

EU Al Act cheat sheet

An overview of the Act

The EU AI Act aims to make Europe a leader in AI, balancing benefits and risks. It focuses on protecting human rights and ensuring AI systems are safe, ethical, and trustworthy. The Act imposes strict requirements on high-risk Al systems, including risk management and cybersecurity, and seeks to reduce burdens on businesses to foster innovation. It also addresses issues like bias and potential misuse of AI, requiring thorough testing and monitoring.

Scope

- **Providers:** Applies to those placing AI systems or models on the EU market, regardless of location
- **Authorised representatives:** Covers representatives of non-EU established providers
- Al systems either within the EU or outside, if the output is used in the EU

Deployers: Includes users of

- Importers and distributors: Encompasses those involved in bringing AI systems into the EU market
- **Product manufacturers:** Applies to those placing an Al system together with their product on the EU market, and under their own name or trademark

Timeline



August 1, 2024: EU AI Act implementation begins

February 2, 2025:

Compliance with Chapters I and II on prohibited Al uses; includes national law integration for real-time biometric Al use authorisation and incident reporting

August 1, 2026: Introduction of rules for Annex III high-risk Al systems and establishment of regulatory sandboxes August 2, 2025: Enforcement

of regulations for generalpurpose Al models; mandates notification to EU Commission and adherence to Chapter V requirements

August 2, 2027: Activation of rules for Annex I high-risk AI systems plus those for high-risk Al systems that are not prescribed in Annex III but are intended to be used as a safety component of a product

4 risk categories



- 1. Unacceptable risk: Al systems that pose a clear threat to safety, livelihoods, and rights, such as social scoring and biometric categorisation, are prohibited
- 2. High risk: Al systems that serve as a safety component listed in Annex I, or the AI system is intended for high-risk use cases specified in Annex III in specific sectors including education, employment, law enforcement and migration
- 3. Limited risk: Al systems that interact with individuals or generate content, posing impersonation or deception risks, must meet specific transparency requirements
- 4. Minimal or no risk: Applications like Al-enabled video games or spam filters, considered riskfree, are freely used but must comply with data protection laws

Complete a conformity assessment before placing a high-risk Al system on the market, which can be done

internally or by a third-party body in specific cases

Make a legal declaration of compliance and notify

Register the Al system in the EU Al database after

after the AI system is placed on the market

Retain technical documentation and logs for 10 years

Implement a comprehensive Quality Management

design and quality assurance procedures, data

management, risk management, post-market

Establish a post-market monitoring system to

ensure continuous compliance and take corrective

monitoring, and incident reporting

System, including regulatory compliance strategies,

High-risk Al systems: Key requirements overview



Providers

- Establish a continuous risk management system
- Ensure robust data governance
- Maintain comprehensive technical documentation.
- Implement a quality management system Conduct conformity assessments
- Register the AI system in the EU AI database. Accountability framework confirming
- management responsibilities Provide sufficient transparency to enable deployers to interpret a system's output and use it

Providers in third countries must appoint an

- Designed so that human oversight can be implemented
- authorised EU representative

Deployers

- Ensure transparency and explainability of the Al system. Perform fundamental rights impact assessments.
- Ensure compliance and monitoring in accordance
- with the provider's instructions Adequate Al literacy
- Human oversight by natural persons
- Incident reporting Cooperation with the authorities

appropriately

Ensure Al literacy among their staff and take into

Compliance

Providers

the relevant national authority

declaring conformity

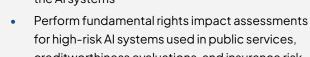
processes

- account the technical knowledge and context of the Al systems
- creditworthiness evaluations, and insurance risk assessments



Deployers

actions if necessary



under EU or member state law in addition to those in the Al Act, such as those under the GDPR.

Deployers should be aware that they will still have other obligations



For prohibited Al practices: For value-chain member Fines can reach up to €35 million failures: Entities within the Al

Penalties and enforcement mechanisms

or 7% of global annual turnover, whichever is higher. This penalty is applicable for noncompliance with the prohibition of certain Al practices deemed too risky or harmful.

value chain that fail to meet their obligations may face fines up to €15 million or 3% of global annual turnover.

misleading information to notified bodies or national competent authorities can result in fines of up to €7.5 million or 1% of global annual turnover.

For misleading information:

Providing incorrect or







Key steps towards Al governance

all Al systems

01

Identification of

of Al systems

02

Risk classification

Understanding Al

03

BoardEffect, part of the Diligent One Platform, provides innovative boardroom technology for

volunteer boards and mission-driven organisations. It helps you manage risk, keep up with regulations

and obligations

Act requirements

Build an Al governance framework and

04

implement controls

05 Ongoing monitoring

of compliance



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