## AI Act – Getting Practical

IAB - Master your GDPR Maria Koskinen Al Policy Manager, Saidot

#### Saidot

#### AI Act highlights for AI business and product teams

- The Al system's definition aligns with the OECD's and is sufficiently broad to deter speculative avoidance; however, further clarification via examples is needed
- The Al Act does not regulate technologies or industries; instead, it covers Al use cases across various types of organisations and sectors
- The Al Act does not give you exact policies to implement but puts you define a governance framework to set the limits of appropriateness in your own Al system context
- While the Al Act primarily focuses on the obligations of high-risk Al providers and deployers, it also includes requirements for all EU Al system providers
- The requirements apply mostly to **new systems placed on the market** high-risk systems already on the market are mostly not covered at all

### When to get ready? Main scenarios.

- 1. Provider of an AI system that is prohibited in the EU market (6 months)
- 2. Provider of a general-purpose Al system (12 months)
- 3. Provider of a standalone high-risk Al system as defined in Annex III (24 months)
- 4. Provider of an AI system that interacts with natural persons or creates synthetic content, or deployer of emotion recognition, biometric categorisation, deepfake systems, or certain AI systems manipulating text (24 months)
- 5. Deployer of a high-risk AI system developed by a third-party provider (24-36 months)
- 6. Provider of a high-risk AI system subject to harmonisation legislation in Annex II (36 months)

PROHIBITED SYSTEMS	HIG	GH-RISK SYSTEMS		LIMITED RISK AND GENERAL-PURPOSE AI	GENERAL-PURPOSE AI
Not permitted.	© Deployer	Requirements  Risk management system (Art.9)  Data and data governance (Art.10)  Technical documentation (Art.11)  Record-keeping (Art.12)  Obligations  Quality management system (Art.17)  Post-market monitoring (Art. 61)  Conformity assessment (Art.43)	<ul> <li>Transparency and provision of information to users (Art.13)</li> <li>Human oversight (Art.14)</li> <li>Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity (Art.15)</li> <li>Demonstration of conformity (Art.16j)</li> <li>Accessibility (Art. 16ja)</li> <li>Documentation keeping (Art. 18)</li> </ul>	• Al interaction transparency (Art. 52) • Synthetic content disclosure and marking requirement (Art. 52) • Emotion recognition and biometric categorisation Al system operation and data processing transparency (Art. 52) • Disclosures of Al-generated deepfake content (Art. 52) • Al-generated public interest text disclosure obligation (Art. 52)	<ul> <li>Synthetic content disclosure and marking requirement (Art. 52)</li> <li>Model technical documentation, including training, testing, and evaluation results (Art. 52c)</li> <li>Provision of information and documentation to providers integrating the GPAI model in their AI system (Art. 52c)</li> <li>Compliance with copyright law (Art. 52c)</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>EU declaration of conformity (Art. 48)</li> <li>CE marking (Art. 49)</li> <li>Registration to EU Database (Art. 51)</li> <li>Identification and contact information (Art.16aa)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Automatically generated logs (Art. 20)</li> <li>Corrective actions and duty of information (Art. 21)</li> <li>Cooperation with authorities (Art. 23)</li> <li>Reporting of serious incidents (Art. 62)</li> <li>Access to data and documents (Art. 64)</li> </ul>		Al system training content summary disclosure (Art. 52c)     Cooperation with authorities (Art. 52c)  GPAI with systemic risk     Standardised model evaluation
		<ul> <li>Measures to comply with the instructions of use (Art. 29)</li> <li>Assign human oversight to natural persons and ensure their</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Public authority registration to EU Database (Art. 51)</li> <li>Implement data protection impact assessments (Art. 29)</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>and adversarial testing (Art. 52d)</li> <li>Risk assessment and mitigation (Art. 52d)</li> <li>Incident and corrective measure</li> </ul>
		competence (Art. 29)  Input data relevance and representativeness (Art. 29)	<ul> <li>Judicial authorisation for exempted use of post-remote biometric identification (Art. 29)</li> </ul>		tracking, documenting, and reporting (Art. 52d) • Cybersecurity protection (Art.
		<ul> <li>Monitor the operation and inform providers (Art. 29)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Al decision transparency disclosure (Art. 29)</li> </ul>		52d)
		Record-keeping (Art. 29)      Warking as deployment notification.	Cooperation with authorities (Art. 29)		
		Workplace deployment notification (Art. 29)	Fundamental rights impact assessment (Art. 29a)		Saidot

# How are companies getting ready for the coming AI Act compliance?

Good practices from working with Al Act early adopters

01

Al policy as a framework for responsible Al development and use

02

Al inventory and a way to classify Al systems based on risklevel 03

Lifecycle-based Al governance, incl. data governance, risk management 04

Attention to Al procurement and use of third-party components

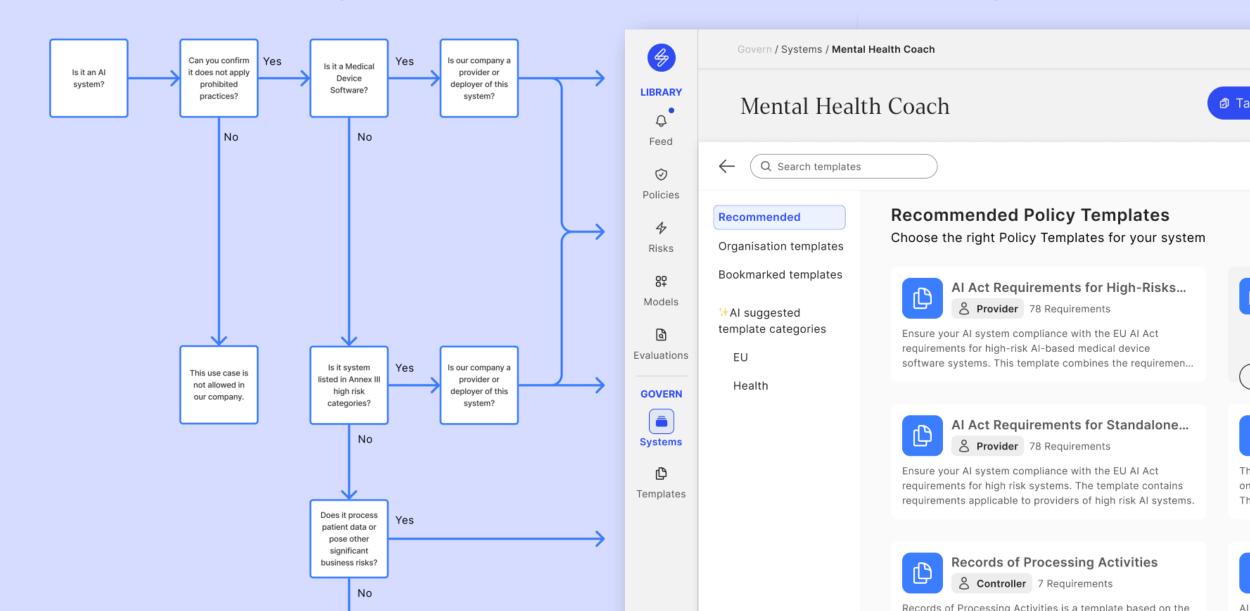
#### 01. Al Policy

Company's formally expressed commitment and direction to act responsibly in its role as a developer, provider and deployer of AI systems.

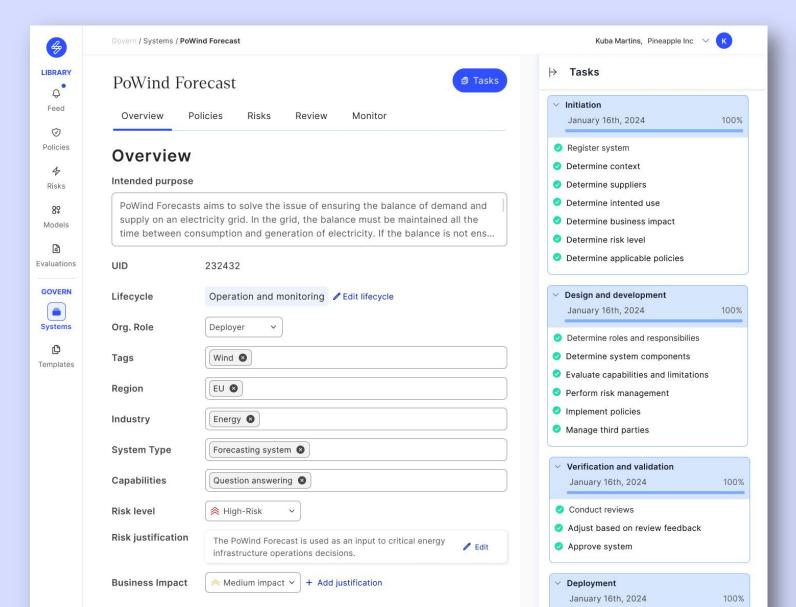
Content topic	What do we want to determine?		
Framework for setting Al policy objectives	What do we want to achieve in the responsible use of Al systems in our company?		
<b>Principles</b> that guide all activities of the organisation related to Al	Which principles guide our AI activities?		
Commitment to meet applicable requirements	What measures do we have to meet the objectives of responsible use of AI in our company?		
Commitment to continual improvement	How is our Al policy going to be reviewed and improved over time?		
Processes for <b>handling deviations</b> and <b>exceptions</b> to policy	Who does this policy apply to and how are potential deviations handled?		

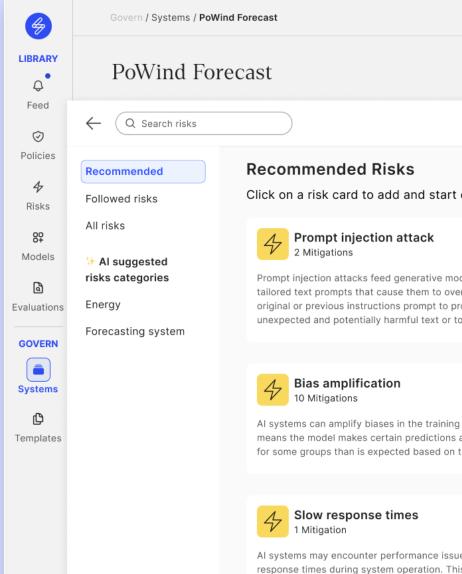


### 02. Al inventory and risk-based classification system

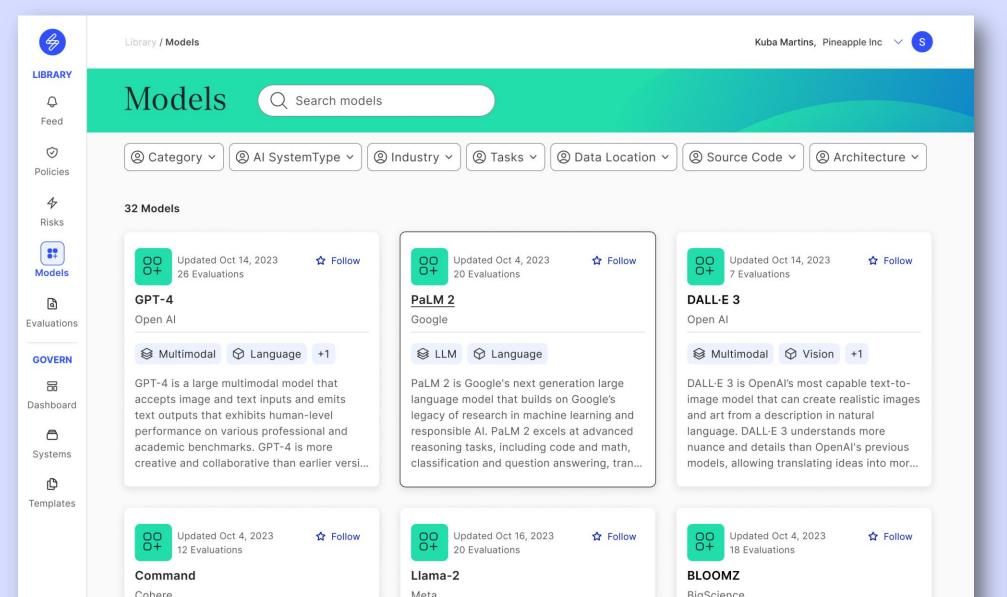


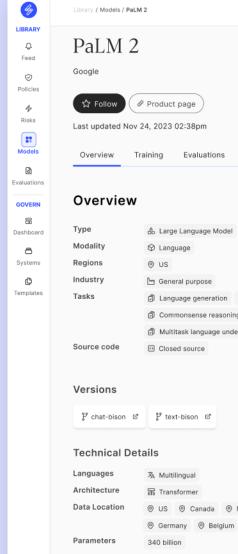
### 03. Lifecycle-based Al governance





### 04. Attention to the use of 3rd party products





Model overview

#### Where to start?

#### **Start immediately**

- Assign responsibilities for Al governance and the Al Act preparedness
- Create a policy as a framework for responsible AI development and use
- Create a classification system to identify systems with different levels of business and regulative risks
- Make an **inventory** of your Al systems, own and third parties
- Manage potential prohibited use cases

#### Do over next 12 months

- Establish core Al governance processes in the development of new Al systems: data governance, risk management, evaluations, technical documentation
- Manage contracts with third parties to avoid contractual infringements and align with regulation's requirements
- Assign roles and responsibilities for upcoming conformity processes
- Initiate quality management system preparedness
- Ensure Al transparency across all Al systems

#### Wait for further clarity

- Identify and adopt relevant standards, code of conducts, and supervisory guidance
- Adopt detailed requirements, quality management system, post-market monitoring and conformity processes
- Registration to EU Database and processes for communication with relevant authorities
- Governance and compliance of systems falling under high-risk based on sectoral regulations based on Commission guidelines on the relationship of the AI Act with Annex II sectoral legislation
- Establish mechanisms for post-market feedback collection
- Adapt Al systems already on the market to requirements based on Commission Guidelines on substantial modifications



# Thank you! Kiitos!

**Contact us** 

Maria Koskinen
Al Policy Manager
maria@saidot.ai

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