this Regulation, where appropriate, on any matter relating to the application and enforcement of this Regulation. 1e. The AI Office shall be responsible for conformity assessments and tests of AI systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that are classified as high-risk and subject to a third-party conformity assessment pursuant to Article 43 before such AI systems are placed on the market or put into service. Those tests and assessments shall verify that the systems comply with the relevant requirements of this Regulation and may be placed on the market or put into service in the Union in accordance with this Regulation. The Commission shall entrust the performance of those tests or assessments to notified bodies designated in accordance with this Regulation, in which case the notified body shall act on behalf of the Commission. If a notified body to which the Commission has delegated tasks under this paragraph does not perform those tasks adequately, the Commission may withdraw the delegation with immediate effect. The fees for testing and assessment	<u>market, the AI Office shall, without undue delay, notify the market surveillance authority competent for that market of its intention to take such a decision. The AI Office shall consult the authorities involved in the application of this Regulation, where appropriate, on any matter relating to the application and enforcement of this Regulation.</u> <u>1e. The AI Office shall be responsible for conformity assessments and tests of AI systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that are classified as high-risk and subject to a third-party conformity assessment pursuant to Article 43 before such AI systems are placed on the market or put into service. Those tests and assessments shall verify that the systems comply with the relevant requirements of this Regulation and may be placed on the market or put into service in the Union in accordance with this Regulation. The Commission shall entrust the performance of those tests or assessments to notified bodies designated in accordance with this Regulation, in which case the notified body shall act on behalf of the Commission. If a notified body to which the Commission has delegated tasks under this paragraph does not perform those tasks adequately, the Commission may withdraw the delegation with immediate effect. The fees for testing and assessment</u>

AI Act 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	AI Act 2026 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
2. Where the relevant market surveillance authorities have sufficient reason to consider general-purpose AI systems that can be used directly by deployers for at least one purpose that is classified as high-risk pursuant to this Regulation to be non-compliant with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, they shall cooperate with the AI Office to carry out compliance evaluations, and shall inform the Board and other market surveillance authorities accordingly.	activities shall be levied on the provider of a high-risk AI system who has applied for a third-party conformity assessment to the Commission. The provider shall pay the costs related to the services entrusted by the Commission to the notified bodies in accordance with this Article directly to the notified body. 2. Where the relevant market surveillance authorities have sufficient reason to consider general-purpose AI systems that can be used directly by deployers for at least one purpose that is classified as high-risk pursuant to this Regulation to be non-compliant with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, they shall cooperate with the AI Office to carry out compliance evaluations, and shall inform the Board and other market surveillance authorities accordingly. 2a. Where a market surveillance authority has well-founded and sufficient reasons to suspect that a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has infringed this Regulation, it may request, through the relevant single point of contact designated in accordance with Article 70(2), the AI Office to assess the matter in order to take the necessary supervisory and enforcement measures to ensure prompt compliance with this Regulation. Such a request shall be duly reasoned and	<u>activities shall be levied on the provider of a high-risk AI system who has applied for a third-party conformity assessment to the Commission. The provider shall pay the costs related to the services entrusted by the Commission to the notified bodies in accordance with this Article directly to the notified body.</u> 2. Where the relevant market surveillance authorities have sufficient reason to consider general-purpose AI systems that can be used directly by deployers for at least one purpose that is classified as high-risk pursuant to this Regulation to be non-compliant with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, they shall cooperate with the AI Office to carry out compliance evaluations, and shall inform the Board and other market surveillance authorities accordingly. <u>2a. Where a market surveillance authority has well-founded and sufficient reasons to suspect that a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has infringed this Regulation, it may request, through the relevant single point of contact designated in accordance with Article 70(2), the AI Office to assess the matter in order to take the necessary supervisory and enforcement measures to ensure prompt compliance with this Regulation. Such a request shall be duly reasoned and</u>

AI Act 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	AI Act 2026 75 Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75 Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
	shall include at least: (a) the name of the provider or the deployer concerned; (b) a description of the relevant facts, the provisions of this Regulation that have allegedly been infringed, and any well-founded and sufficient reasons for suspecting an infringement, including, where applicable, the description of the negative effects of the alleged infringement; (c) the market surveillance authority making the request. The AI Office shall take utmost account of the request and the market surveillance authority shall cooperate actively and provide the AI Office the necessary assistance for the exercise of its powers in accordance with paragraph 1a. The AI Office shall, without undue delay and in any event no later than four months following receipt of the request, inform the single point of contact of its intention to exercise its powers in accordance with Article 75a or of its reasons for not exercising its powers. If the AI Office decides to exercise its powers	<u>shall include at least:</u> <u>(a) the name of the provider or the deployer concerned;</u> <u>(b) a description of the relevant facts, the provisions of this Regulation that have allegedly been infringed, and any well-founded and sufficient reasons for suspecting an infringement, including, where applicable, the description of the negative effects of the alleged infringement;</u> <u>(c) the market surveillance authority making the request.</u> <u>The AI Office shall take utmost account of the request and the market surveillance authority shall cooperate actively and provide the AI Office the necessary assistance for the exercise of its powers in accordance with paragraph 1a.</u> <u>The AI Office shall, without undue delay and in any event no later than four months following receipt of the request, inform the single point of contact of its intention to exercise its powers in accordance with Article 75a or of its reasons for not exercising its powers. If the AI Office decides to exercise its powers</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
75	75	75
Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems	Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance	Mutual assistance, market <u>Market</u> surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems <u>and mutual assistance</u>
3. Where a market surveillance authority is unable to conclude its investigation of the high-risk AI system because of its inability to access certain information related to the general-purpose AI model despite having made all appropriate efforts to obtain that information, it may submit a reasoned request to the AI Office, by which access to that information shall be enforced. In that case, the AI Office shall supply to the applicant authority without delay, and in any event within 30 days, any information that the AI Office considers to be relevant in order to establish whether a high-risk AI system is non-compliant. Market surveillance authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain in accordance with Article 78 of this Regulation. The procedure provided for in Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.	in accordance with Article 75a, it shall periodically inform that single point of contact about major developments in the proceedings and the outcome of such proceedings, without disclosing any confidential information. 3. Where a market surveillance authority is unable to conclude its investigation of the high-risk AI system because of its inability to access certain information related to the general-purpose AI model despite having made all appropriate efforts to obtain that information, it may submit a reasoned request to the AI Office, by which access to that information shall be enforced. In that case, the AI Office shall supply to the applicant authority without delay, and in any event within 30 days, any information that the AI Office considers to be relevant in order to establish whether a high-risk AI system is non-compliant. Market surveillance authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain in accordance with Article 78 of this Regulation. The procedure provided for in Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.	<u>in accordance with Article 75a, it shall periodically inform that single point of contact about major developments in the proceedings and the outcome of such proceedings, without disclosing any confidential information.</u> 3. Where a market surveillance authority is unable to conclude its investigation of the high-risk AI system because of its inability to access certain information related to the general-purpose AI model despite having made all appropriate efforts to obtain that information, it may submit a reasoned request to the AI Office, by which access to that information shall be enforced. In that case, the AI Office shall supply to the applicant authority without delay, and in any event within 30 days, any information that the AI Office considers to be relevant in order to establish whether a high-risk AI system is non-compliant. Market surveillance authorities shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information that they obtain in accordance with Article 78 of this Regulation. The procedure provided for in Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.

Article 75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
-	75a	<u>75a</u>
-	Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office	<u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u>
	1. When exercising its tasks of supervision and enforcement laid down in Article 75(1) of this Regulation, the AI Office shall have all the powers of a market surveillance authority provided for in this Section and in Article 14(4) and Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. The AI Office shall be authorised to fully reclaim from the relevant operator the totality of the costs of its supervision and enforcement activities with respect to instances of non-compliance, including costs for human and technical resources, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. 2. Where the AI Office has reasonable grounds to suspect non-compliance with this Regulation by a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in Article 75(1) of this Regulation, it may adopt a decision to start an investigation into that non-compliance in accordance with Article 14(4), point (f) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Upon starting such an investigation, the AI Office shall notify the operator of the AI system concerned. The AI Office may exercise the powers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on its own initiative or following a complaint received pursuant to Article 85 of this Regulation, even before starting an	<u>1. When exercising its tasks of supervision and enforcement laid down in Article 75(1) of this Regulation, the AI Office shall have all the powers of a market surveillance authority provided for in this Section and in Article 14(4) and Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. The AI Office shall be authorised to fully reclaim from the relevant operator the totality of the costs of its supervision and enforcement activities with respect to instances of non-compliance, including costs for human and technical resources, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</u> <u>2. Where the AI Office has reasonable grounds to suspect non-compliance with this Regulation by a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in Article 75(1) of this Regulation, it may adopt a decision to start an investigation into that non-compliance in accordance with Article 14(4), point (f) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Upon starting such an investigation, the AI Office shall notify the operator of the AI system concerned. The AI Office may exercise the powers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on its own initiative or following a complaint received pursuant to Article 85 of this Regulation, even before starting an</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office investigation pursuant to Article 14(4), point (f) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Where a market surveillance authority has reason to suspect non-compliance with this Regulation by a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in Article 75(1), it may send a request to the AI Office to assess the matter. 3. The AI Office may exercise the powers listed in Article 14(4), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Article 74(12) and (13) of this Regulation by simple request or by decision. When requesting information, the AI Office shall state the legal basis and the purpose of the request, specify what information is required, and set the period within which the information is to be provided. Where the request is a simple request, the AI Office shall additionally indicate that although there is no obligation to provide the information requested, in the case of a voluntary reply, the information must be correct and not misleading, and indicate the potential fines provided for in Article 99(5) for supplying incorrect or misleading information. Where the request is made by decision, the AI Office shall additionally indicate the fines provided for in Article 99(5) for supplying incorrect, incomplete or	75a <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u> <u>investigation pursuant to Article 14(4), point (f) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.</u> <u>Where a market surveillance authority has reason to suspect non-compliance with this Regulation by a provider or a deployer of an AI system referred to in Article 75(1), it may send a request to the AI Office to assess the matter.</u> <u>3. The AI Office may exercise the powers listed in Article 14(4), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Article 74(12) and (13) of this Regulation by simple request or by decision.</u> <u>When requesting information, the AI Office shall state the legal basis and the purpose of the request, specify what information is required, and set the period within which the information is to be provided. Where the request is a simple request, the AI Office shall additionally indicate that although there is no obligation to provide the information requested, in the case of a voluntary reply, the information must be correct and not misleading, and indicate the potential fines provided for in Article 99(5) for supplying incorrect or misleading information. Where the request is made by decision, the AI Office shall additionally indicate the fines provided for in Article 99(5) for supplying incorrect, incomplete or</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>75a</u> <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u>
	misleading information and indicate the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice of the European Union. The AI Office shall send a copy of the request to the market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the operator or its legal representative is situated. 4. In order to carry out the tasks assigned to it under this Section, the AI Office may conduct all necessary remote or on-site inspections pursuant to the powers laid down in Article 14(4), points (d) and (e) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Article 74(5) of this Regulation. When conducting an inspection, the AI Office shall inform the provider concerned of the subject matter and purpose of the investigation, the relevant fines referred to in Article 99(5) of this Regulation, and the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice of the European Union. Prior to conducting an inspection, the AI Office shall inform the market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the operator or its legal representative is situated. During such an inspection, the officials of the AI Office shall be empowered to: (a) enter any of the business premises, land or property located in the Union of the operator	<u>misleading information and indicate the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice of the European Union. The AI Office shall send a copy of the request to the market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the operator or its legal representative is situated.</u> <u>4. In order to carry out the tasks assigned to it under this Section, the AI Office may conduct all necessary remote or on-site inspections pursuant to the powers laid down in Article 14(4), points (d) and (e) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Article 74(5) of this Regulation. When conducting an inspection, the AI Office shall inform the provider concerned of the subject matter and purpose of the investigation, the relevant fines referred to in Article 99(5) of this Regulation, and the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice of the European Union. Prior to conducting an inspection, the AI Office shall inform the market surveillance authority of the Member State in the territory of which the operator or its legal representative is situated.</u> <u>During such an inspection, the officials of the AI Office shall be empowered to:</u> <u>(a) enter any of the business premises, land or property located in the Union of the operator</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office concerned; (b) examine the books, data and other material relevant to the execution of their tasks, irrespective of the medium on which they are stored; (c) take or obtain in any form copies of or extracts from books, data and other records; (d) ask any of the persons subject to the inspection, or their representatives, or staff, for oral or written explanations on factors or documents relating to the subject matter and purpose of the inspection, and to record the answers; (e) seal any business premises and books or records for the duration of, and to the extent necessary for, the inspection. Where the AI Office finds that a natural or legal person opposes or obstructs an inspection, the national competent authority of the Member State concerned shall afford it the necessary assistance, requesting, where appropriate, the assistance of the police or an equivalent enforcement authority, to enable it to conduct its on-site inspection. Where an on-site inspection of business premises,	<u>75a</u> <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u> <u>concerned;</u> <u>(b) examine the books, data and other material relevant to the execution of their tasks, irrespective of the medium on which they are stored;</u> <u>(c) take or obtain in any form copies of or extracts from books, data and other records;</u> <u>(d) ask any of the persons subject to the inspection, or their representatives, or staff, for oral or written explanations on factors or documents relating to the subject matter and purpose of the inspection, and to record the answers;</u> <u>(e) seal any business premises and books or records for the duration of, and to the extent necessary for, the inspection.</u> <u>Where the AI Office finds that a natural or legal person opposes or obstructs an inspection, the national competent authority of the Member State concerned shall afford it the necessary assistance, requesting, where appropriate, the assistance of the police or an equivalent enforcement authority, to enable it to conduct its on-site inspection.</u> <u>Where an on-site inspection of business premises,</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office land or property requires authorisation by a judicial authority in accordance with national law, the AI Office shall apply for such an authorisation. The AI Office may also apply for such authorisation as a precautionary measure. Where such an authorisation is applied for, the national judicial authority shall promptly verify that the coercive measures envisaged are neither arbitrary nor excessive having regard to the subject matter of the investigation or inspection and the documents provided by the AI Office with the decision. In its verification of the proportionality of coercive measures, the national judicial authority may ask the AI Office for detailed explanations, in particular relating to the grounds the AI Office has for suspecting that an infringement of this Regulation has taken place and the seriousness of the suspected infringement and, where relevant, the nature of the involvement of the person subject to the coercive measures. The national judicial authority shall not review the necessity of the investigation or inspection nor demand information from the case file of the AI Office. In accordance with the Treaties, the legality of the decision of the AI Office is subject to review only by the Court of Justice of the European Union. 5. At the request of the AI Office, the competent market surveillance authority of a Member State may in its own territory carry out any investigation,	75a <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u> <u>land or property requires authorisation by a judicial authority in accordance with national law, the AI Office shall apply for such an authorisation. The AI Office may also apply for such authorisation as a precautionary measure. Where such an authorisation is applied for, the national judicial authority shall promptly verify that the coercive measures envisaged are neither arbitrary nor excessive having regard to the subject matter of the investigation or inspection and the documents provided by the AI Office with the decision. In its verification of the proportionality of coercive measures, the national judicial authority may ask the AI Office for detailed explanations, in particular relating to the grounds the AI Office has for suspecting that an infringement of this Regulation has taken place and the seriousness of the suspected infringement and, where relevant, the nature of the involvement of the person subject to the coercive measures. The national judicial authority shall not review the necessity of the investigation or inspection nor demand information from the case file of the AI Office. In accordance with the Treaties, the legality of the decision of the AI Office is subject to review only by the Court of Justice of the European Union.</u> <u>5. At the request of the AI Office, the competent market surveillance authority of a Member State may in its own territory carry out any investigation,</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75a <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u>
	inspection or other fact-finding measure on behalf and for the account of the AI Office in order to establish whether there has been an infringement of this Regulation. The officials of the competent authorities of the Member States who are responsible for conducting such investigations, inspections, or fact-finding measures, as well as those authorised or appointed by them, shall exercise their powers in accordance with their national law. 6. In addition to the powers set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the AI Office, in the exercise of its competences referred to in Article 75(1), may: (a) order operators to provide access to, and explanations relating to, their AI systems; (b) impose an obligation on an operator to retain all data and documents deemed to be necessary to assess the implementation of and compliance with the obligations under this Regulation. 7. To assist it in monitoring the effective implementation and compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation and to provide it with specific expertise or knowledge in the exercise of its competences under Article 75(1), the AI Office may appoint independent external experts and auditors, as	<u>inspection or other fact-finding measure on behalf and for the account of the AI Office in order to establish whether there has been an infringement of this Regulation. The officials of the competent authorities of the Member States who are responsible for conducting such investigations, inspections, or fact-finding measures, as well as those authorised or appointed by them, shall exercise their powers in accordance with their national law.</u> <u>6. In addition to the powers set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the AI Office, in the exercise of its competences referred to in Article 75(1), may:</u> <u>(a) order operators to provide access to, and explanations relating to, their AI systems;</u> <u>(b) impose an obligation on an operator to retain all data and documents deemed to be necessary to assess the implementation of and compliance with the obligations under this Regulation.</u> <u>7. To assist it in monitoring the effective implementation and compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation and to provide it with specific expertise or knowledge in the exercise of its competences under Article 75(1), the AI Office may appoint independent external experts and auditors, as</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75a Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office	<u>75a</u> <u>Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office</u>
	well as experts, investigative teams and auditors from the Member State's competent authorities with the agreement of the authority concerned. Information obtained as a result of such monitoring actions shall be shared with the relevant competent authorities of the Member States. 8. Information collected pursuant to this Article shall be used only for the purpose of this Regulation.	<u>well as experts, investigative teams and auditors from the Member State's competent authorities with the agreement of the authority concerned. Information obtained as a result of such monitoring actions shall be shared with the relevant competent authorities of the Member States.</u> <u>8. Information collected pursuant to this Article shall be used only for the purpose of this Regulation.</u>

Article 75b Commitments

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75b Commitments If, during proceedings under Article 75a(2), the operator concerned offers commitments to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation, the AI Office may, by decision, make those commitments binding on the operator concerned and declare that there are no further grounds for action. The AI Office may, upon request or on its own initiative, reopen the proceedings where: (a) there has been a material change in any of the facts on which the decision was based; (b) the operator acts contrary to its commitments; or (c) the decision was based on incomplete, incorrect or misleading information provided by the operator concerned. Where the AI Office considers that the commitments offered by the operator concerned are unable to ensure effective compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation, it shall reject those commitments in a reasoned decision when concluding the proceedings.	<u>75b</u> <u>Commitments</u> <u>If, during proceedings under Article 75a(2), the operator concerned offers commitments to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation, the AI Office may, by decision, make those commitments binding on the operator concerned and declare that there are no further grounds for action. The AI Office may, upon request or on its own initiative, reopen the proceedings where:</u> <u>(a) there has been a material change in any of the facts on which the decision was based;</u> <u>(b) the operator acts contrary to its commitments; or</u> <u>(c) the decision was based on incomplete, incorrect or misleading information provided by the operator concerned.</u> <u>Where the AI Office considers that the commitments offered by the operator concerned are unable to ensure effective compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation, it shall reject those commitments in a reasoned decision when concluding the proceedings.</u>

Article 75c Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
-	75c	<u>75c</u>
-	Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments	<u>Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments</u>
	1. Where the AI Office finds that an operator falling within the scope of Article 75(1) does not comply with the relevant provisions of this Regulation or with commitments made binding pursuant to Article 75b, it shall adopt a decision establishing such non-compliance. 2. Before adopting a decision pursuant to paragraph 1, the AI Office shall communicate its preliminary findings to the operator concerned. In the preliminary findings, the AI Office shall explain the measures that it is considering taking, or that it considers that the operator concerned should take, in order to effectively address the preliminary findings. 3. In the decision pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the AI Office shall, where relevant, order the operator concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation within a reasonable period specified therein and to provide information on the measures that that operator intends to take to comply with the decision. The operator concerned shall provide the AI Office with a description of the measures it has taken to ensure compliance with the decision upon their implementation. Prior to requesting any measure, the	<u>1. Where the AI Office finds that an operator falling within the scope of Article 75(1) does not comply with the relevant provisions of this Regulation or with commitments made binding pursuant to Article 75b, it shall adopt a decision establishing such non-compliance.</u> <u>2. Before adopting a decision pursuant to paragraph 1, the AI Office shall communicate its preliminary findings to the operator concerned. In the preliminary findings, the AI Office shall explain the measures that it is considering taking, or that it considers that the operator concerned should take, in order to effectively address the preliminary findings.</u> <u>3. In the decision pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the AI Office shall, where relevant, order the operator concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation within a reasonable period specified therein and to provide information on the measures that that operator intends to take to comply with the decision. The operator concerned shall provide the AI Office with a description of the measures it has taken to ensure compliance with the decision upon their implementation. Prior to requesting any measure, the</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75c Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75c <u>Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments</u>
	AI Office may engage in a structured dialogue with the operator of the AI system in question. During this dialogue, the operator may propose commitments in accordance with Article 75b. 4. A decision adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article may be accompanied by the imposition of penalties in accordance with Article 99(3) to (7), which provisions shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the AI Office in the execution of its supervision and enforcement tasks referred to in Article 75(1). In particular, the following shall be subject to administrative fines as referred to in Article 99(4): (a) infringement of any applicable provision of this Regulation, including those not listed in Article 99(4); (b) failure to comply with decisions or measures adopted pursuant to the powers listed in Article 14(4) or Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, as well as those specified in Article 75a of this Regulation; (c) failure to comply with a commitment made binding by a decision pursuant to Article 75b. The supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to the AI Office in reply to a request shall	<u>AI Office may engage in a structured dialogue with the operator of the AI system in question. During this dialogue, the operator may propose commitments in accordance with Article 75b.</u> <u>4. A decision adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article may be accompanied by the imposition of penalties in accordance with Article 99(3) to (7), which provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to the AI Office in the execution of its supervision and enforcement tasks referred to in Article 75(1).</u> <u>In particular, the following shall be subject to administrative fines as referred to in Article 99(4):</u> <u>(a) infringement of any applicable provision of this Regulation, including those not listed in Article 99(4);</u> <u>(b) failure to comply with decisions or measures adopted pursuant to the powers listed in Article 14(4) or Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, as well as those specified in Article 75a of this Regulation;</u> <u>(c) failure to comply with a commitment made binding by a decision pursuant to Article 75b.</u> <u>The supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to the AI Office in reply to a request shall</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75c Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75c <u>Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments</u>
	be subject to administrative fines as referred to in Article 99(5). 5. The AI Office may adopt a decision imposing periodic penalty payments to compel the operators subject to its competence pursuant to Article 75(1) to the following: (a) to submit to an investigation; (b) to comply with an information request ordered by a decision adopted under Article 75a(3); (c) to submit to an inspection ordered by a decision pursuant to Article 75a(4); (d) to provide correct or complete answers or explanations in the context of an inspection ordered by a decision pursuant to Article 75a(4); (e) to comply with corrective actions ordered pursuant to the power listed in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020; (f) to comply with commitments made legally binding by a decision pursuant to Article 75b; or (g) to comply with a decision pursuant to the	<u>be subject to administrative fines as referred to in Article 99(5).</u> <u>5. The AI Office may adopt a decision imposing periodic penalty payments to compel the operators subject to its competence pursuant to Article 75(1) to the following:</u> <u>(a) to submit to an investigation;</u> <u>(b) to comply with an information request ordered by a decision adopted under Article 75a(3);</u> <u>(c) to submit to an inspection ordered by a decision pursuant to Article 75a(4);</u> <u>(d) to provide correct or complete answers or explanations in the context of an inspection ordered by a decision pursuant to Article 75a(4);</u> <u>(e) to comply with corrective actions ordered pursuant to the power listed in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;</u> <u>(f) to comply with commitments made legally binding by a decision pursuant to Article 75b; or</u> <u>(g) to comply with a decision pursuant to the</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75c Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments paragraph (1) of this Article. Those penalty payments shall be effective and proportionate, and, where applicable, shall not exceed 5 % of the average daily income or worldwide annual turnover in the preceding financial year per day, calculated from the date appointed by the decision. 6. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall have unlimited jurisdiction to review decisions of the AI Office fixing a fine or periodic penalty payment pursuant to this Article. It may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or periodic penalty payment imposed. 7. Funds collected through the imposition of fines or periodic penalty payments pursuant to this Article shall contribute to the general budget of the Union. 8. The powers conferred on the AI Office by this Article shall be subject to a limitation period of five years. The limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement is committed. However, in the case of continuing or repeated infringements, the limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement ceases. The power of the AI Office to enforce decisions taken pursuant to this Article shall be subject to a limitation	75c <u>Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments</u> <u>paragraph (1) of this Article.</u> <u>Those penalty payments shall be effective and proportionate, and, where applicable, shall not exceed 5 % of the average daily income or worldwide annual turnover in the preceding financial year per day, calculated from the date appointed by the decision.</u> <u>6. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall have unlimited jurisdiction to review decisions of the AI Office fixing a fine or periodic penalty payment pursuant to this Article. It may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or periodic penalty payment imposed.</u> <u>7. Funds collected through the imposition of fines or periodic penalty payments pursuant to this Article shall contribute to the general budget of the Union.</u> <u>8. The powers conferred on the AI Office by this Article shall be subject to a limitation period of five years. The limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement is committed. However, in the case of continuing or repeated infringements, the limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement ceases.</u> <u>The power of the AI Office to enforce decisions taken pursuant to this Article shall be subject to a limitation</u>

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75c Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 <u>75c</u> <u>Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments</u>
	period of five years. The limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the decision becomes final. The implementing act referred to in Article 75d(3) shall specify the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph, including the circumstances in which the limitation periods shall be interrupted. 9. Where the AI Office determines that there are no grounds to adopt a decision of non-compliance, it shall close the proceeding by a decision. That decision shall apply with immediate effect.	<u>period of five years. The limitation period shall begin to run on the day on which the decision becomes final.</u> <u>The implementing act referred to in Article 75d(3) shall specify the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph, including the circumstances in which the limitation periods shall be interrupted.</u> <u>9. Where the AI Office determines that there are no grounds to adopt a decision of non-compliance, it shall close the proceeding by a decision. That decision shall apply with immediate effect.</u>

Article 75d Safeguards and further specification

AI Act 2024 - -	AI Act 2026 75d Safeguards and further specification	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 75d <u>Safeguards and further specification</u>
	1. Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to operators subject to the AI Office's competence pursuant to Article 75(1) of this Regulation, without prejudice to more specific procedural rights provided for in this Regulation. 2. The rights of defence and of access to the file of operators falling within the scope of Article 75(1) shall be fully respected in proceedings. In view of the possible adoption of decisions on the basis of Article 75c(1), those operators shall be entitled to have access to the AI Office file under the terms of a negotiated disclosure, subject to the legitimate interest of the operator or other person concerned in the protection of their business secrets. The AI Office shall have the power to adopt decisions setting out such terms of disclosure in the case of disagreement between the parties. The right of access to the file shall not extend to confidential information and internal documents of the AI Office, the Board, competent market surveillance authorities or other public authorities of the Member States. In particular, the right of access shall not extend to correspondence between the AI Office and those authorities. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the AI Office from disclosing and using information necessary to prove an infringement.	<u>1. Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to operators subject to the AI Office's competence pursuant to Article 75(1) of this Regulation, without prejudice to more specific procedural rights provided for in this Regulation.</u> <u>2. The rights of defence and of access to the file of operators falling within the scope of Article 75(1) shall be fully respected in proceedings. In view of the possible adoption of decisions on the basis of Article 75c(1), those operators shall be entitled to have access to the AI Office file under the terms of a negotiated disclosure, subject to the legitimate interest of the operator or other person concerned in the protection of their business secrets. The AI Office shall have the power to adopt decisions setting out such terms of disclosure in the case of disagreement between the parties. The right of access to the file shall not extend to confidential information and internal documents of the AI Office, the Board, competent market surveillance authorities or other public authorities of the Member States. In particular, the right of access shall not extend to correspondence between the AI Office and those authorities. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the AI Office from disclosing and using information necessary to prove an infringement.</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
- -	75d Safeguards and further specification	<u>75d</u> <u>Safeguards and further specification</u>
	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts concerning the practical arrangements for access to the file and the negotiated disclosure of information provided for in paragraph 2. 4. The AI Office shall publish the decisions it adopts pursuant to Articles 75b and 75c. Such publication shall state the names of the parties and the main content of the decision, including any penalties imposed. The publication shall have regard to the rights and legitimate interests of any person concerned in the protection of their confidential information.	<u>3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts concerning the practical arrangements for access to the file and the negotiated disclosure of information provided for in paragraph 2.</u> <u>4. The AI Office shall publish the decisions it adopts pursuant to Articles 75b and 75c. Such publication shall state the names of the parties and the main content of the decision, including any penalties imposed. The publication shall have regard to the rights and legitimate interests of any person concerned in the protection of their confidential information.</u>

Article 76 Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
76	76	76
Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities	Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities	Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities
1. Market surveillance authorities shall have competences and powers to ensure that testing in real world conditions is in accordance with this Regulation. 2. Where testing in real world conditions is conducted for AI systems that are supervised within an AI regulatory sandbox under Article 58, the market surveillance authorities shall verify the compliance with Article 60 as part of their supervisory role for the AI regulatory sandbox. Those authorities may, as appropriate, allow the testing in real world conditions to be conducted by the provider or prospective provider, in derogation from the conditions set out in Article 60(4), points (f) and (g). 3. Where a market surveillance authority has been informed by the prospective provider, the provider or	1. Market surveillance authorities shall have competences and powers to ensure that testing in real world conditions is in accordance with this Regulation. Where testing in real world conditions is based on Article 60a, any reference to a market surveillance authority in this Article shall be construed as a reference to the national competent authority or appropriate authority under the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, and references to Article 60 shall be construed as references to Article 60a, as appropriate. 2. Where testing in real world conditions is conducted for AI systems that are supervised within an AI regulatory sandbox under Article 58, the market surveillance authorities shall verify the compliance with Article 60 as part of their supervisory role for the AI regulatory sandbox. Those authorities may, as appropriate, allow the testing in real world conditions to be conducted by the provider or prospective provider, in derogation from the conditions set out in Article 60(4), points (f) and (g). 3. Where a market surveillance authority has been informed by the prospective provider, the provider or	1. Market surveillance authorities shall have competences and powers to ensure that testing in real world conditions is in accordance with this Regulation. <u>Where testing in real world conditions is based on Article 60a, any reference to a market surveillance authority in this Article shall be construed as a reference to the national competent authority or appropriate authority under the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I, and references to Article 60 shall be construed as references to Article 60a, as appropriate.</u> 2. Where testing in real world conditions is conducted for AI systems that are supervised within an AI regulatory sandbox under Article 58, the market surveillance authorities shall verify the compliance with Article 60 as part of their supervisory role for the AI regulatory sandbox. Those authorities may, as appropriate, allow the testing in real world conditions to be conducted by the provider or prospective provider, in derogation from the conditions set out in Article 60(4), points (f) and (g). 3. Where a market surveillance authority has been informed by the prospective provider, the provider or

AI Act 2024 76 Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities	AI Act 2026 76 Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 76 Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities
any third party of a serious incident or has other grounds for considering that the conditions set out in Articles 60 and 61 are not met, it may take either of the following decisions on its territory, as appropriate: (a) to suspend or terminate the testing in real world conditions; (b) to require the provider or prospective provider and the deployer or prospective deployer to modify any aspect of the testing in real world conditions. 4. Where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, or has issued an objection within the meaning of Article 60(4), point (b), the decision or the objection shall indicate the grounds therefor and how the provider or prospective provider can challenge the decision or objection. 5. Where applicable, where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3, it shall communicate the grounds therefor to the market surveillance authorities of other Member States in which the AI system has been tested in accordance with the testing plan.	any third party of a serious incident or has other grounds for considering that the conditions set out in Articles 60 and 61 are not met, it may take either of the following decisions on its territory, as appropriate: (a) to suspend or terminate the testing in real world conditions; (b) to require the provider or prospective provider and the deployer or prospective deployer to modify any aspect of the testing in real world conditions. 4. Where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, or has issued an objection within the meaning of Article 60(4), point (b), the decision or the objection shall indicate the grounds therefor and how the provider or prospective provider can challenge the decision or objection. 5. Where applicable, where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3, it shall communicate the grounds therefor to the market surveillance authorities of other Member States in which the AI system has been tested in accordance with the testing plan.	any third party of a serious incident or has other grounds for considering that the conditions set out in Articles 60 and 61 are not met, it may take either of the following decisions on its territory, as appropriate: (a) to suspend or terminate the testing in real world conditions; (b) to require the provider or prospective provider and the deployer or prospective deployer to modify any aspect of the testing in real world conditions. 4. Where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, or has issued an objection within the meaning of Article 60(4), point (b), the decision or the objection shall indicate the grounds therefor and how the provider or prospective provider can challenge the decision or objection. 5. Where applicable, where a market surveillance authority has taken a decision referred to in paragraph 3, it shall communicate the grounds therefor to the market surveillance authorities of other Member States in which the AI system has been tested in accordance with the testing plan.

Article 77 Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
77	77	77
Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights	Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights and cooperation with market surveillance authorities	Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights <u>and cooperation with market surveillance authorities</u>
1. National public authorities or bodies which supervise or enforce the respect of obligations under Union law protecting fundamental rights, including the right to non-discrimination, in relation to the use of high-risk AI systems referred to in Annex III shall have the power to request and access any documentation created or maintained under this Regulation in accessible language and format when access to that documentation is necessary for effectively fulfilling their mandates within the limits of their jurisdiction. The relevant public authority or body shall inform the market surveillance authority of the Member State concerned of any such request.	1. National public authorities or bodies which supervise or enforce the respect of obligations under Union law protecting fundamental rights, including the right to non-discrimination, shall have the power to request and access any information or documentation created or maintained from the relevant market surveillance authority pursuant to this Regulation in accessible language and machine-readable format by electronic means where access to that information or documentation is necessary for effectively fulfilling their mandates within the limits of their jurisdiction. This Article is without prejudice to the competences, tasks, powers and independence of the relevant national public authorities or bodies under their mandates. 1a. Subject to the conditions specified in this Article, the market surveillance authority shall grant the relevant public authority or body referred to in paragraph 1 access to such information or documentation, including by requesting such	1. National public authorities or bodies which supervise or enforce the respect of obligations under Union law protecting fundamental rights, including the right to non-discrimination, in relation to the use of high-risk AI systems referred to in Annex III shall have the power to request and access any <u>information or documentation created or maintained under from the relevant market surveillance authority pursuant to this Regulation in accessible language and <u>machine-readable</u> format <u>by electronic means</u> when where access to that <u>information or</u> documentation is necessary for effectively fulfilling their mandates within the limits of their jurisdiction. The relevant public authority or body shall inform the market surveillance authority of the Member State concerned of any such request. <u>This Article is without prejudice to the competences, tasks, powers and independence of the relevant national public authorities or bodies under their mandates.</u></u> <u>1a. Subject to the conditions specified in this Article, the market surveillance authority shall grant the relevant public authority or body referred to in paragraph 1 access to such information or documentation, including by requesting such</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
77	77	77
Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights	Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights and cooperation with market surveillance authorities	Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights <u>and cooperation with market surveillance authorities</u>
	information or documentation from the provider or the deployer, where necessary and without undue delay. 1b. Market surveillance authorities and public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall cooperate closely and provide each other with the mutual assistance necessary to fulfil their respective mandates, with a view to ensuring the coherent application of this Regulation and Union law protecting fundamental rights and streamlining procedures, while respecting their respective competences, tasks, powers and independence. This shall include, in particular, exchange of information where necessary for the effective supervision or enforcement of this Regulation and the respective other Union legislation. 2. By 2 November 2024, each Member State shall identify the public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 and make a list of them publicly available. Member States shall notify the list to the Commission and to the other Member States, and shall keep the list up to date. 3. Where the documentation referred to in paragraph 1 is insufficient to ascertain whether an infringement of obligations under Union law protecting fundamental rights has occurred, the public authority or body	<u>information or documentation from the provider or the deployer, where necessary and without undue delay.</u> <u>1b. Market surveillance authorities and public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall cooperate closely and provide each other with the mutual assistance necessary to fulfil their respective mandates, with a view to ensuring the coherent application of this Regulation and Union law protecting fundamental rights and streamlining procedures, while respecting their respective competences, tasks, powers and independence. This shall include, in particular, exchange of information where necessary for the effective supervision or enforcement of this Regulation and the respective other Union legislation.</u> 2. By 2 November 2024, each Member State shall identify the public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 and make a list of them publicly available. Member States shall notify the list to the Commission and to the other Member States, and shall keep the list up to date. 3. Where the documentation referred to in paragraph 1 is insufficient to ascertain whether an infringement of obligations under Union law protecting fundamental rights has occurred, the public authority or body

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
77 Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights	77 Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights and cooperation with market surveillance authorities	77 Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights <u>and cooperation with market surveillance authorities</u>
referred to in paragraph 1 may make a reasoned request to the market surveillance authority, to organise testing of the high-risk AI system through technical means. The market surveillance authority shall organise the testing with the close involvement of the requesting public authority or body within a reasonable time following the request. 4. Any information or documentation obtained by the national public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article pursuant to this Article shall be treated in accordance with the confidentiality obligations set out in Article 78.	referred to in paragraph 1 may make a reasoned request to the market surveillance authority, to organise testing of the high-risk AI system through technical means. The market surveillance authority shall organise the testing with the close involvement of the requesting public authority or body within a reasonable time following the request. 4. Any information or documentation obtained by the national public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article pursuant to this Article shall be treated in accordance with the confidentiality obligations set out in Article 78.	referred to in paragraph 1 may make a reasoned request to the market surveillance authority, to organise testing of the high-risk AI system through technical means. The market surveillance authority shall organise the testing with the close involvement of the requesting public authority or body within a reasonable time following the request. 4. Any information or documentation obtained by the national public authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article pursuant to this Article shall be treated in accordance with the confidentiality obligations set out in Article 78.

CHAPTER X CODES OF CONDUCT AND GUIDELINES

Article 95 Codes of conduct for voluntary application of specific requirements

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
95	95	95
Codes of conduct for voluntary application of specific requirements	Codes of conduct for voluntary application of specific requirements	Codes of conduct for voluntary application of specific requirements
1. (...)	1. (...)	1. (...)
2. (...)	2. (...)	2. (...)
3. (...)	3. (...)	3. (...)
4. The AI Office and the Member States shall take into account the specific interests and needs of SMEs, including start-ups, when encouraging and facilitating the drawing up of codes of conduct.	4. The AI Office and the Member States shall take into account the specific interests and needs of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, when encouraging and facilitating the drawing up of codes of conduct.	4. The AI Office and the Member States shall take into account the specific interests and needs of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs , when encouraging and facilitating the drawing up of codes of conduct.

Article 96 Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
96	96	96
Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation	Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation	Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation
1. The Commission shall develop guidelines on the practical implementation of this Regulation, and in particular on: (a) the application of the requirements and obligations referred to in Articles 8 to 15 and in Article 25; (b) the prohibited practices referred to in Article 5; (c) the practical implementation of the provisions related to substantial modification; (d) the practical implementation of transparency obligations laid down in Article 50; (e) detailed information on the relationship of this Regulation with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, as well as with other relevant Union law, including as regards consistency in their enforcement; (f) the application of the definition of an AI system as set out in Article 3, point (1).	1. The Commission shall develop guidelines on the practical implementation of this Regulation, and in particular on: (a) the application of the requirements and obligations referred to in Articles 8 to 15 and in Articles 25 and 26; (b) the prohibited practices referred to in Article 5; (c) the practical implementation of the provisions related to substantial modification; (d) the practical implementation of transparency obligations laid down in Article 50; (e) detailed information on the relationship of this Regulation with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, as well as with other relevant Union law, including as regards consistency in their enforcement; (f) the application of the definition of an AI system as set out in Article 3, point (1). (g) the practical implementation of Article 8(2), Article	1. The Commission shall develop guidelines on the practical implementation of this Regulation, and in particular on: (a) the application of the requirements and obligations referred to in Articles 8 to 15 and in ArticleArticles 25 and 26; (b) the prohibited practices referred to in Article 5; (c) the practical implementation of the provisions related to substantial modification; (d) the practical implementation of transparency obligations laid down in Article 50; (e) detailed information on the relationship of this Regulation with the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I, as well as with other relevant Union law, including as regards consistency in their enforcement; (f) the application of the definition of an AI system as set out in Article 3, point (1). (g) the practical implementation of Article 8(2), Article

AI Act 2024 96 Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation	AI Act 2026 96 Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 96 Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation
When issuing such guidelines, the Commission shall pay particular attention to the needs of SMEs including start-ups, of local public authorities and of the sectors most likely to be affected by this Regulation. The guidelines referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall take due account of the generally acknowledged state of the art on AI, as well as of relevant harmonised standards and common specifications that are referred to in Articles 40 and 41, or of those harmonised standards or technical specifications that are set out pursuant to Union harmonisation law. 2. At the request of the Member States or the AI Office, or on its own initiative, the Commission shall update guidelines previously adopted when deemed necessary.	9(10) and Article 17(3) in accordance with the principle of complementarity and proportionality, with a view to ensuring consistency, avoiding duplication and minimising additional burdens when complying with the requirements of this Regulation and the requirements of the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I; such guidelines shall be published by 1 August 2027. When issuing such guidelines, the Commission shall involve the Board and pay particular attention to the needs of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, of local public authorities and of the sectors most likely to be affected by this Regulation. The guidelines referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall take due account of the generally acknowledged state of the art on AI, as well as of relevant harmonised standards and common specifications that are referred to in Articles 40 and 41, or of those harmonised standards or technical specifications that are set out pursuant to Union harmonisation law. 2. At the request of the Member States or the AI Office, or on its own initiative, the Commission shall update guidelines previously adopted when deemed necessary.	9(10) and Article 17(3) in accordance with the principle of complementarity and proportionality, with a view to ensuring consistency, avoiding duplication and minimising additional burdens when complying with the requirements of this Regulation and the requirements of the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section A of Annex I; such guidelines shall be published by 1 August 2027. When issuing such guidelines, the Commission shall involve the Board and pay particular attention to the needs of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, of local public authorities and of the sectors most likely to be affected by this Regulation. The guidelines referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall take due account of the generally acknowledged state of the art on AI, as well as of relevant harmonised standards and common specifications that are referred to in Articles 40 and 41, or of those harmonised standards or technical specifications that are set out pursuant to Union harmonisation law. 2. At the request of the Member States or the AI Office, or on its own initiative, the Commission shall update guidelines previously adopted when deemed necessary.

CHAPTER XI DELEGATION OF POWER AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Article 97 Exercise of the delegation

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
97	97	97
Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation
1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 1 August 2024. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period. 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) may be revoked at any time by the	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 1 August 2024. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 2(13) and Article 30(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 27 July 2026. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension no later than three months before the end of each period. 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 2(13), Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), Article 30(2), Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) may be	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 1 August 2024. <u>The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 2(13) and Article 30(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 27 July 2026.</u> The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not<u>no</u> later than three months before the end of each period. 3. The delegation of power referred to in <u>Article 2(13)</u>, Article 6(6) and (7), Article 7(1) and (3), Article 11(3), <u>Article 30(2)</u>, Article 43(5) and (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) and Article 53(5) and (6) may be

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
97	97	97
Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation
European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. 6. Any delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 6(6) or (7), Article 7(1) or (3), Article 11(3), Article 43(5) or (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) or Article 53(5) or (6) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by either the European Parliament or the Council within a period of three months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object.	revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. 6. Any delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 2(13), Article 6(6) or (7), Article 7(1) or (3), Article 11(3), Article 30(2), Article 43(5) or (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) or Article 53(5) or (6) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by either the European Parliament or the Council within a period of three months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they	revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. 6. Any delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 2(13), Article 6(6) or (7), Article 7(1) or (3), Article 11(3), Article 30(2), Article 43(5) or (6), Article 47(5), Article 51(3), Article 52(4) or Article 53(5) or (6) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by either the European Parliament or the Council within a period of three months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
97	97	97
Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation
That period shall be extended by three months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	will not object. That period shall be extended by three months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	will not object. That period shall be extended by three months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

CHAPTER XII PENALTIES

Article 99 Penalties

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
99 Penalties	99 Penalties	99 Penalties
1. In accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in this Regulation, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties and other enforcement measures, which may also include warnings and non-monetary measures, applicable to infringements of this Regulation by operators, and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are properly and effectively implemented, thereby taking into account the guidelines issued by the Commission pursuant to Article 96. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They shall take into account the interests of SMEs, including start-ups, and their economic viability. 2. The Member States shall, without delay and at the latest by the date of entry into application, notify the Commission of the rules on penalties and of other enforcement measures referred to in paragraph 1, and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment to them. 3. Non-compliance with the prohibition of the AI practices referred to in Article 5 shall be subject to	1. In accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in this Regulation, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties and other enforcement measures, which may also include administrative fines, warnings and non-monetary measures, applicable to any infringement of this Regulation by operators, and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are properly and effectively implemented, thereby taking into account the guidelines issued by the Commission pursuant to Article 96. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall take into account the interests of SMEs, including start-ups, and SMCs, and their economic viability when imposing penalties. 2. The Member States shall, without delay and at the latest by the date of entry into application, notify the Commission of the rules on penalties and of other enforcement measures referred to in paragraph 1, and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment to them. 3. Non-compliance with the prohibition of the AI practices referred to in Article 5 shall be subject to	1. In accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in this Regulation, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties and other enforcement measures, which may also include <u>administrative fines,</u> warnings and non-monetary measures, applicable to infringements<u>any infringement</u> of this Regulation by operators, and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are properly and effectively implemented, thereby taking into account the guidelines issued by the Commission pursuant to Article 96. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They<u>The Member States</u> shall take into account the interests of SMEs, including start-ups, <u>and SMCs,</u> and their economic viability <u>when imposing penalties</u>. 2. The Member States shall, without delay and at the latest by the date of entry into application, notify the Commission of the rules on penalties and of other enforcement measures referred to in paragraph 1, and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment to them. 3. Non-compliance with the prohibition of the AI practices referred to in Article 5 shall be subject to

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
99 Penalties	99 Penalties	99 Penalties
administrative fines of up to EUR 35 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 7 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 4. Non-compliance with any of the following provisions related to operators or notified bodies, other than those laid down in Articles 5, shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 15 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 3 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher: (a) obligations of providers pursuant to Article 16; (b) obligations of authorised representatives pursuant to Article 22; (c) obligations of importers pursuant to Article 23; (d) obligations of distributors pursuant to Article 24; (e) obligations of deployers pursuant to Article 26; (f) requirements and obligations of notified bodies pursuant to Article 31, Article 33(1), (3) and (4) or	administrative fines of up to EUR 35 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 7 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 4. Non-compliance with any of the following provisions related to operators or notified bodies, other than those laid down in Articles 5, shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 15 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 3 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher: (a) obligations of providers pursuant to Article 16; (b) obligations of authorised representatives pursuant to Article 22; (c) obligations of importers pursuant to Article 23; (d) obligations of distributors pursuant to Article 24; (da) obligations of providers and operators pursuant to Article 25(2) and (4) (e) obligations of deployers pursuant to Article 26; (f) requirements and obligations of notified bodies pursuant to Article 31, Article 33(1), (3) and (4) or	administrative fines of up to EUR 35 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 7 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 4. Non-compliance with any of the following provisions related to operators or notified bodies, other than those laid down in Articles 5, shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 15 000 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 3 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher: (a) obligations of providers pursuant to Article 16; (b) obligations of authorised representatives pursuant to Article 22; (c) obligations of importers pursuant to Article 23; (d) obligations of distributors pursuant to Article 24; (da) obligations of providers and operators pursuant to Article 25(2) and (4) (e) obligations of deployers pursuant to Article 26; (f) requirements and obligations of notified bodies pursuant to Article 31, Article 33(1), (3) and (4) or

AI Act 2024 99 Penalties	AI Act 2026 99 Penalties	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 99 Penalties
Article 34; (g) transparency obligations for providers and deployers pursuant to Article 50. 5. The supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to notified bodies or national competent authorities in reply to a request shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 7 500 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 1 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 6. In the case of SMEs, including start-ups, each fine referred to in this Article shall be up to the percentages or amount referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, whichever thereof is lower. 7. When deciding whether to impose an administrative fine and when deciding on the amount of the administrative fine in each individual case, all relevant circumstances of the specific situation shall be taken into account and, as appropriate, regard shall be given to the following:	Article 34; (g) transparency obligations for providers and deployers pursuant to Article 50. 5. The supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to notified bodies or national competent authorities in reply to a request shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 7 500 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 1 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 6. In the case of SMEs, including start-ups, each fine referred to in this Article shall be up to the percentages or amount referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, whichever thereof is lower. 6a. In the case of SMCs, each fine referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be up to the percentages or amount referred therein, whichever is lower. 7. When deciding whether to impose an administrative fine and when deciding on the amount of the administrative fine in each individual case, all relevant circumstances of the specific situation shall be taken into account and, as appropriate, regard shall be given to the following:	Article 34; (g) transparency obligations for providers and deployers pursuant to Article 50. 5. The supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to notified bodies or national competent authorities in reply to a request shall be subject to administrative fines of up to EUR 7 500 000 or, if the offender is an undertaking, up to 1 % of its total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. 6. In the case of SMEs, including start-ups, each fine referred to in this Article shall be up to the percentages or amount referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, whichever thereof is lower. 6a. In the case of SMCs, each fine referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be up to the percentages or amount referred therein, whichever is lower. 7. When deciding whether to impose an administrative fine and when deciding on the amount of the administrative fine in each individual case, all relevant circumstances of the specific situation shall be taken into account and, as appropriate, regard shall be given to the following:

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
99 Penalties	99 Penalties	99 Penalties
(...)	(...)	(...)
(8) (...)	(8) (...)	(8) (...)
(9) (...)	(9) (...)	(9) (...)
(10) (...)	(10) (...)	(10) (...)
(11) (...)	(11) (...)	(11) (...)

CHAPTER XIII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 111 AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the marked

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
111	111	111
AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the marked	AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the marked	AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the marked
1. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113(3), point (a), AI systems which are components of the large-scale IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex X that have been placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2027 shall be brought into compliance with this Regulation by 31 December 2030. The requirements laid down in this Regulation shall be taken into account in the evaluation of each large-scale IT system established by the legal acts listed in Annex X to be undertaken as provided for in those legal acts and where those legal acts are replaced or amended. 2. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113(3), point (a), this Regulation shall apply to operators of high-risk AI systems, other than the systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, that have been placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2026, only if, as from that date, those systems are subject to significant changes	1. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113(3), point (a), AI systems which are components of the large-scale IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex X that have been placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2027 shall be brought into compliance with this Regulation by 31 December 2030. The requirements laid down in this Regulation shall be taken into account in the evaluation of each large-scale IT system established by the legal acts listed in Annex X to be undertaken as provided for in those legal acts and where those legal acts are replaced or amended. 2. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113, third paragraph, point (a), this Regulation shall apply to operators of high-risk AI systems, other than the systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, that have been placed on the market or put into service before the date of application of Chapter III referred to in Article 113, only	1. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113(3), point (a), AI systems which are components of the large-scale IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex X that have been placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2027 shall be brought into compliance with this Regulation by 31 December 2030. The requirements laid down in this Regulation shall be taken into account in the evaluation of each large-scale IT system established by the legal acts listed in Annex X to be undertaken as provided for in those legal acts and where those legal acts are replaced or amended. 2. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred to in Article 113(3), third paragraph, point (a), this Regulation shall apply to operators of high-risk AI systems, other than the systems referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, that have been placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2026 the date of application of Chapter III referred to in

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
111	111	111
AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the market	AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the market	AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the market
in their designs. In any case, the providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities shall take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements and obligations of this Regulation by 2 August 2030. 3. Providers of general-purpose AI models that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2025 shall take the necessary steps in order to comply with the obligations laid down in this Regulation by 2 August 2027.	if, as from that date, those systems are subject to significant changes in their designs. In any case, the providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities shall take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements and obligations laid down in this Regulation by 2 August 2030. 3. Providers of general-purpose AI models that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2025 shall take the necessary steps in order to comply with the obligations laid down in this Regulation by 2 August 2027. 4. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2026 shall take the necessary steps in order to comply with Article 50(2) by 2 December 2026.	Article 113, only if, as from that date, those systems are subject to significant changes in their designs. In any case, the providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities shall take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements and obligations of laid down in this Regulation by 2 August 2030. 3. Providers of general-purpose AI models that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2025 shall take the necessary steps in order to comply with the obligations laid down in this Regulation by 2 August 2027. 4. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content, that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2026 shall take the necessary steps in order to comply with Article 50(2) by 2 December 2026.

Article 113 Entry into force and application

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
113	113	113
Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. It shall apply from 2 August 2026. However: (a) Chapters I and II shall apply from 2 February 2025; (b) Chapter III Section 4, Chapter V, Chapter VII and Chapter XII and Article 78 shall apply from 2 August 2025, with the exception of Article 101; (c) Article 6(1) and the corresponding obligations in this Regulation shall apply from 2 August 2027.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. It shall apply from 2 August 2026. However: (a) Chapters I and II shall apply from 2 February 2025, with the exception of Article 5(1), first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb), and Article 5(1a) and (1b) which shall apply from 2 December 2026; (b) Chapter III Section 4, Chapter V, Chapter VII and Chapter XII and Article 78 shall apply from 2 August 2025, with the exception of Article 101; (c) Chapter III, Sections 1, 2, and 3, with the exception of Article 6(5), shall apply from: (i) 2 December 2027 as regards AI systems classified as high-risk pursuant to Article 6(2) and Annex III; and (ii) 2 August 2028 as regards AI systems classified as	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. It shall apply from 2 August 2026. However: (a) Chapters I and II shall apply from 2 February 2025, <u>with the exception of Article 5(1), first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb), and Article 5(1a) and (1b) which shall apply from 2 December 2026;</u> (b) Chapter III Section 4, Chapter V, Chapter VII and Chapter XII and Article 78 shall apply from 2 August 2025, with the exception of Article 101; (c) Article 6(1) and the corresponding obligations in this Regulation shall apply from 2 August 2027. <u>(c) Chapter III, Sections 1, 2, and 3, with the exception of Article 6(5), shall apply from:</u> <u>(i) 2 December 2027 as regards AI systems classified as high-risk pursuant to Article 6(2) and Annex III; and</u> <u>(ii) 2 August 2028 as regards AI systems classified as</u>

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
113	113	113
Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application
	high-risk pursuant to Article 6(1) and Annex I; (d) Articles 102 to 110 shall apply from 27 July 2026.	high-risk pursuant to Article 6(1) and Annex I; (d) Articles 102 to 110 shall apply from 27 July 2026.

ANNEXES

Annex I List of Union harmonisation legislation

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
Annex I	Annex I	Annex I
List of Union harmonisation legislation	List of Union harmonisation legislation	List of Union harmonisation legislation
Section A. List of Union harmonisation legislation based on the New Legislative Framework 1. Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24); 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...) 10. (...) 11. (...) 12. (...) Section B. List of other Union harmonisation legislation 13. (...) 14. (...)	Section A. List of Union harmonisation legislation based on the New Legislative Framework 1. <i>(deleted)</i> 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...) 10. (...) 11. (...) 12. (...) Section B. List of other Union harmonisation legislation 13. (...) 14. (...)	Section A. List of Union harmonisation legislation based on the New Legislative Framework 1. Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24); 2. (...) 3. (...) 4. (...) 5. (...) 6. (...) 7. (...) 8. (...) 9. (...) 10. (...) 11. (...) 12. (...) Section B. List of other Union harmonisation legislation 13. (...) 14. (...)

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
Annex I	Annex I	Annex I
List of Union harmonisation legislation	List of Union harmonisation legislation	List of Union harmonisation legislation
15. (...) 16. (...) 17. (...) 18. (...) 19. (...) 20. (...)	15. (...) 16. (...) 17. (...) 18. (...) 19. (...) 20. (...) 21. Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2023 on machinery and repealing Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 73/361/EEC (OJ L 165, 29.6.2023, p.1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1230/oj).	15. (...) 16. (...) 17. (...) 18. (...) 19. (...) 20. (...) 21. Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2023 on machinery and repealing Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 73/361/EEC (OJ L 165, 29.6.2023, p.1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1230/oj).

Annex VIII Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
Annex VIII	Annex VIII	Annex VIII
Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49
Section A – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(1) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(1): (...) Section B – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(2) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(2): 1. The name, address and contact details of the provider; 2. Where submission of information is carried out by another person on behalf of the provider, the name, address and contact details of that person; 3. The name, address and contact details of the	Section A – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(1) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(1): (...) Section B – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(2) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(2): 1. The name, address and contact details of the provider; 2. Where submission of information is carried out by another person on behalf of the provider, the name, address and contact details of that person; 3. The name, address and contact details of the	Section A – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(1) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(1): (...) Section B – Information to be submitted by providers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(2) The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(2): 1. The name, address and contact details of the provider; 2. Where submission of information is carried out by another person on behalf of the provider, the name, address and contact details of that person; 3. The name, address and contact details of the

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
Annex VIII	Annex VIII	Annex VIII
Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49
authorised representative, where applicable; 4. The AI system trade name and any additional unambiguous reference allowing the identification and traceability of the AI system; 5. A description of the intended purpose of the AI system; 6. The condition or conditions under Article 6(3) based on which the AI system is considered to be not-high-risk; 7. A short summary of the grounds on which the AI system is considered to be not-high-risk in application of the procedure under Article 6(3); 8. The status of the AI system (on the market, or in service; no longer placed on the market/in service, recalled); 9. Any Member States in which the AI system has been placed on the market, put into service or made available in the Union. Section C – Information to be submitted by deployers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(3)	authorised representative, where applicable; 4. The AI system trade name and any additional unambiguous reference allowing the identification and traceability of the AI system; 5. A description of the intended purpose of the AI system; 6. The condition or conditions under Article 6(3) based on which the AI system is considered to be not-high-risk; 7. <i>(deleted)</i> 8. The status of the AI system (on the market, or in service; no longer placed on the market/in service, recalled); 9. <i>(deleted)</i> Section C – Information to be submitted by deployers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(3)	authorised representative, where applicable; 4. The AI system trade name and any additional unambiguous reference allowing the identification and traceability of the AI system; 5. A description of the intended purpose of the AI system; 6. The condition or conditions under Article 6(3) based on which the AI system is considered to be not-high-risk; 7. A short summary of the grounds on which the AI system is considered to be not-high-risk in application of the procedure under Article 6(3); 8. The status of the AI system (on the market, or in service; no longer placed on the market/in service, recalled); 9. Any Member States in which the AI system has been placed on the market, put into service or made available in the Union. Section C – Information to be submitted by deployers of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49(3)

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024
Annex VIII	Annex VIII	Annex VIII
Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49	Information to be submitted upon the registration of high-risk AI systems in accordance with Article 49
The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(3): (...)	The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(3): (...)	The following information shall be provided and thereafter kept up to date with regard to high-risk AI systems to be registered in accordance with Article 49(3): (...)

Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026 Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024 Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies
	1. Introduction Conformity assessment of high-risk AI systems pursuant to this Regulation may require the involvement of conformity assessment bodies. Only conformity assessment bodies that have been designated in accordance with this Regulation may carry out conformity assessments and only for the activities related to the types of AI systems concerned. The list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems sets the scope of the designation of conformity assessment bodies notified under Article 30.	1. Introduction Conformity assessment of high-risk AI systems pursuant to this Regulation may require the involvement of conformity assessment bodies. Only conformity assessment bodies that have been designated in accordance with this Regulation may carry out conformity assessments and only for the activities related to the types of AI systems concerned. The list of codes, categories, and corresponding types of AI systems sets the scope of the designation of conformity assessment bodies notified under Article 30.

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024																																																																
- -	Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies	Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies																																																																
	2. List of Codes, categories, and corresponding AI systems a. AI systems subject to Annex I <table><tr><th>AIA Code</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>AIP 0102</td><td>AI systems subject to point 2 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0103</td><td>AI systems subject to point 3 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0104</td><td>AI systems subject to point 4 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0105</td><td>AI systems subject to point 5 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0106</td><td>AI systems subject to point 6 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0107</td><td>AI systems subject to point 7 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0108</td><td>AI systems subject to point 8 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0109</td><td>AI systems subject to point 9 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0110</td><td>AI systems subject to point 10 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0111</td><td>AI systems subject to point 11 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0112</td><td>AI systems subject to point 12 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr></table> b. AI systems subject to point 1 of Annex III <table><tr><th>AIA Code</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>AIB 0201</td><td>Remote biometric identification systems</td></tr><tr><td>AIB 0202</td><td>Biometric categorisation AI systems</td></tr><tr><td>AIB 0203</td><td>Emotion recognition AI systems</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIP 0102	AI systems subject to point 2 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0103	AI systems subject to point 3 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0104	AI systems subject to point 4 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0105	AI systems subject to point 5 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0106	AI systems subject to point 6 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0107	AI systems subject to point 7 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0108	AI systems subject to point 8 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0109	AI systems subject to point 9 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0110	AI systems subject to point 10 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0111	AI systems subject to point 11 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0112	AI systems subject to point 12 of Section A of Annex I	AIA Code		AIB 0201	Remote biometric identification systems	AIB 0202	Biometric categorisation AI systems	AIB 0203	Emotion recognition AI systems	2. List of Codes, categories, and corresponding AI systems a. AI systems subject to Annex I <table><tr><th>AIA Code</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>AIP 0102</td><td>AI systems subject to point 2 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0103</td><td>AI systems subject to point 3 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0104</td><td>AI systems subject to point 4 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0105</td><td>AI systems subject to point 5 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0106</td><td>AI systems subject to point 6 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0107</td><td>AI systems subject to point 7 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0108</td><td>AI systems subject to point 8 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0109</td><td>AI systems subject to point 9 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0110</td><td>AI systems subject to point 10 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0111</td><td>AI systems subject to point 11 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr><tr><td>AIP 0112</td><td>AI systems subject to point 12 of Section A of Annex I</td></tr></table> b. AI systems subject to point 1 of Annex III <table><tr><th>AIA Code</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>AIB 0201</td><td>Remote biometric identification systems</td></tr><tr><td>AIB 0202</td><td>Biometric categorisation AI systems</td></tr><tr><td>AIB 0203</td><td>Emotion recognition AI systems</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIP 0102	AI systems subject to point 2 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0103	AI systems subject to point 3 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0104	AI systems subject to point 4 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0105	AI systems subject to point 5 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0106	AI systems subject to point 6 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0107	AI systems subject to point 7 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0108	AI systems subject to point 8 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0109	AI systems subject to point 9 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0110	AI systems subject to point 10 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0111	AI systems subject to point 11 of Section A of Annex I	AIP 0112	AI systems subject to point 12 of Section A of Annex I	AIA Code		AIB 0201	Remote biometric identification systems	AIB 0202	Biometric categorisation AI systems	AIB 0203	Emotion recognition AI systems
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AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024																																								
- -	Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies	Annex XIV The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies																																								
	3. AI technology-specific codes a. Symbolic AI and expert systems <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0101</td><td>AI systems based on symbolic AI, expert and knowledge-based systems, and AI systems based on search and optimisation</td></tr></table> b. Machine learning, excluding generative AI and general-purpose AI systems <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0201</td><td>AI systems that process structured data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0202</td><td>AI systems that process signal and audio data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0203</td><td>AI systems that process text data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0204</td><td>AI systems that process image and video</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0205</td><td>AI systems that learn from their environment, excluding AI systems covered under AIH 0401</td></tr></table> c. AI systems based on general-purpose AI models or generative AI <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0301</td><td>generative AI systems, including AI systems based on general-purpose AI models</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIH 0101	AI systems based on symbolic AI, expert and knowledge-based systems, and AI systems based on search and optimisation	AIA Code		AIH 0201	AI systems that process structured data	AIH 0202	AI systems that process signal and audio data	AIH 0203	AI systems that process text data	AIH 0204	AI systems that process image and video	AIH 0205	AI systems that learn from their environment, excluding AI systems covered under AIH 0401	AIA Code		AIH 0301	generative AI systems, including AI systems based on general-purpose AI models	3. AI technology-specific codes a. Symbolic AI and expert systems <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0101</td><td>AI systems based on symbolic AI, expert and knowledge-based systems, and AI systems based on search and optimisation</td></tr></table> b. Machine learning, excluding generative AI and general-purpose AI systems <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0201</td><td>AI systems that process structured data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0202</td><td>AI systems that process signal and audio data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0203</td><td>AI systems that process text data</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0204</td><td>AI systems that process image and video</td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0205</td><td>AI systems that learn from their environment, excluding AI systems covered under AIH 0401</td></tr></table> c. AI systems based on general-purpose AI models or generative AI <table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0301</td><td>generative AI systems, including AI systems based on general-purpose AI models</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIH 0101	AI systems based on symbolic AI, expert and knowledge-based systems, and AI systems based on search and optimisation	AIA Code		AIH 0201	AI systems that process structured data	AIH 0202	AI systems that process signal and audio data	AIH 0203	AI systems that process text data	AIH 0204	AI systems that process image and video	AIH 0205	AI systems that learn from their environment, excluding AI systems covered under AIH 0401	AIA Code		AIH 0301	generative AI systems, including AI systems based on general-purpose AI models
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AIH 0101	AI systems based on symbolic AI, expert and knowledge-based systems, and AI systems based on search and optimisation																																									
AIA Code																																										
AIH 0201	AI systems that process structured data																																									
AIH 0202	AI systems that process signal and audio data																																									
AIH 0203	AI systems that process text data																																									
AIH 0204	AI systems that process image and video																																									
AIH 0205	AI systems that learn from their environment, excluding AI systems covered under AIH 0401																																									
AIA Code																																										
AIH 0301	generative AI systems, including AI systems based on general-purpose AI models																																									

AI Act 2024	AI Act 2026	Comparison: AI Act 2026 vs. 2024								
-	Annex XIV	Annex XIV								
-	The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies	The list of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems for the purpose of the notification procedure referred to in Article 30 specifying the scope of the designation as notified bodies								
	d. Emerging AI technologies	d. Emerging AI technologies								
	<table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0401</td><td>AI systems based on other emerging AI technologies not covered by other codes, including Agentic AI</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIH 0401	AI systems based on other emerging AI technologies not covered by other codes, including Agentic AI	<table><tr><td>AIA Code</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>AIH 0401</td><td>AI systems based on other emerging AI technologies not covered by other codes, including Agentic AI</td></tr></table>	AIA Code		AIH 0401	AI systems based on other emerging AI technologies not covered by other codes, including Agentic AI
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	4. Application for designation	4. Application for designation								
	Conformity assessment bodies shall use the lists of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems set out in this Annex when specifying the types of AI systems in the application for designation referred to in Article 29.	Conformity assessment bodies shall use the lists of codes, categories and corresponding types of AI systems set out in this Annex when specifying the types of AI systems in the application for designation referred to in Article 29.								
