EU AI Act
Are you ready?

When

Regulatory proposal presented by the European Commission (EC)

April 2021

June 2023

European parliament voted in favour of EU AI Act

Who & where
Every organization deploying AI or ML-products in Europe

European Parliament approved the Artificial Intelligence Act

March 2024

Dec 2025

Any company deploying an AI product in the EU market, which fails to adhere to the EU AI Act, may face fines.

What

The EU AI Act requires companies to adapt their processes to ensure trustworthy AI deployment in the EU

0%

of major foundation model providers comply with the Draft EU AI Act

In a study from Stanford University, researchers found that none of the major foundation model providers complies with the draft requirements for the EU AI Act
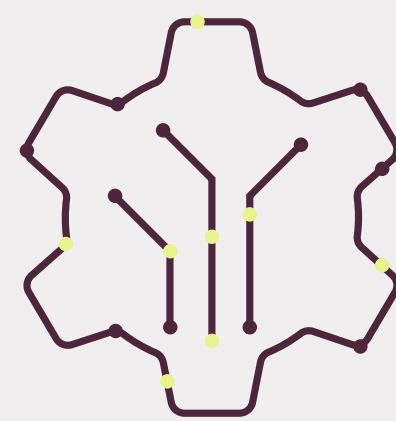
Top 4

compliance & privacy risks according to the IAPP

1. Data breaches
2. Noncompliant third-party data processing
3. Ineffective privacy-by-design implementation
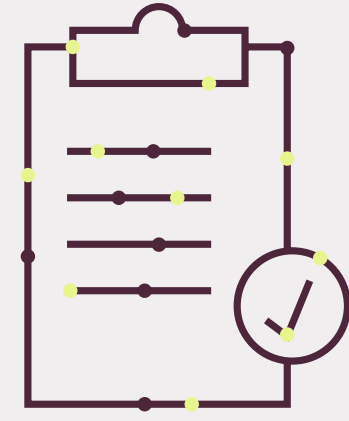4. Inappropriate personal data management

Providers of high-risk AI systems

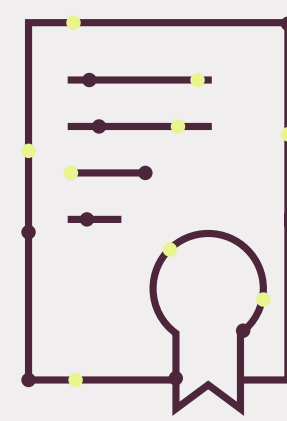## will need to demonstrate compliance and register in a public EU model registry

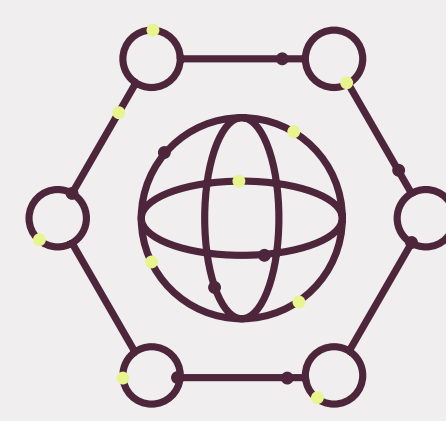**Step 1**

A high-risk AI system is developed

Step 2

It needs to undergo the conformity assessment and comply with AI requirements.*

*For some systems a notified body is involved too.

Step 3

Registration of stand-alone AI systems in an EU database.

Step 4

A declaration of conformity needs to be signed and the AI system should bear the CE marking.

The system can be placed on the market.

If substantial changes happen in the AI system's lifecycle

Go back to step 2
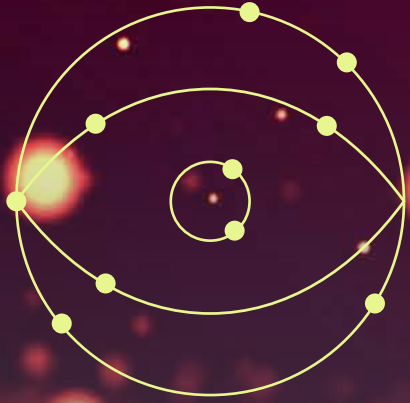
How it works in practice

Once a high-risk AI system is on the market

Authorities are in charge of market surveillance

Users ensure human oversight and monitoring

+ report serious incidents and malfunctions

Providers have a post-market monitoring system in place

+ report serious incidents and malfunctions
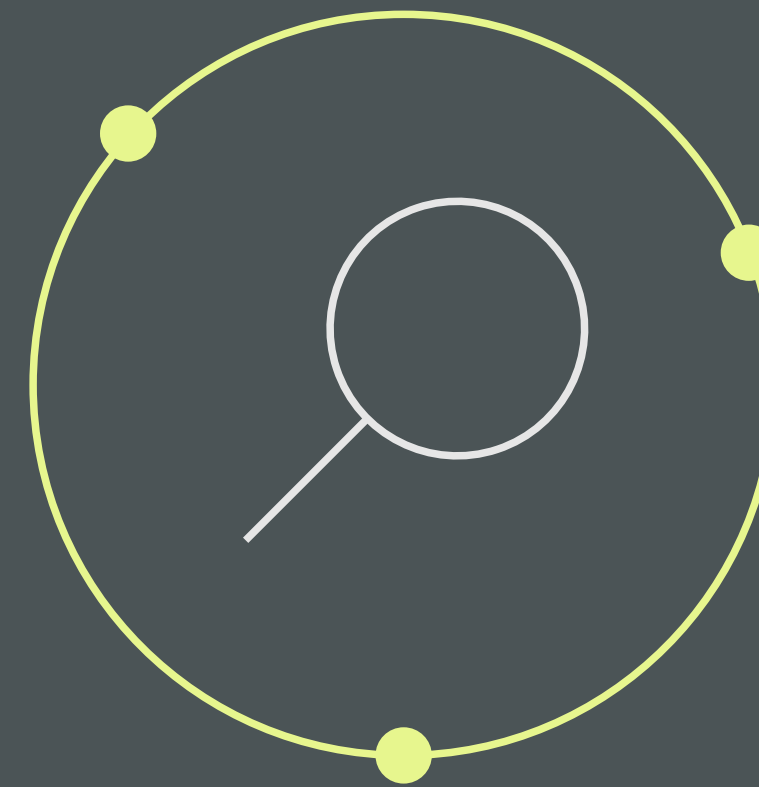
Comply with Apheris

Apheris for EU AI Act compliance when training and customizing ML models for high-risk AI systems

Risk assessment and mitigation systems

High quality of datasets (minimize risks and discriminatory outcomes)

Logging of activity (traceability of results)

Detailed documentation for compliance assessment & users

High level of robustness, security and accuracy

References

Rishi Bommasani, Kevin Klyman, Daniel Zhang, and Percy Liang; "Do Foundation Model Providers Comply with the Draft EU AI Act?"; Stanford University, Center for research on foundation models; 06/2023

IAPP, KPMG, "Privacy Risk Study 2023", 2023

European Commission, "Regulatory framework proposal on artificial intelligence", 06/2023

European Parliament, "Amendments adopted by the European Parliament on 14 June 2023 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts", 06/2023

For more information about the EU AI Act and how Apheris can help you prepare, read our article on building for EU AI Act compliance.

Read the report

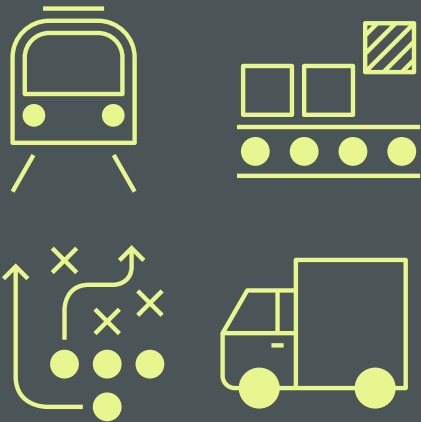# Talk to us if you want to prepare for the EU AI Act

apheris.com
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APHERIS

EU AI Act has a risk-based approach

Pyramid diagram (top to bottom):
- **!** **Unacceptable risk**
- **Regulated** — **High risk**
- Transparency — Limited risk
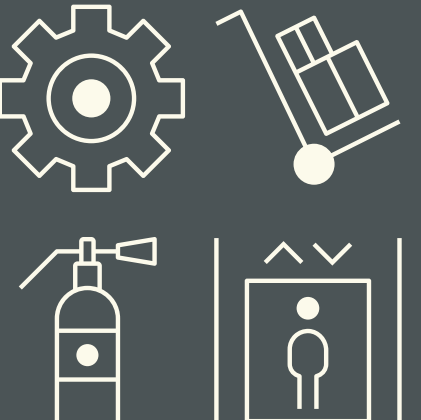- No obligations — Minimal risk

Examples of high-risk AI systems

Critical infrastructure

Safety components of products

Private and public services