



# The EU AI Act: Adaptation and Compliance

# Who does the EU AI Act apply to?

The EU AI Act will have broad extraterritorial effect. It will potentially apply to US companies and their affiliates engaged in any of the following roles:

**Providers** who develop AI systems for the EU market or put AI systems into service under their brand, including US-based providers.

**Deployers** who use an AI system in the EU, including companies based in the US that deploy an AI system in the EU.

**Importers** of AI systems into the EU, e.g., from a US-based provider.

**Distributors** of AI systems within the EU, including those established outside the EU, e.g., in the US.

**Product Manufacturers** that sell products together with third-party AI systems under their own brand on the EU market, including US-based product manufacturers.

**Providers or Deployers** of an AI system in a third country, including the US, where any output produced by the AI system is later used in the EU.

#### Risk-Based Categorisation

The EU AI Act imposes obligations on different market operators depending on the following risk classification.

#### **UNACCEPTABLE RISK**

Banned (e.g., social scoring, subliminal techniques, most biometric categorisation)

#### **HIGH-RISK**

Must meet regulatory requirements (e.g., safety components of regulated products; resume scanning in job applications)

### AI WITH TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS

Permitted, subject to notification requirements (e.g., deepfakes, emotional recognition)

### MINIMAL/NO RISK

No restrictions, but voluntary codes of practice



Fines: Can be up to €35M or 7% of worldwide turnover from the preceding financial year (whichever is higher) for

the worst offences.

**The EU AI Act** also includes specific requirements for general purpose AI models (i.e., foundation models).



# An AI system is defined as:

"A machine-based system designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments."

#### **Timeline for Compliance**

These dates are tentative pending final publication of the Act



### We Help You Leverage the Power of AI and Algorithms



## Faegre Drinker's AI-X team can help you adapt and comply. We can:

**Use the power** of our proprietary data analytics and AI platform, QuarterJack<sup>™</sup>, to provide comprehensive data science capabilities for testing AI models for potential discrimination

**Assess** current and proposed use of AI systems against EU AI Act risk classifications and substantive obligations

#### Implement procedures for:

- Documenting use of AI systems and risk
  assessments
- Facilitating transparency

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Connect

We help you connect

with the regulatory,

academic, consumer rights,

data science and industry

leaders at the forefront

of these issues.

Industry engagement

Thought leadership

- Enabling human oversight and explainability
- Implementing quality management systems, technical documentation, etc.
- Internal reporting and accountability

**Conduct** impact assessments for high-risk Al systems and assess whether systems need to be redesigned to address legal risks

Integrate with privacy policies and governance processes and develop/supplement existing policies

**Review and update** vendor selection processes and standard contracts

**Review and draft** agreements to preserve IP, confidential information and trade secrets, and allocate liability for compliance risks

Provide internal training and awareness