AI LEGAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: EU OVERVIEW – AI ACT
EU AI ACT

- The placing on the market, putting into service and use of certain types of AI systems
- A broad material scope, and rules mainly following a risk-based approach
- Extraterritorial reach

- Providers
- Importers
- Distributors
- Deployers, etc.

- Different competent authorities and bodies for the implementation and enforcement:
  - National competent authorities
  - AI Office, AI Board, Scientific Panel, Advisory Forum, etc.

- Strong enforcement mechanisms and gradual GDPR-like sanctions
- Fines of up to €35m or “if offender is a company” 7% of total worldwide annual turnover
EU AI ACT
WHEN ARE THE NEW RULES EXPECTED TO APPLY?

Different transition periods following entry into force for different rules, e.g.:

+ 6 MONTHS
- Prohibitions, AI literacy, general provisions

+ 12 MONTHS
- General purpose AI models, Member States to have laid down rules on penalties

+ 24 MONTHS
- Standalone high-risk AI systems under Annex III, specific transparency requirements, regulatory sandboxes, etc.
  - By-default transition period

+ 36 MONTHS
- High-risk AI systems under Annex II

OTHER KEY POINTS TO WATCH

- Specific rules re AI systems / models already on the market or in-service
  - e.g., re general purpose AI models, providers to take necessary steps to comply by + 36 months

- Specific 1 year grace period for fines on general purpose AI
EU AI ACT: RISK-BASED APPROACH?

**UNACCEPTABLE RISK**
Prohibited practices

- Subliminal/manipulative techniques / exploiting vulnerabilities
- Biometric categorisation to infer race, political opinions, sexual orientation, etc.
- Social scoring
- ‘Real-time’ remote biometric identification in public spaces for law enforcement subject to exceptions
- Assessing or predicting risk of a person committing a criminal offence, based on profiling or assessing personality
- Creating or expanding facial recognition databases through untargeted scraping of images from the internet or CCTV
- Emotion recognition in the workplace or education institutions subject to exceptions for medical and safety reasons

**HIGH RISK**
Core of the AI Act
Specific obligations

- AI systems that are products or safety components of products covered by specific sectoral legislation and subject to a third-party conformity assessment
- Stand-alone AI systems listed in Annex III (see next slide)

**SPECIFIC RISK**
Specific transparency requirements

- AI systems intended to directly interact with natural persons (e.g., chatbots)
- Generative AI systems
- Emotion recognition and biometric categorisation systems
- Deepfakes
- AI systems generating or manipulating text published to inform on public interest matters

**EXAMPLES**

Dedicated rules to regulate general purpose AI models
- Horizontal requirements for all general purpose AI models
- Additional requirements for general-purpose AI models with systemic risks

Requirements for all AI systems?
- AI literacy
- General ethical principles?
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

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