EU Artificial Intelligence Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689)

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Countries Involved

Denmark (DNK)	Finland (FIN)	France (FRA)
Germany (DEU)	Ireland (IRL)	Italy (ITA)
Luxembourg (LUX)	Netherlands (NLD)	Poland (POL)
Portugal (PRT)	Slovakia (SVK)	Spain (ESP)
Sweden (SWE)	United Kingdom (GBR)	

Executive Summary

The EU Artificial Intelligence Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689), effective from August 2024, establishes the world's first comprehensive legal framework for AI. It aims to foster trustworthy, human-centric AI while safeguarding health, safety, fundamental rights, democracy, and innovation

across the EU. The Act introduces a risk-based approach, categorizing AI systems into unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal risk, with strict prohibitions on certain harmful practices (e.g., manipulative techniques, social scoring, and certain biometric uses). High-risk AI systems face stringent requirements for risk management, data quality, transparency, human oversight, and post-market monitoring. The Act also regulates general-purpose AI models, especially those with systemic risks, mandating transparency, copyright compliance, and risk mitigation. Governance is ensured through the European AI Office, national authorities, and a coordinated Board. The Act includes innovation support measures, such as regulatory sandboxes, and provides for significant penalties for non-compliance. Full application is phased in through 2026, with some provisions effective earlier.

Taxonomies

Themes

- **Technology Regulations** (Technology & Innovation) - Relevance: 1.0

  Justification: The central purpose of the EU AI Act is to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for artificial intelligence. The document is almost entirely dedicated to defining, explaining, and operationalizing new legal requirements, risk classifications, obligations, and enforcement mechanisms for AI systems and models. This theme is the backbone of the Act, directly addressing the main message, strategic objectives, and commitments of the EU regarding trustworthy, safe, and human-centric AI.

- **Data Governance** (Data & Governance) - Relevance: 0.92

  Justification: Data governance—including data protection, privacy, quality, and management—is a core pillar of the Act. The regulation repeatedly emphasizes the importance of high-quality, representative, and unbiased data for AI systems, and sets out strict requirements for data handling, transparency, and compliance with existing EU data protection laws (e.g., GDPR). This theme is essential for achieving the Act's objectives of safety, fundamental rights protection, and trustworthy AI, and is given substantial content and strategic weight throughout the document.

- **AI Ethics** (Technology & Innovation) - Relevance: 0.89

  Justification: Ethical considerations—such as human-centricity, transparency, non-discrimination, accountability, and respect for fundamental rights—are deeply embedded in the Act's risk-based approach, prohibited practices, and requirements for high-risk AI systems. The Act operationalizes ethical AI principles into binding legal obligations, making this theme highly central to both the content and the EU's strategic vision for AI. The document dedicates significant sections to ethical risks, prohibited uses, and the governance structures needed to uphold these values.

- **Artificial Intelligence** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Tech-Driven Solutions** (Technology & Innovation)
- **ICT Innovation** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Cloud Computing** (Technology & Innovation)
- **High-Performance Computing** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Sustainable Tech** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Innovation in Computing** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Blockchain** (Technology & Innovation)
- **Digital Rights** (Data & Governance)
- **Digital Governance** (Data & Governance)
- **Data Protection** (Data & Governance)
- **Cybersecurity** (Data & Governance)
- **Cyber Risk Management** (Data & Governance)
- **Data Privacy** (Data & Governance)
- **Digital Access** (Data & Governance)

- **Digital Identity Management** (Data & Governance)
- **Internet Governance** (Data & Governance)
- **Digital Ethics** (Data & Governance)
- **E-Governance** (Data & Governance)
- **Digital Regulation** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Policy** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Infrastructure** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Economy** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Skills Development** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Research** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Sustainability** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Platforms** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Agenda** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Acceleration** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Investment** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Ecosystem** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Transitions** (Digital Transformation & Strategy)
- **Digital Inclusion** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Social Cohesion** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Gender Equality in Tech** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Digital Education** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Connectivity** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Sustainable Digital Development** (Inclusion & Social Development)
- **Global Digital Cooperation** (Regional & International Cooperation)
- **Multilateralism** (Regional & International Cooperation)
- **Digital & Technological Partnerships** (Regional & International Cooperation)
- **EU-LAC Digital Alliance** (Regional & International Cooperation)
- **Bi-regional Cooperation** (Regional & International Cooperation)
- **EU-CELAC Digital Partnership** (Regional & International Cooperation)

Actors

- **European Union** (Political Actors)
- **European Council** (Political Actors)
- **European Parliament** (Political Actors) - Relevance: 0.95

  Justification: The European Parliament is a co-legislator of the AI Act, having adopted the regulation together with the Council. It is repeatedly referenced as a key decision-maker, with powers to revoke delegated acts and to receive reports and evaluations. Its legislative and oversight functions are critical to the creation, adaptation, and review of the AI Act, making it highly prominent and influential.

- **European Commission** (Political Actors) - Relevance: 1.0

  Justification: The European Commission is the primary initiator, implementer, and enforcer of the EU AI Act. It is responsible for drafting the regulation, establishing the AI Office, issuing guidelines, overseeing codes of practice, and has exclusive powers to supervise and enforce obligations for general-purpose AI models. The Commission's central role in governance, standard-setting, and enforcement makes it the most influential actor in the context of the document.

- **Digital Innovation Hubs** (Research and Innovation Actors)
- **European Institute of Innovation and Technology** (Research and Innovation Actors)
- **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development** (Political Actors)
- **Digital Companies** (Economic Actors)
- **ICT Companies** (Economic Actors)
- **Telecommunication Companies** (Economic Actors)

- **Industry Actors** (Economic Actors)
- **Private Sector Representatives** (Economic Actors)
- **Civil Society Organisations** (Civil Society Actors)
- **Non-governmental Institutions** (Civil Society Actors)
- **European Digital Rights** (Civil Society Actors)
- **Digital Training and Education Providers** (Civil Society Actors)
- **Digital Skills Development Platforms** (Civil Society Actors)
- **Digital Literacy Initiatives** (Civil Society Actors)
- **Technology Providers** (Civil Society Actors)
- **EU Member States** (Political Actors) - Relevance: 0.92

  Justification: EU Member States are essential for the implementation and enforcement of the AI Act at the national level. They are responsible for designating competent authorities, establishing regulatory sandboxes, ensuring market surveillance, and adapting national laws. Their participation is crucial for the Act's effectiveness, and they are frequently mentioned in the context of governance, enforcement, and adaptation to local contexts.

Beneficiary Groups

- **Children** (Students & Youth)
- **General Public** (General Citizens / Consumers)
- **Persons with Disabilities** (Persons with Disabilities)
- **Small and Medium Enterprises** (SMEs / Businesses)
- **Women in Tech** (Women & Girls)

Additional Beneficiary Groups

- woman
- SME
- worker
- person with disability
- minor

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4: Quality Education
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

EU Policy Alignments

- Digital Decade
- EU Cyber Strategy

- NDICI-Global Europe

Commitments

Commitment 1

The AI Act entered into force on 1 August 2024 and will be fully applicable 2 years later on 2 August 2026, with some exceptions.

Details:

- The AI Act entered into force on 1 August 2024 and will be fully applicable 2 years later on 2 August 2026, with some exceptions. (Type: Implemented)

Commitment 2

Prohibitions and AI literacy obligations enter into application from 2 February 2025.

Details:

- Prohibitions and AI literacy obligations enter into application from 2 February 2025. (Type: Implemented)

Commitment 3

Governance rules and obligations for general-purpose AI models become applicable on 2 August 2025.

Details:

- Governance rules and obligations for general-purpose AI models become applicable on 2 August 2025. (Type: Implemented)

Commitment 4

Rules for high-risk AI systems embedded into regulated products have an extended transition period until 2 August 2027.

Details:

- Rules for high-risk AI systems embedded into regulated products have an extended transition period until 2 August 2027. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 5

Codes of practice for general-purpose AI models should be ready by 2 May 2025.

Details:

- Codes of practice for general-purpose AI models should be ready by 2 May 2025. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 6

Providers of general-purpose AI models that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2025 must comply with obligations by 2 August 2027.

Details:

- Providers of general-purpose AI models that have been placed on the market before 2 August 2025 must comply with obligations by 2 August 2027. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 7

AI systems which are components of large-scale IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex X and placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2027 must be brought into compliance with the Regulation by 31 December 2030.

Details:

- AI systems which are components of large-scale IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex X and placed on the market or put into service before 2 August 2027 must be brought into compliance with the Regulation by 31 December 2030. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 8

Providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities must comply with the requirements and obligations of the Regulation by 2 August 2030.

Details:

- Providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities must comply with the requirements and obligations of the Regulation by 2 August 2030. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 9

Member States must ensure that their competent authorities establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level, operational by 2 August 2026.

Details:

- Member States must ensure that their competent authorities establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level, operational by 2 August 2026. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 10

Member States must communicate to the Commission the identity of the notifying authorities and the market surveillance authorities, and make information on how competent authorities and single points of contact can be contacted, by 2 August 2025.

Details:

- Member States must communicate to the Commission the identity of the notifying authorities and the market surveillance authorities, and make information on how competent authorities and single points of contact can be contacted, by 2 August 2025. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 11

Member States must report to the Commission on the status of the financial and human resources of the national competent authorities by 2 August 2025 and every two years thereafter.

Details:

• Member States must report to the Commission on the status of the financial and human resources of the national competent authorities by 2 August 2025 and every two years thereafter. (Type: Financed)

Commitment 12

Member States must lay down and notify to the Commission the rules on penalties, including administrative fines, and ensure they are properly and effectively implemented by the date of application of the Regulation; provisions on penalties apply from 2 August 2025.

Details:

• Member States must lay down and notify to the Commission the rules on penalties, including administrative fines, and ensure they are properly and effectively implemented by the date of application of the Regulation; provisions on penalties apply from 2 August 2025. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 13

The Commission must assess the need for amendment of the list set out in Annex III and of the list of prohibited AI practices once a year following the entry into force of the Regulation and until the end of the period of delegation of power.

Details:

• The Commission must assess the need for amendment of the list set out in Annex III and of the list of prohibited AI practices once a year following the entry into force of the Regulation and until the end of the period of delegation of power. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 14

By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must evaluate and report to the European Parliament and the Council on the need for amendments to Annex III, transparency measures, and the effectiveness of the supervision and governance system.

Details:

• By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must evaluate and report to the European Parliament and the Council on the need for amendments to Annex III, transparency measures, and the effectiveness of the supervision and governance system. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 15

By 2 August 2029 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must submit a report on the evaluation and review of the Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council.

Details:

• By 2 August 2029 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must submit a report on the evaluation and review of the Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 16

By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must submit a report on the review of the progress on the development of standardisation deliverables on the energy-efficient development of general-purpose AI models.

Details:

- By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission must submit a report on the review of the progress on the development of standardisation deliverables on the energy-efficient development of general-purpose AI models. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 17

By 2 August 2028 and every three years thereafter, the Commission must evaluate the impact and effectiveness of voluntary codes of conduct to foster the application of requirements for AI systems other than high-risk AI systems.

Details:

- By 2 August 2028 and every three years thereafter, the Commission must evaluate the impact and effectiveness of voluntary codes of conduct to foster the application of requirements for AI systems other than high-risk AI systems. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 18

By 2 August 2031, the Commission must carry out an assessment of the enforcement of the Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Economic and Social Committee.

Details:

- By 2 August 2031, the Commission must carry out an assessment of the enforcement of the Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Economic and Social Committee. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 19

Providers must keep documentation for a period ending 10 years after the high-risk AI system has been placed on the market or put into service.

Details:

- Providers must keep documentation for a period ending 10 years after the high-risk AI system has been placed on the market or put into service. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 20

Importers must keep a copy of the certificate issued by the notified body, instructions for use, and the EU declaration of conformity for 10 years after the high-risk AI system has been placed on the market or put into service.

Details:

- Importers must keep a copy of the certificate issued by the notified body, instructions for use, and the EU declaration of conformity for 10 years after the high-risk AI system has been placed on the market or put into service. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 21

Providers and deployers must keep automatically generated logs for a period appropriate to the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system, of at least six months, unless otherwise provided by applicable law.

Details:

- Providers and deployers must keep automatically generated logs for a period appropriate to the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system, of at least six months, unless otherwise provided by applicable law. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 22

Certificates for high-risk AI systems are valid for a period not exceeding five years for AI systems covered by Annex I, and four years for AI systems covered by Annex III; validity may be extended for further periods, each not exceeding five or four years respectively, based on reassessment.

Details:

- Certificates for high-risk AI systems are valid for a period not exceeding five years for AI systems covered by Annex I, and four years for AI systems covered by Annex III; validity may be extended for further periods, each not exceeding five or four years respectively, based on reassessment. (Type: Programmatic)

Commitment 23

Administrative fines for non-compliance with prohibited AI practices can be up to EUR 35,000,000 or 7% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.

Details:

- Administrative fines for non-compliance with prohibited AI practices can be up to EUR 35,000,000 or 7% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher. (Type: Declarative)

Commitment 24

Administrative fines for non-compliance with other specified provisions can be up to EUR 15,000,000 or 3% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.

Details:

- Administrative fines for non-compliance with other specified provisions can be up to EUR 15,000,000 or 3% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher. (Type: Declarative)

Commitment 25

Administrative fines for supplying incorrect, incomplete, or misleading information can be up to EUR 7,500,000 or 1% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.

Details:

- Administrative fines for supplying incorrect, incomplete, or misleading information can be up to EUR 7,500,000 or 1% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher. (Type: Declarative)

Commitment 26

For SMEs, including start-ups, each fine shall be up to the percentage or amount specified, whichever is lower.

Details:

- For SMEs, including start-ups, each fine shall be up to the percentage or amount specified, whichever is lower. (Type: Declarative)

Commitment 27

Administrative fines for non-compliance by Union institutions, bodies, offices, and agencies can be up to EUR 1,500,000 for prohibited practices and up to EUR 750,000 for other requirements.

Details:

- Administrative fines for non-compliance by Union institutions, bodies, offices, and agencies can be up to EUR 1,500,000 for prohibited practices and up to EUR 750,000 for other requirements. (Type: Declarative)

Commitment 28

The Commission is empowered to impose fines on providers of general-purpose AI models up to 3% of annual total worldwide turnover or EUR 15,000,000, whichever is higher, for specified infringements.

Details:

- The Commission is empowered to impose fines on providers of general-purpose AI models up to 3% of annual total worldwide turnover or EUR 15,000,000, whichever is higher, for specified infringements. (Type: Declarative)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

KPI: AI Literacy Capacity Building

Description:	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.
Type:	qualitative
Target Description:	Ensure sufficient level of AI literacy among staff and operators
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	Ongoing
Measurement Method:	Training records, staff surveys, or compliance checks

Responsible Entity:	Providers and deployers of AI systems
Sector:	AI Workforce/Capacity Building

KPI: Comprehensive Compliance with High-Risk AI Requirements

Description:	Providers of high-risk AI systems shall ensure that their high-risk AI systems are compliant with the requirements set out in Section 2 (including risk management, data governance, technical documentation, transparency, human oversight, robustness, accuracy, and cybersecurity).
Type:	qualitative
Target Description:	Ensure compliance with all mandatory requirements for high-risk AI systems
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	Ongoing, from system development through lifecycle
Measurement Method:	Conformity assessment, audits, and regulatory checks
Responsible Entity:	Providers of high-risk AI systems
Sector:	AI Risk Management/Compliance

KPI: Establishment of National AI Regulatory Sandbox

Description:	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.
Type:	quantitative
Target Value:	1.0
Target Description:	At least one AI regulatory sandbox established and operational in each Member State
Unit:	count
Timeframe:	by 2 August 2026
Measurement Method:	Verification of operational status of sandboxes by competent authorities
Responsible Entity:	Member States' competent authorities

Sector:	AI Governance/Innovation

KPI: Full Applicability of AI Act

Description:	The AI Act entered into force on 1 August 2024, and will be fully applicable 2 years later on 2 August 2026, with some exceptions: prohibitions and AI literacy obligations entered into application from 2 February 2025; the governance rules and the obligations for general-purpose AI models become applicable on 2 August 2025; the rules for high-risk AI systems - embedded into regulated products - have an extended transition period until 2 August 2027.
Type:	quantitative
Target Description:	AI Act fully applicable, with staged deadlines for different obligations
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	2 August 2026 (main), 2 February 2025 (prohibitions/AI literacy), 2 August 2025 (governance/genera
Measurement Method:	Legal entry into force and compliance checks
Responsible Entity:	European Commission, Member States
Sector:	AI Regulation

KPI: Legacy General-Purpose AI Model Compliance

Description:	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.
Type:	quantitative
Target Description:	All general-purpose AI models placed on the market before 2 August 2025 must comply with the Regulation
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	by 2 August 2027
Measurement Method:	Compliance assessment by authorities
Responsible Entity:	Providers of general-purpose AI models
Sector:	AI Model Providers/Compliance

KPI: Minimum Log Retention Period for High-Risk AI

Description:	Providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems must ensure that logs are kept for a period appropriate to the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system, of at least six months, unless provided otherwise in applicable Union or national law.
Type:	quantitative
Target Value:	6.0
Target Description:	Logs for high-risk AI systems must be retained for at least six months
Unit:	months
Timeframe:	Ongoing, from system deployment
Measurement Method:	Audit of log retention policies and records
Responsible Entity:	Providers and deployers of high-risk AI systems
Sector:	AI Risk Management/Compliance

KPI: Post-Market Monitoring System Establishment

Description:	Providers of high-risk AI systems 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.
Type:	qualitative
Target Description:	Establish and document a post-market monitoring system for high-risk AI systems
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	Before or at market placement
Measurement Method:	Existence and adequacy of post-market monitoring system
Responsible Entity:	Providers of high-risk AI systems
Sector:	AI Risk Management/Compliance

KPI: Serious Incident Reporting Timeliness

Description:	Providers of high-risk AI systems shall report any serious incident to the market surveillance authorities of the Member States where that incident occurred. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made immediately after the provider has established a causal link between the AI system and the serious incident or the reasonable likelihood of such a link, and, in any event, not later than 15 days after the provider or, where applicable, the deployer, becomes aware of the serious incident.
Type:	quantitative
Target Value:	15.0
Target Description:	Serious incidents must be reported within 15 days of awareness
Unit:	days
Timeframe:	Ongoing, upon incident occurrence
Measurement Method:	Audit of incident reports and timestamps
Responsible Entity:	Providers of high-risk AI systems
Sector:	AI Risk Management/Compliance

KPI: Technical Documentation Retention Period

Description:	Providers of high-risk AI systems shall keep the documentation referred to in Article 18 for a period ending 10 years after the high-risk AI system has been placed on the market or put into service.
Type:	quantitative
Target Value:	10.0
Target Description:	Technical documentation for high-risk AI systems must be retained for 10 years after market placement or service
Unit:	years
Timeframe:	10 years after placement or service
Measurement Method:	Audit of documentation retention
Responsible Entity:	Providers of high-risk AI systems
Sector:	AI Compliance/Documentation

KPI: Union-Level Codes of Practice for AI

Description:	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. Codes of practice shall be ready at the latest by 2 May 2025.
Type:	quantitative
Target Description:	Codes of practice for AI regulation to be developed and ready
Unit:	qualitative milestone
Timeframe:	by 2 May 2025
Measurement Method:	Publication and approval of codes of practice
Responsible Entity:	AI Office
Sector:	AI Governance/Best Practices

Practical Applications

Application 1:

The EU AI Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689) entered into force on 1 August 2024, establishing the first comprehensive legal framework for AI in the EU, with full applicability by 2 August 2026 and phased implementation of certain provisions starting from 2 February 2025.

Application 2:

The European Commission has launched the AI Pact, a voluntary initiative inviting AI providers and deployers to comply with the key obligations of the AI Act ahead of its full application.

Application 3:

The European AI Office has been established by the European Commission to implement, supervise, and enforce the AI Act, including facilitating the development of a Code of Practice for general-purpose AI models.

Application 4:

Member States are required to establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox at national level by 2 August 2026, providing a controlled environment for the development, training, testing, and validation of innovative AI systems under regulatory supervision.

Application 5:

The EU has set up an EU database for high-risk AI systems, requiring providers and certain deployers to register their high-risk AI systems before placing them on the market or putting them into service.

Application 6:

The Act mandates the creation of a European Artificial Intelligence Board (the Board), a Scientific Panel, and an Advisory Forum to steer and advise on the governance and enforcement of the AI Act.

Application 7:

The Act establishes a risk-based classification system for AI, with specific prohibitions on certain AI practices (e.g., social scoring, untargeted facial recognition scraping, emotion recognition in workplaces and education, etc.) effective from 2 February 2025.

Application 8:

High-risk AI systems are subject to mandatory requirements, including risk management, data governance, technical documentation, record-keeping, transparency, human oversight, robustness, accuracy, and cybersecurity, with conformity assessment procedures in place.

Application 9:

Providers of high-risk AI systems must implement a post-market monitoring system and report serious incidents and malfunctions to market surveillance authorities.

Application 10:

The Act requires the marking of high-risk AI systems with the CE mark to indicate conformity, and sets up procedures for conformity assessment, including the involvement of notified bodies.

Application 11:

The Act amends several existing EU regulations and directives (e.g., on machinery, medical devices, transport, etc.) to ensure alignment with the new AI requirements.

Application 12:

The Act provides for the establishment of Union AI testing support structures to assist Member States with technical and scientific advice for enforcement and market surveillance.

Application 13:

The Act mandates Member States to develop initiatives targeted at SMEs and startups, including priority access to AI regulatory sandboxes, awareness-raising, training, and dedicated communication channels.

Application 14:

The Act requires the development and implementation of codes of practice for general-purpose AI models, with the AI Office facilitating their creation and approval.

Application 15:

The Act introduces transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems, including requirements for labelling AI-generated content (e.g., deepfakes) and informing individuals when interacting with AI systems.

Application 16:

The Act establishes a system of administrative fines and penalties for non-compliance, with specific provisions for SMEs and public authorities.

Application 17:

The Act provides for the right of affected persons to obtain explanations for decisions made by high-risk AI systems that produce legal or similarly significant effects.

Application 18:

The Act includes provisions for the protection of whistleblowers reporting infringements of the regulation, in line with Directive (EU) 2019/1937.

Application 19:

The Act requires annual reporting and review mechanisms, including the evaluation of the list of high-risk AI systems and prohibited practices, and the effectiveness of the governance and enforcement system.

Source Files

Filename	Type	Size	Upload Date
EU_AI_Act	PDF	220.2 KB	2025-06-25
Regulation 2024-1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council	PDF	2522.8 KB	2025-06-25