AI Act & Guidelines on Prohibited Artificial Intelligence (AI) Practices: An Analysis for the Emotion Recognition Field

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Background:

The AI Act, put into effect in August 2024, introduced a stringent risk categorization for emotion recognition systems; a move that raised concerns among researchers and practitioners in the field of "emotion recognition". (The narrow term emotion recognition is used in the AI Act to describe the broader concept of affective computing. For the sake of consistency, we will use the terminology choice of the AI Act.) The legislation broadly prohibits the use of emotion recognition in **workplaces** and **educational institutions**, with **exemptions** only for applications related to **safety** and **health**. However, due to the accelerated drafting process, academic stakeholders were not sufficiently involved, resulting in a law text that many found suboptimal and opaque. To address these shortcomings, the AI Office was tasked with drafting detailed guidelines to clarify the scope and intent of the AI Act.

Over the past two years, we have actively raised awareness about the AI Act's impact on the emotion recognition field. Our efforts included organizing workshops and tutorials at key events such as the Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction (ACII), Neuroergonomics and NeuroIS conferences, delivering talks at various platforms, and building a community of industrial and academic stakeholders comprising **270 executives and professors** from **22 European countries**. We initiated communication with EU institutions by sending signed letters to the European Commission, Council, and Parliament, thereby establishing a dialogue between the emotion recognition community and European policymakers. In addition, we surveyed the community to collect examples of both useful and harmful practices in emotion recognition, as well as to gather requests for clarification regarding the AI Act. This feedback resulted in a **curated list of 45 examples**, clarification requests, and recommendations, which we submitted to the AI Office as part of a multi-stakeholder consultation for drafting the guidelines on prohibited practices in December 2024.

On February 4, 2025, the guidelines were finally published, just two days after the prohibitions came into effect. While we are encouraged that many of our inputs were incorporated, **some clarifications have also tightened the restrictions on emotion recognition**. This

development comes at a critical time, especially in light of rapid advances in AI technology in the US and China, and amid ongoing criticism that the EU's stringent regulations may hinder its competitiveness on the global stage. It is imperative that all stakeholders—both researchers and practitioners—familiarize themselves with these regulations and guidelines to ensure compliance and guide their scientific and commercial undertakings accordingly.

The purpose of this document is to provide an indexed outline of the newly published guidelines, specifically tailored for emotion recognition researchers and practitioners, to help them navigate this complex set of regulations.

The Structure of the Guidelines:

There are 12 sections, spanning 135 pages, with a total of 434 clauses. The sections that are primarily relevant to the field of emotion recognition are listed below.

- Section 1: Background - Introduces the context and purpose behind the guidelines.
- Section 2: Overview of Prohibited AI Practices - Provides definitions of key concepts and outlines the roles of different stakeholders, explains the research exemption and highlights important considerations regarding the use of general-purpose AI systems.
- Section 4: Harmful Manipulation, Deception, and Exploitation – Details the concepts associated with harmful manipulation, discusses deceptive practices and exploitation, covering also the generative AI applications and deepfakes.
- Section 6: Untargeted Scraping of Facial Images - Examines cases involving the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet and CCTV footage.
- Section 7: Prohibitions on Emotion Recognition - Clarifies the restrictions on using emotion recognition in workplaces and educational institutions.

The following table provides a list of clauses that are relevant to the field of emotion recognition, emphasizing important points.

CLAUSE	PAGE	TEXT (Copied from the Guidelines)	TAKEAWAYS (Our Interpretation)
(9)	Page 3	*Article 5(1)(f) Emotion recognition "AI systems that infer emotions at the workplace or in education institutions; except for medical or safety reasons"*	The article from the AI Act lists the prohibition of emotion recognition at the workplace and education institutions, except for medical or safety reasons.
(14)	Page 5	*While the 'use' of an AI system is not explicitly defined in the AI Act, it should be understood in a broad manner to cover the use or deployment of the system at any moment of its lifecycle after having been placed on the market or put into service. This may also cover the integration of the AI system in the services and processes of the person(s) making use of the AI system, including as part of more complex systems, processes, or infrastructure…*	The **definition of "use" is broadened** to cover any deployment of an AI system throughout its lifecycle from the moment the system is on the market or in service. **Integration** of AI into larger systems, processes, or infrastructure is also considered "use."
(14)	Page 5	*The prohibition applies to deployers regardless of whether the provider (the supplier of the system) has excluded such use in its contractual relationships with the deployer (the employer), i.e. in the terms of use.*	**Deployers remain liable**: The prohibition applies to deployers. Contract terms between provider and deployer do not relieve deployers of their regulatory obligations.
(17)	Page 6	*Deployers are natural or legal persons, public authorities, agencies or other bodies using AI systems under their authority, unless the use is for a personal non-professional activity…*	**Definition of deployers** includes individuals, companies, public authorities, agencies, or bodies using AI systems under their authority. **Exclusion**: Personal, non-professional use is not considered deployment.
(30)	Page 9	*According to Article 2(8) AI Act, the AI Act does not apply 'to any research, testing or development activity regarding AI*	**Research exemption** The AI Act does not apply to research, testing, or development activities.

		systems or AI models prior to their being placed on the market or put into service'...	• Our interpretation is as follows: If an AI-based research tool capable of detecting emotions is tested or evaluated in a real classroom with actual students, its use is prohibited. However, if the same tool is used outside the classroom as part of an experiment conducted separately from the educational setting, its use is permitted. The key distinction lies in the first scenario potentially involving an asymmetric power dynamic, whereas the second does not. The AI Act applies only after an AI system or model is placed on the market or put into service. • Note that if an AI system is already on the market before the prohibitions take effect, it is still subject to regulation (see (430)). Our interpretation is as follows: If the system is an AI-based research tool capable of emotion recognition, the provider is responsible for ensuring that deployers do not use the tool in prohibited settings (see (41)). At the same time, deployers are responsible for complying with these restrictions and refraining from using the tool in such settings (see (41)).
(31)	Page 10	*For example, research into cognitive and behavioural responses to AI-driven subliminal or deceptive stimuli can provide valuable insights into human-AI interactions, informing safer and more effective AI applications in the future. Such research is permitted, since it is excluded from the scope of the AI Act, notwithstanding the prohibition in Article 5(1)(a) AI Act.*	AI systems and models that are specifically developed and put into service for the **sole purpose of scientific research and development are excluded from the AI Act**. **Studies on cognitive and behavioral responses to AI-driven subliminal or deceptive stimuli are permitted**. Such research provides valuable insights into human-AI interactions. Findings help inform the development of safer and more effective AI applications.
(32)	Page 10	*…Testing in real-world conditions within the meaning of the AI Act is also not covered by that exclusion.*	**Real-world testing** is not covered by the exclusions.

			Testing in real-world conditions is not exempt under the pre-market research exception. Testing with actual users in a real setting is still subject to the regulations.
(34)	Page10	*Article 2(10) AI Act provides that the AI Act 'does not apply to obligations of deployers who are natural persons using systems in the course of a purely personal nonprofessional activity'*	Article 2(10) excludes deployers using AI solely for personal, non-professional activities. This exemption applies only to natural persons, not professional deployers.
(36)	Page 11	*According to Article 2(12) AI Act, the AI Act does not apply to AI systems released under free and open-source licences, unless they are placed on the market or put into service…*	Releasing an AI system **free and with an open-source license** is not regulated by the AI Act. The regulations only apply if the said system is put into service.
(37)	Page 12	*...most AI systems that fall under an exception from a prohibition listed in Article 5 AI Act will qualify as high-risk.*	**The exemptions of prohibitions are not exemptions from the AI Act**. If an AI system qualifies for an exemption from the prohibition, it is still considered high-risk. For example, emotion recognition systems that are exempt from prohibitions under Article 5 are still deemed high-risk. In other words, **all emotion recognition systems are classified as at least high-risk, with some being outright prohibited**.
(40)	Page 13	*Deployers are thus expected not to use any AI system in a manner prohibited under Article 5 AI Act, including not to bypass any safety guardrails implemented by the providers of the system…*	Deployers must not use AI systems in any manner prohibited under Article 5, including bypassing provider safety guardrails. **General purpose AI systems** (e.g., large language models, chatbots) **cannot be used for prohibited practices** like emotion recognition in workplaces or educational institutions. Both deployers and providers are obligated to implement measures preventing prohibited usage.

(41)	Page 14	*For example, a general-purpose AI system that can recognise or infer emotions should not be used by deployers at the workplaces or in education institutions, unless an exception for medical or safety reasons applies. However, the provider may not be in a position to know the specific context in which the emotion recognition functionality of the system will be used and whether an exception to the prohibition in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act may apply. Such providers may nevertheless explicitly exclude such prohibited use in their terms of use and include appropriate information in the instructions of use to guide deployers.*	General-purpose AI systems with emotion recognition capabilities must not be deployed in workplaces or educational institutions unless used for medical or safety reasons. **Providers** may not know the specific context in which the emotion recognition functionality will be used. Therefore, they are responsible for **explicitly excluding prohibited uses in their terms of use**. The **deployers** of general-purpose AI systems (e.g., chatbots) are responsible for preventing the use of such systems for the purposes of prohibited practices. So, a provider can still develop and market a robot that is capable of inferring emotions based on facial expressions. The provider must state in the terms of use that emotion recognition functionality is prohibited from being deployed in an education institution or a workplace unless it is for medical or safety reasons.
(47)	Page 16	*The use of an AI system to infer emotions may also have to comply with Regulation (EU) 2017/745 (Medical Device Regulation) if the AI system is used for medical diagnosis or medical treatment purposes.*	**AI systems inferring emotions for medical diagnosis or treatment** may also have to comply with Regulation (EU) 2017/745.
(71)	Page 23	*...the interplay between the prohibition in Article 5(1)(a) AI Act and the deployer's obligations in Article 50(4) AI Act to label 'deep fakes' and certain AI- generated text publications on matters of public interest, as well as the provider's obligation to ensure AI systems interacting with people are designed in a way to inform people that they are interacting with AI and not a human, should be clarified.*	**Deployers must label deep fakes** and certain AI-generated texts on public interest matters per Article 50(4) of the AI Act. Providers must design AI systems so users are clearly informed they are interacting with AI, not a human.
(73)	Page 24	*…a generative AI system that incidentally presents false or misleading information and hallucinates may not be considered*	Incidental AI hallucinations may not be considered deceptive, due to the limitations of the state-of-the-art generative AI.

		to deploy deceptive techniques within the meaning of Article 5(1)(a) AI Act, taking into account the limitations and the state of the art of generative AI.	
(222) (224)	Page 77	*Article 5(1)(e) AI Act prohibits the placing on the market, putting into service for this specific purpose, or the use of AI systems that create or expand facial recognition databases through the untargeted scraping of facial images from the Internet or CCTV footage.* *Several cumulative conditions must be fulfilled for the prohibition in Article 5(1)(e) AI Act to apply:* *(i) The practice must constitute the 'placing on the market', 'the putting into service for this specific purpose' or the 'use' of an AI system;* *(ii) for the purpose of creating or expanding facial recognition databases;* *(iii) the means to populate the database are through AI tools for untargeted scraping; and* *(iv) the sources of the images are either from the internet or CCTV footage*	All four conditions need to apply for the practice to fall into the prohibited AI practices category defined by the AI Act.
(226)	Page 78	**Facial recognition databases** *'Database' in this context should be understood to refer to any collection of data, or information, that is specially organized for rapid search and retrieval by a computer. A facial recognition database is capable of matching a human face from a digital image or video frame against a database…*	Deploying an AI system to collect facial images over the internet or CCTV by means of AI tools for untargeted scraping is prohibited.

		Article 5(1)(e) does not require that the sole purpose of the database is to be used for facial recognition; it is sufficient that the database can be used for facial recognition.	
(234)	Page 79	*The prohibition in Article 5(1)(e) AI Act does not apply to the untargeted scraping of biometric data other than facial images (such as voice samples). The prohibition does also not apply where no AI systems are involved in the scraping. Facial image databases that are not used for the recognition of persons are also out of scope, such as facial image databases used for AI model training or testing purposes, where the persons are not identified.*	Untargeted scraping of biometric data other than facial images (e.g., voice samples) is not prohibited. Scraping without the involvement of AI systems is exempt.
(239)	Page 80	**Prohibited emotion recognition practices** *Article 5(1)(f) AI Act prohibits AI systems to infer emotions of a natural person in the areas of workplace and education institutions, except where the use of the system is intended for medical or safety reasons.*	AI systems are prohibited from inferring emotions in workplaces or educational institutions, except for medical or safety reasons.
(240)	Page 80	*Emotion recognition technology is quickly evolving and comprehends different technologies and processing operations to detect, collect, analyse, categorise, react, interact and learn emotions from persons. Such technology is also referred to as **'affect technology'**.* *Emotion recognition can be used in multiple areas and domains for a wide range of applications such as for analysing customer behaviour and targeted advertising and neuromarketing; in the entertainment industry, for example to provide personalised recommendations or to predict reactions to movies; in medicine and healthcare, for example to detect depression, for suicide prevention or to detect autism, in education, for example to monitor attention or engagement of learners (pupils and*	The term **"affect technology"** was added here for the first time. The listed purposes for emotion recognition include depression prediction, suicide prevention, autism detection, monitoring attention or engagement in education, and well-being applications at the workplace to make workers happier.

		students at different ages); in employment, for example to accompany the recruitment process, to monitor emotions or boredom of employees, but also well-being applications for 'making workers happier'...	
(242)	Page 81	*Several cumulative conditions must be fulfilled for the prohibition in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act to apply:* *(i) The practice must constitute the 'placing on the market', 'the putting into service for this specific purpose' or the 'use' of an AI system;* *(ii) AI system to infer emotions;* *(iii) in the area of the workplace or education and training institutions; and* *(iv) excluded from the prohibition are AI systems intended for medical or safety reasons.*	For the prohibition to apply all four conditions must be simultaneously fulfilled. • The AI system is placed on the market, put into service, or used for a specific purpose. • The system infers emotions. • It is deployed in a workplace or educational setting. • It is not intended for medical or safety reasons.
(245) (246)	Page 82	*Inferring generally encompasses identifying as a prerequisite, so that the prohibition should be understood as including both AI systems identifying or inferring emotions or intentions…*	The term includes both identifying and inferring emotions or intentions. (246) clarifies this point.
(247)	Page 82	*For the purpose of Article 5(1)(f) AI Act, the concept of emotions or intentions should be understood in a wide sense and not interpreted restrictively. Recital 18 AI Act provides some detail, listing emotions 'such as happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, embarrassment, excitement, shame, contempt, satisfaction and amusement'. These examples are not exhaustive.*	The list of emotions provided in the AI Act is not exhaustive. "**Emotions or intentions" cover a wide range**, including but not limited to happiness, sadness, anger, and more.

(248)	Page 83	*The prohibition should not be circumvented by referring to attitudes, and includes cases where the AI system finds on the basis of the biometric data that a person is showing for example an angry attitude.*	Inferring attributes that relate to certain emotions, on the basis of biometric data is also prohibited. For example, using biometric data to infer that a person is showing an angry attitude.
(249)	Page 83	*…emotion recognition systems do not include 'the mere detection of* ***readily apparent expressions****, gestures or movements, unless they are used for identifying or inferring emotions'...* *…(readily-apparent) expressions can be basic facial expressions, such as a frown or a smile, or gestures such as the movement of hands, arms or head, or characteristics of a person's voice, such as a raised voice or whispering…* *... when these readily apparent expressions or gestures are used for identifying or inferring emotions or intentions, they are covered by the prohibition.* *For example... using AI recognition systems to infer a professional pilot's or driver's fatigue to alert them and suggest when to take brakes to avoid accidents is not 'emotion recognition', since emotion recognition does not include physical states such as pain or fatigue.*	**Clarifications for readily apparent expressions:** • Simply observing a smile or a raised voice is not emotion recognition. • Inferring emotions (e.g., unhappiness, sadness, anger) from body gestures, frowns, or absence of smiles is emotion recognition. • Inferring from voice or body gestures that a student is furious and potentially violent is 'emotion recognition'. • Detecting driver fatigue is not emotion recognition. • Pain and fatigue are accepted as physical states by the AI Act, and thus, detecting them is not considered emotion recognition.
(251)	84	**Examples related to biometric data:** *- An AI system inferring emotions from written text (content/sentiment analyses) to* define the style or the tone of a certain article is not based on biometric data and therefore does not fall within the scope of the prohibition. *- An AI system inferring emotions from keystroke (way of typing), facial expressions, body postures or movements is*	Biometric data can only be physiological or behavioral. Physiological Biometrics**:** Fingerprints, iris patterns, facial contours, vein geometry. Behavioral Biometrics**:** Facial expressions, gait, voice, keystrokes, eye tracking, heart rate, ECG, EEG.

		based on biometric data and falls within the scope of the prohibition	
(254)	Page 85	*The notion of 'workplace' should be interpreted broadly. That notion relates to any specific physical or virtual space where natural persons engage in tasks and responsibilities assigned by their employer or by the organisation they are affiliated to…* *…spanning from indoor office spaces, factories and warehouses to publicly accessible spaces like shops, stadiums or museums, to open-air sites or cars, as well as temporary or mobile work sites. The notion of 'workplace' in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act should also be understood to apply to candidates during the selection and hiring process, consistently with other provisions of the AI Act addressing the placing on the market, putting into service or use of AI systems in the area of employment, workers management and access to self employment, since there is an imbalance of powers and the intrusive nature of emotion recognition may already apply at the recruitment stage.* *For example:* *- Using webcams and voice recognition systems by a call centre to track their employee's emotions, such as anger, is prohibited. If only deployed for personal training purposes, emotion recognition systems are allowed if the results are not shared with HR responsible persons and cannot impact the assessment, promotion etc. of the person trained, provided that the prohibition is not circumvented and the use of the emotion recognition system does not have any impact on the work relationship.* *- Using voice recognition systems by a call centre to track their customers emotions, such as anger or impatience, is not*	**Workplace definition is broad**, including indoor offices, factories, warehouses, shops, stadiums, museums, open-air sites, cars, and temporary/mobile worksites. Prohibition applies to monitoring (potential) employees in these workplaces. Examples of <u>prohibited practices:</u> • Tracking employee emotions (e.g., anger) using webcams or voice recognition in call centers. • Monitoring emotional tone in hybrid work teams via video call imagery or voice analysis. • Deploying emotion recognition during recruitment or probation periods. • Using cameras to monitor employees' emotions (e.g., happiness) in settings like supermarkets. <u>Allowed emotion recognition practices:</u> • Tracking customer emotions (e.g., anger, impatience) in call centers using voice recognition. • Employing emotion recognition systems for personal training, provided results are not shared with HR.

		prohibited by Article 5(1)(f) AI Act (for example to help the employees cope with certain angry customers). *- AI systems monitoring the emotional tone in hybrid work teams by identifying and inferring emotions from voice and imagery of hybrid video calls, which would typically serve the purpose of fostering social awareness, emotional dynamics management, and conflict prevention, are prohibited.* *- Using emotion recognition AI systems during the recruitment process is prohibited.* *- Using emotion recognition AI systems during the probationary period is prohibited.* *- Using cameras by a supermarket to track its employees' emotions, such as happiness, is prohibited.* *- Using cameras by a supermarket or a bank to detect suspicious customers, for example to conclude that somebody is about to commit a robbery, is not prohibited under Article 5(1)(f) AI Act, when it is ensured that no employees are being tracked and there are sufficient safeguards*.	
(255)	Page 86	*The reference to education institutions is broad and should be understood to include both public and private institutions.* *Examples:* *- An AI-based application using emotion recognition for learning a language online outside an education institution is not prohibited* *- An education institution using AI-based eye tracking software when examining students online to track the fixation point and*	**"Education institutions"** include both public and private organizations. A wide variety of education settings are covered by the education institution definition, e.g., online, in-person, and blended education. Examples of <u>allowed use cases of emotion recognition in education institutions</u>: • An AI-based application for learning a language online, if used outside an education institution.

		movement of the eyes is not prohibited, because the system does not identify or infer emotions. *- Using an emotion recognition AI system by an education institution to infer the interest and attention of students is prohibited.* *- if only deployed for learning purposes in the context of a role-play (for example, for training actors or teachers), emotion recognition systems are allowed if the results cannot impact the evaluation or certification of the person being trained.* *- Using an emotion recognition AI system by an education institution during admissibility tests for new students is prohibited.* *- An education institution employing an emotion recognition AI system on both teachers (workplace) and students (education) is prohibited.*	• Using AI-based eye tracking in online exams is allowed when it does not infer or identify emotions. • Role-play training (e.g., for actors or teachers) is permitted if outcomes do not affect evaluations or certifications. <u>Prohibited use cases of emotion recognition in education institutions:</u> • Using emotion recognition to infer students' interest and attention. • Deploying emotion recognition systems during admission tests for new students.
(256)	Page 87	*The prohibition in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act contains an explicit exception for emotion recognition systems used in the area of the workplace and education institutions for medical or safety reasons, such as systems for therapeutical use.*	Emotion recognition is allowed in workplaces and education institutions for medical or safety reasons (e.g., therapeutic use), however, **these exemption cases should be narrowly interpreted.**
(257)	Page 87	*therapeutic uses should be understood to mean uses of CE-marked medical devices. Moreover, this exception does not comprise the use of emotion recognition systems to detect general aspects of wellbeing. The general monitoring of stress levels at the workplace is not permitted under health or safety aspects.*	**Notion of therapeutic use:** Only CE-marked medical devices qualify for therapeutic use. Emotion recognition systems for **general wellbeing or stress monitoring do not qualify for the exemption** from prohibition.

			For example, an AI system intended to detect burnout or depression at the workplace or in educational institutions would still be prohibited.
(258)	Page 87	*The notion of safety reasons within this exception should be understood to apply only in relation to the protection of life and health and not to protect other interests, for example property against theft or fraud.*	**Notion of safety:** Safety reasons only cover life and health, not other interests.
(260)		*Employers and educators should only deploy emotion recognition systems for medical and safety reasons in case of an explicit need.* *Data collected and processed in this context may not be used for any other purpose. This is particularly important given that the use of AI management software at work has proven to potentially negatively impact workers' health and safety. Continuous monitoring via wearables, for instance, may increase work-stress while affecting productivity.*	Deploy emotion recognition only for clear medical or safety reasons.
(263)		*Emotion recognition may be deployed for medical reasons to assist employees or students with autism and improve accessibility for those who are blind or deaf. Such uses would fall within the exception for medical reasons in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act.* *By contrast, emotion recognition for assessing students' or employees' well-being, motivation levels, and job or learning satisfaction do not qualify as 'use for medical reasons' and would be prohibited.* *An employer would be prohibited from deploying AI-enabled devices or digital assistants at the workplace for measuring anxiety based on measured stress levels or for measuring*	Emotion recognition for **medical support**, such as assisting employees or students with autism or improving accessibility for those who are blind or deaf <u>is permitted</u>. **Assessing general well-being, motivation, or job/learning satisfaction is prohibited**. **Measuring anxiety or boredom is forbidden** unless elevated stress poses a specific danger (e.g., when operating dangerous machinery or handling hazardous chemicals).

		boredom of employees, unless the elevated stress level/lack of concentration would pose a specific danger, for example when deploying dangerous machines or dealing with dangerous chemicals.	
(265)	Page 89	*Out of scope:* *- AI systems inferring emotions and sentiments not on the basis of biometric data,* *- AI systems inferring physical states such as pain and fatigue*	**Non-Biometric Emotion Inference:** AI systems that infer emotions or sentiments without using biometric data are out of scope. **Physical State Exclusion:** Systems that infer physical states such as pain and fatigue are not covered.
(266) (269)	Page 89-90	*Emotion recognition systems used in all other domains other than in the areas of the workplace and education institutions do not fall under the prohibition in Article 5(1)(f) AI Act. Such systems are, however, considered high-risk AI systems.* *(269) Also out of scope are systems that are used in the medical field for example care robots, or medical practitioners using emotion recognition systems during an examination at their workplace, and voice monitors that analyse emergency calls.*	Emotion recognition systems used outside of workplaces and educational institutions are not prohibited under Article 5(1)(f) but are still classified as high-risk. Systems used in the medical field (e.g., care robots, practitioner examinations, voice analysis in emergency calls) are out of scope.
(430)	Page 135	*Article 5 AI Act applies as from 2 February 2025.* *The prohibitions in that provision will apply in principle to all AI system regardless of whether they were placed on the market or put into service before or after that date.*	Article 5 of the AI Act applies to all AI systems from **2 February 2025**, regardless of when they were placed on the market or put into service.
(431)	Page 135	*...the provisions on penalties for non- compliance with the prohibitions in Article 5 AI Act will not apply before 2 August 2025.*	Penalties for non-compliance with Article 5 prohibitions will be enforced from **2 August 2025**.