



EUAIACT Cheat Sheet



Understand the world's first comprehensive AI law

THE BASICS



- Definition of AI: aligned to the recently updated OECD definition
- Extraterritorial: applies to organisations outside the EU
- **Exemptions:** national security, military and defence; R&D; open source (partial)
- Compliance grace periods of between 6-24 months
- Risk-based: Prohibited AI >> High-Risk AI >> Limited Risk AI >> Minimal Risk AI
- Extensive requirements for 'Providers' and 'Users' of High-Risk Al
- Generative AI: Specific transparency and disclosure requirements

PROHIBITED AI



- Social credit scoring systems
- Emotion recognition systems at work and in education
- Al used to exploit people's vulnerabilities (e.g., age, disability)
- Behavioural manipulation and circumvention of free will
- Untargeted scraping of facial images for facial recognition
- Biometric categorisation systems using sensitive characteristics
- Specific predictive policing applications
- Law enforcement use of real-time biometric identification in public (apart from in limited, preauthorised situations)

HIGH-RISK AI



- **Medical devices**
- Vehicles
- Recruitment, HR and worker management
- **Education** and vocational training
- Influencing elections and voters
- Access to services (e.g., insurance, banking, credit, benefits etc.)
- Critical infrastructure management (e.g., water, gas, electricity etc.)
- **Emotion recognition** systems
- **Biometric identification**
- Law enforcement, border control, migration and asylum
- Administration of justice
- Specific products and/or safety components of specific products

KEY REQUIREMENTS: HIGH-RISK AI



- Fundamental rights impact assessment and conformity assessment
- Registration in public EU database for high-risk AI systems
- Implement risk management and quality management system
- Data governance (e.g., bias mitigation, representative training data etc.)
- **Transparency** (e.g., Instructions for Use, technical documentation etc.)
- **Human oversight** (e.g., explainability, auditable logs, human-in-the-loop etc.)
- Accuracy, robustness and cyber security (e.g., testing and monitoring)

GENERAL PURPOSE AI



- Distinct requirements for General Purpose AI (GPAI) and Foundation Models
- Transparency for all GPAI (e.g., technical documentation, training data summaries, copyright and IP safeguards etc.)
- Additional requirements for **high-impact models with systemic risk**: model evaluations, risk assessments, adversarial testing, incident reporting etc.
- Generative AI: individuals must be informed when interacting with AI (e.g., chatbots); AI content must be labelled and detectable (e.g., deepfakes)

PENALTIES & ENFORCEMENT



- Up to **7% of global annual turnover** or €35m for prohibited AI violations
- Up to 3% of global annual turnover or €15m for most other violations
- Up to **1.5% of global annual turnover** or €7.5m for supplying incorrect info
- **Caps on fines for SMEs and startups**
- European 'AI Office' and 'AI Board' established centrally at the EU level
- Market surveillance authorities in EU countries to enforce the AI Act
- Any individual can make complaints about non-compliance

Based on publicly-available information following the political agreement reached by the EU institutions on 8 December 2023