EU AI Act:
first regulation on artificial intelligence

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Date Presented:

February 9th, 2024

EU AI Act : key points

- EU's first comprehensive AI law.
- Addresses data privacy, bias, transparency.
- Sets standards for AI regulations.
- Obligations based on AI's potential risks.
- Fines for violations of the EU AI Act will depend on the type of AI system, size of company and severity of infringement

Risk-based Approach to AI Regulation

01
Unacceptable risk
(government-run social scoring)

Banned

02
High-risk
(CV-scanning tool)

Comprehensive mandatory compliance obligations
Fundamental rights impact assessments

03
Limited-risk

More minimal transparency obligations

04
Minimal/no-risk

Free use

05
General-purpose AI ("GPAI")

Transparency requirements+evaluation process.

AI Act Legislation goals

- Ensure the safety of AI systems on the EU market

- Minimize associated risks to consumers as well as compliance cost for providers

- Provide legal certainty for investments and innovation in AI

- Establish a technology-neutral, uniform definition for AI that could be applied to future AI systems.

What does this mean for us in Europe?

- Applies to EU's 450 million residents, will not take effect until at least 2025
- Impacts Europe's competitiveness, technological sovereignty.
- Strengthens rules around data, transparency.
- Benefits safety, rights to non-discrimination, freedom of expression, human dignity, personal data protection and privacy