



AI & Partners

Amsterdam - London - Singapore

EU AI Act

Implementation

Supervisory Responsibilities

February 2025

AI & Partners



AI & Partners

Amsterdam - London - Singapore

AI & Partners defends and extends the digital rights of users at risk around the world. By combining direct technical support, comprehensive policy engagement, global advocacy, grassroots professional services, regulatory interventions, and participating in industry groups such as AI Commons, we fight for fundamental rights in the artificial intelligence age.

This report was prepared by Sean Donald John Musch and Michael Charles Borrelli. For more information visit <https://www.ai-and-partners.com/>. All predictions, suggestions, analysis, projections, indications, and other material have been prepared on a 'best-efforts' basis.

Contact: Michael Charles Borrelli | Director | m.borrelli@ai-and-partners.com.

This report is an AI & Partners publication.





Contents

Introduction	4
Frequently asked questions being asked about EU AI Act implementation	5
What are the key responsibilities of EU Member States?	6
What are the key responsibilities of the AI Office?	7
AI Governance & Coordination	9
Market Surveillance & Risk Management	17
Enforcement & Compliance	25
Public Awareness & AI Literacy	33
Calls to action	41
Conclusion	43
About AI & Partners	44
Contacts	44
Authors	44
References	45







Introduction

The EU AI Act marks one of the most significant shifts in compliance regulations in recent history. By encompassing entities from all sectors, it presents a challenge for any organization interacting with AI technologies. The phased implementation of new legal provisions has introduced substantial hurdles for the market.

This report aims to provide crucial insights into the ongoing rollout of the EU AI Act, with a focus on the supervisory responsibilities involved. It covers key challenges, best practices, sector-specific initiatives, regional regulations, and the approaches taken by AI authorities. The findings are drawn from the expertise of AI & Partners' specialists worldwide, offering perspectives shaped by their market observations and experience from numerous projects. We trust this report will offer valuable insights and be of practical use.

Best regards,

Sean Musch

Founder/CEO

AI & Partners



Frequently asked questions being asked about EU AI Act



What are the key responsibilities of EU Member States?

1. Regulatory Appointments & Notifications

- By **November 2024**, Member States should have identified and publicly listed the authorities responsible for AI oversight and notify the Commission (Art. 77(2)).
- By **August 2025**, Member States must establish **notifying authorities** and **market surveillance authorities** and provide them with adequate resources (Art. 70(1-5)).

2. Law Enforcement & AI Compliance

- By **February 2025**, they should have decided whether to allow real-time remote biometric identification (RBI) in public spaces for law enforcement and notify the Commission if permitted (Art. 5(5)).
- By **August 2025**, they must lay down penalties for non-compliance with the AI Act (Art. 99, 113).

3. Market Surveillance & Risk Management

- Member States must assess and notify **conformity assessment bodies** for high-risk AI applications (Art. 28(1), 29-31).
- They must **monitor systemic risks** related to General-Purpose AI (GPAI) and facilitate regulatory updates (Art. 53, 55).

4. Coordination with the AI Office & International Cooperation

- Member States are required to **designate a representative to the AI Board** for a three-year term (Art. 65(3)).
- They must **share enforcement experiences** with the AI Board and **exchange confidential information** where relevant (Art. 66, 78(3)).

5. Support for Businesses & AI Literacy

- They must facilitate AI literacy programs and voluntary **codes of conduct** in collaboration with stakeholders (Art. 4).
- They must **provide guidance to SMEs and startups** on AI compliance (Art. 70(8)).

5. Ex-Post Evaluation & Reporting

- By **August 2025**, they must **report to the Commission** on their regulatory resources (Art. 70(6)).
- Anytime upon request, they must provide information for **ex-post evaluations** of AI Act implementation (Art. 112).



What are the key responsibilities of the AI Office?

1. AI Governance & Public Awareness

- **By February 2025**, they should promote **AI literacy** tools and increase public awareness of AI risks, benefits, and safeguards (**Recital 20**).
- **Ongoing**, establish the **Advisory Forum** and appoint members from stakeholders with AI expertise (**Art. 67(1/2/3)**).

2. Market Oversight & Conformity Assessment

- **By August 2025**, register and assign **notified bodies** for AI conformity assessments (**Art. 30(2), 35**).
- Investigate notified bodies for competence and **request corrective actions** from Member States if needed (**Art. 37(1/4)**).
- Coordinate a **sectoral group of notified bodies** to ensure consistency in high-risk AI assessments (**Art. 38**).
- Develop international **mutual recognition agreements** for conformity assessments (**Art. 39**).

3. Supervision of General-Purpose AI (GPAI)

- **From August 2025**, designate **GPAI models with systemic risks**, publish a list, and update it regularly (**Art. 52(1/6)**).
- Assess and register **notifications from GPAI model developers** once risk thresholds are met (**Art. 52(1/4)**).
- Request and evaluate **technical documentation** from GPAI model providers (**Art. 53(1a)**).
- Oversee **copyright compliance** for GPAI models without direct verification (**Art. 53(1c/d)**).
- Develop **codes of practice** for GPAI models in consultation with industry and civil society (**Art. 56(1/3/6)**).

4. Coordination with Member States & AI Board

- **By August 2025**, receive and register **national AI enforcement authorities**, ensuring transparency (**Art. 70(2)**).
- Attend AI Board meetings but **without voting rights** (**Art. 65(2)**).
- Provide secretarial support for AI Board meetings, including **agenda preparation** (**Art. 65(8)**).
- Facilitate collaboration between **scientific panels, AI testing initiatives, and national regulators** (**Art. 69**).



5. Law Enforcement & Biometric Identification

- By February 2025, they should receive and register Member States' decisions on **real-time remote biometric identification (RBI)** for law enforcement (**Art. 5(5)**).
- Develop a **reporting template** for Member States' annual RBI usage reports (**Art. 5(6)**).
- By August 2025, publish **aggregated annual reports** on the use of RBI in law enforcement (**Art. 5(7)**).

6. Penalties & Enforcement

- Receive and assess **national rules on penalties** for AI non-compliance (**Art. 99(2) / 113**).
- From August 2025, collect and evaluate Member States' reports on **administrative fines and legal proceedings** (**Art. 99(11), 100**).
- Evaluate and recommend **amendments to the list of prohibited AI practices** (**Art. 112(1)**).

7. Scientific & Technical Expertise

- Establish a **scientific panel** to provide AI risk assessments and policy guidance (**Art. 68(1/5)**).
- Ensure transparency by publishing **declarations of interest for scientific panel members** (**Art. 68(4)**).
- Enable Member States to **request AI experts for enforcement support** (**Art. 69**).



AI Governance & Coordination



Austria



Yet to designate a national AI enforcement authority.

Expected to integrate AI governance within existing technology and data protection agencies.

Belgium



FPS Economy designated as central **market surveillance authority**.

Data Protection Authority likely to oversee biometric, migration, and law enforcement AI systems

Bulgaria



AI governance expected to be linked to Institute for Computer Science, AI & Technology.

No formal authority announced yet.

Croatia



Plans to assign AI regulation responsibilities to existing data protection and digital agencies.

No finalized AI authority.





Cyprus



Likely to assign AI oversight to a multi-agency task force.

No confirmed national authority yet.

Czech Republic



AI governance expected under the Czech Office for Personal Data Protection.

Market surveillance responsibilities may fall under Ministry of Industry & Trade.

Denmark



Existing authorities, such as Danish Data Protection Agency, likely to handle AI compliance.

Focus on harmonizing AI oversight with cybersecurity policies.

Estonia



Known for strong digital governance; AI oversight likely integrated into e-Government strategies.

No confirmed AI-specific authority yet.





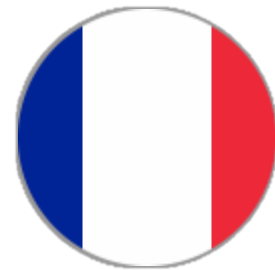
Finland



Likely to leverage AI and digital innovation agencies.

AI governance expected under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.

France



Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CNIL) to play a central role in AI enforcement.

Strong market surveillance measures anticipated.

Germany



Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) expected to lead AI governance.

Decentralized AI oversight structure with contributions from state-level authorities.

Greece



Plans to centralize AI governance under a dedicated national AI authority.

No confirmed AI-specific agency yet.





Hungary



AI governance integrated into **existing digital transformation and cybersecurity strategies**.

No confirmed AI-specific agency yet.

Ireland



Nine public authorities designated, including: **Data Protection Commission** (AI-related privacy concerns).

Strong focus on **rights protection**.

Italy



National Digital and Cybersecurity Agencies assigned AI oversight responsibilities.

14+ university collaborations for **AI policy development**.

Latvia



Likely integration of AI oversight within existing digital transformation agencies.

No confirmed AI-specific agency yet.





Lithuania



AI governance expected under **Ministry of Economy & Innovation**.

Plans for **AI industry development incentives** alongside compliance measures.

Luxembourg



Likely integration of AI oversight within **existing digital economy frameworks**.

No confirmed AI-specific agency yet.

Malta



AI governance expected under Malta Digital Innovation Authority.

Focus on aligning AI regulations with fintech & blockchain strategies.

Netherlands



Dutch Data Protection Authority (Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens) likely to oversee AI regulations.

AI governance integrated with existing consumer protection agencies.





Poland



AI oversight likely under Office of Competition and Consumer Protection.

Additional governance through national cybersecurity agencies.

Portugal



AI governance likely integrated under **national digital transformation strategies**.

No confirmed AI-specific agency yet.

Romania



Expected to assign AI oversight responsibilities to the **Ministry of Digitalization**.

No finalized AI authority yet.

Slovakia



AI governance anticipated under **Ministry of Economy**.

Likely collaboration with **digital innovation hubs**.





Slovenia



AI oversight expected under Information Commissioner's Office.

AI Act implementation aligned with EU AI governance framework.

Spain



National AI Supervisory Agency (AESIA) officially designated for AI governance.

First dedicated national AI regulatory body in the EU.

Sweden



AI governance likely under Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection.

Expected alignment with existing digital economy policies.



EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

AI Office under the European Commission oversees AI Act implementation.

Engaging in global AI governance initiatives (e.g., International Network of AI Safety Institutes).



Market Surveillance & Risk Management



Austria



AI risk management likely under Austrian Data Protection Authority.

Expected reliance on EU-level notified bodies for conformity assessments.

Belgium



FPS Economy designated as the market surveillance authority for high-risk AI.

Scientific panels on AI risk management expected under Belgian AI Coalition.

Bulgaria



AI market surveillance likely under the **Commission for Personal Data Protection (CPDP)**.

No notified bodies yet confirmed.

Croatia



Expected to outsource conformity assessments to EU-level bodies.

Scientific panel development still in early discussions.





Cyprus



AI risk management expected under **Ministry of Innovation & Digital Policy**.

No confirmed scientific panel or notified bodies yet.

Czech Republic



Ministry of Industry & Trade to oversee AI conformity assessments.

Czech Academy of Sciences may contribute to AI risk analysis.

Denmark



Danish Business Authority likely to handle AI market surveillance.

Danish AI Risk Panel expected to provide scientific expertise on high-risk AI.

Estonia



Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate to handle AI risk oversight.

Likely collaboration with **Estonian Academy of Sciences** for AI safety analysis.





Finland



Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom) to oversee high-risk AI conformity.

AI risk analysis integrated into Finnish AI Center of Excellence.

France



CNIL (Data Protection Authority) & Ministry of Economy to register and oversee notified bodies.

AI risk management supported by INRIA (National Institute for AI Research).

Germany



Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) designated as the AI market regulator.

Scientific panel under Fraunhofer AI Research Institute to evaluate AI risks.

Greece



Hellenic Data Protection Authority to oversee high-risk AI assessments.

Establishing scientific AI advisory body under the Ministry of Digital Governance.





Hungary



National AI Laboratory (MILAB) to provide risk assessments for AI Act compliance.

AI surveillance likely under the **Hungarian Competition Authority**.

Ireland



Nine regulatory authorities responsible for high-risk AI **market surveillance**, including: **Financial Services & Pensions Ombudsman** (AI in finance).

No designated scientific panel yet.

Italy



Agency for Digital Italy overseeing **AI conformity assessment**.

Scientific partnerships with **14 universities** for AI risk research.

Latvia



AI risk monitoring likely under **Ministry of Economy**.

Scientific expertise expected from **Latvian Institute of AI & Data Science**.





Lithuania



National Cybersecurity Centre to oversee AI compliance and risk assessment.

No confirmed **scientific AI advisory panel** yet.

Luxembourg



Luxembourg Digital Innovation Hub involved in AI market risk evaluation.

Likely reliance on **EU-wide notified bodies** for high-risk AI certification.

Malta



Malta Digital Innovation Authority overseeing AI compliance in fintech & blockchain.

AI risk research supported by **University of Malta AI Lab**.

Netherlands



Dutch Data Protection Authority (Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens) to enforce AI market surveillance.

AI scientific panel likely under **Netherlands AI Coalition**.





Poland



AI risk management integrated into **Office of Competition and Consumer Protection**.

Scientific expertise expected from Polish AI research institutes.

Portugal



AI conformity assessments likely under **Portuguese Agency for Administrative Modernization**.

No confirmed **scientific panel** yet.

Romania



Ministry of Digitalization to oversee AI compliance & risk assessment.

Likely partnerships with **Romanian Academy of Sciences** for AI risk research.

Slovakia



AI risk monitoring expected under **Ministry of Economy**.

Scientific expertise anticipated from **Slovak AI Research Center**.





Slovenia



Information Commissioner's Office overseeing AI risk compliance.

AI risk research supported by Jožef Stefan Institute.

Spain



National AI Supervisory Agency (AESIA) leading AI market surveillance & risk management.

Strong focus on **scientific risk evaluation** through public research institutions.

Sweden



Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection handling AI risk compliance.

Scientific AI panel likely under AI Sweden Innovation Hub.



EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

Scientific Panel on AI Risks: Advises the AI Office on **systemic risks, GPAI obligations, and conformity assessments.**

Harmonized Standards: CEN & CENELEC developing **EU-wide standards** for AI safety & risk management.



Enforcement & Compliance



Austria



No official stance on RBI use by law enforcement yet.

Annual AI risk review expected via digital regulatory agencies.

Belgium



FPS Economy responsible for AI compliance and penalties.

Belgian AI Coalition may contribute to compliance evaluations.

Bulgaria



AI Act enforcement likely under Commission for Personal Data Protection (CPDP).

No reported use of RBI for law enforcement yet.

Croatia



Market regulator yet to be designated for AI Act penalties.

RBI use not officially addressed, but expected to align with EU-wide restrictions.





Cyprus



AI enforcement expected under **Ministry of Innovation & Digital Policy**.

No confirmed RBI monitoring framework yet.

Czech Republic



Ministry of Industry & Trade to oversee AI Act penalties.

RBI use under review, with oversight likely from the **Office for Personal Data Protection**.

Denmark



Danish Business Authority likely responsible for AI enforcement.

Strict limitations on RBI, with oversight from **Danish Data Protection Agency**.

Estonia



Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate to enforce AI penalties.

RBI use likely prohibited, following Estonia's strong digital rights policies.





Finland



AI compliance under
Traficom (Transport &
Communications Agency).

No widespread RBI use, but
law enforcement may have
limited applications.

France



RBI use monitored by law
enforcement, but highly
regulated.

Ex-post AI compliance
assessments conducted by
INRIA (AI Research Institute).

Germany



Federal Office for
Information Security (BSI) to
manage AI penalties.

RBI use allowed in limited
cases, with strong data
protection oversight.

Greece



Hellenic Data Protection
Authority to enforce AI
compliance.

RBI use under review, but
not widely implemented.





Hungary



National AI Laboratory (MILAB) to oversee AI compliance & penalties.

RBI monitoring framework unclear.

Ireland



No confirmed RBI framework.

Annual AI risk assessments mandated.

Italy



RBI use limited, with law enforcement oversight.

Annual compliance reviews required via national AI research collaborations.

Latvia



No official RBI stance.

Annual AI risk reviews required.





Lithuania



National Cybersecurity Centre likely responsible for AI enforcement.

No confirmed RBI monitoring.

Luxembourg



Luxembourg Digital Innovation Hub managing AI Act compliance.

RBI use unclear, likely minimal.

Malta



Malta Digital Innovation Authority responsible for AI compliance.

RBI use unclear, but **biometric tech heavily regulated** in fintech.

Netherlands



Dutch Data Protection Authority (Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens) to oversee AI compliance.

RBI under strict limitations, with transparency requirements.





Poland



AI enforcement under **Office of Competition and Consumer Protection**.

RBI framework unclear, expected high legal barriers for use.

Portugal



Portuguese Agency for Administrative Modernization responsible for AI penalties.

RBI use not confirmed, but data protection laws prohibit misuse.

Romania



Ministry of Digitalization handling AI Act penalties.

No confirmed RBI use, but surveillance laws may affect adoption.

Slovakia



Ministry of Economy likely to enforce AI compliance.

RBI use under review, no clear framework.





Slovenia



Information Commissioner's Office to oversee AI penalties.

RBI expected to be heavily restricted.

Spain



National AI Supervisory Agency (AESIA) leading AI enforcement & compliance.

Strict RBI monitoring framework in place.

Sweden



Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection to enforce AI compliance.

RBI use limited, strict privacy laws in place.



EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

AI Act Implementation & Penalties – Monitoring national penalties, ensuring regulatory alignment, and assessing enforcement measures.

Real-Time Biometric Identification (RBI) for Law Enforcement – Registering, monitoring, and reporting on Member States' use of RBI.



Public Awareness & AI Literacy



Austria



No confirmed voluntary codes, but business sector engagement ongoing.

Transparency reports likely under Austrian Data Protection Authority.

Belgium



FPS Economy & Belgian AI Coalition driving public AI awareness.

Engaged in EU-wide voluntary codes, especially in data ethics and AI safety.

Bulgaria



AI literacy initiatives expected through Institute for Computer Science, AI & Technology.

Industry participation in voluntary AI standards remains low.

Croatia



Voluntary codes not yet widely adopted.

AI transparency reports expected from 2025.





Cyprus



AI literacy likely led by
**Ministry of Innovation &
Digital Policy.**

Industry engagement in
**voluntary AI codes remains
minimal.**

Czech Republic



Active participation in EU
voluntary codes.

**Annual AI transparency
reports** expected from 2025.

Denmark



Danish Business Authority to
oversee **AI literacy initiatives.**

Industry strongly engaged in
voluntary AI safety codes.

Estonia



E-Governance Academy
leading AI literacy efforts.

**No national voluntary code
yet**, but businesses follow **EU
guidelines.**





Finland



National AI Center of Excellence promoting AI literacy.

Industry-leading voluntary AI compliance codes in place.

France



CNIL & INRIA leading AI public engagement programs.

AI industry heavily involved in voluntary best practices.

Germany



Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) promoting AI literacy in business & academia.

One of the strongest national voluntary AI compliance programs in the EU.

Greece



AI literacy programs expected from the **Ministry of Digital Governance**.

Limited voluntary AI compliance initiatives.





Hungary



National AI Laboratory (MILAB) responsible for AI education & training.

AI industry participation in voluntary codes remains low.

Ireland



Moderate industry participation in voluntary codes.

Annual AI transparency reports required by Irish Data Protection Commission.

Italy



AI literacy promoted through **university & industry partnerships**.

Strong voluntary AI compliance codes in tech & finance.

Latvia



AI awareness campaigns expected via **Latvian Institute of AI & Data Science**.

No national voluntary AI code yet.





Lithuania



AI literacy initiatives expected under **National Cybersecurity Centre**.

Voluntary codes of practice still emerging.

Luxembourg



Luxembourg Digital Innovation Hub leading AI public engagement.

Voluntary AI best practices in fintech & legal tech.

Malta



AI literacy supported by **Malta Digital Innovation Authority**.

Fintech & blockchain industries actively engaged in AI best practices.

Netherlands



Dutch AI Coalition leading AI education & training.

High voluntary AI compliance adoption in major industries.





Poland



AI literacy expected via
**Office of Competition &
Consumer Protection.**

Voluntary AI compliance
programs in development.

Portugal



AI education campaigns
under **Portuguese Agency for
Administrative
Modernization.**

Moderate voluntary AI
compliance efforts.

Romania



AI literacy efforts in early
stages under the **Ministry of
Digitalization.**

Industry engagement in
voluntary compliance still
low.

Slovakia



AI literacy initiatives
expected from **Ministry of
Economy.**

Limited adoption of
voluntary AI compliance
codes.





Slovenia



AI public education supported by **Jožef Stefan Institute**.

Moderate voluntary AI compliance initiatives.

Spain



National AI Supervisory Agency (AESIA) leading AI awareness campaigns.

One of the strongest voluntary AI compliance programs in the EU.

Sweden



Swedish AI Innovation Hub promoting AI literacy.

Strong industry-led AI best practices in tech & finance.



EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

AI Literacy Programs: EU-wide efforts to train policymakers, businesses, and citizens on AI risks and rights.

Annual AI Transparency Reports: Member states must publish enforcement updates on systemic AI risks, penalties, and compliance trends.



Calls to action



Conduct a Risk Classification Assessment

Assess your AI systems in relation to the EU AI Act's risk categories (Unacceptable, High, Limited, Minimal). Determine if your systems are classified as High-Risk AI and identify the necessary compliance actions required.



Establish AI Governance & Documentation Protocols

Implement internal compliance structures, including AI documentation, conformity assessments, and transparency protocols. This is especially important for High-Risk AI providers who must adhere to strict reporting and risk management standards.



Monitor Regulatory Updates & Engage with the AI Office

Regulations and enforcement guidelines are still evolving. Stay updated on changes such as the GPAI Code of Practice and sector-specific compliance requirements. Engage with regulatory bodies to seek clarification on any uncertainties.



Prepare for Audits & Post-Market Monitoring

Ensure systems are in place for ongoing monitoring of AI performance. Adopt risk mitigation strategies and maintain audit trails to demonstrate compliance during regulatory reviews.



Leverage AI Literacy & Compliance Training Programs

Invest in AI literacy initiatives for employees to ensure awareness of regulatory requirements. Utilize resources, such as the AI Pact's literacy programs, to enhance your organization's preparedness.





Conclusion

The EU AI Act represents a significant advancement in establishing a structured, ethical, and accountable framework for artificial intelligence across Member States. Six months into its enforcement, its impact is already reshaping the regulatory landscape and promoting a culture of trust and responsibility in AI development and deployment. This milestone underscores the EU's commitment to addressing societal concerns related to AI while fostering an environment that encourages innovation.

However, the implementation process has faced several challenges. Variations in Member States' readiness, resource constraints, and the complexities of aligning existing frameworks with the Act's rigorous requirements highlight the obstacles still to be overcome. Particularly, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) bear a disproportionate compliance load, while regulators continue to struggle with evaluating high-risk systems and ensuring transparency in AI practices.

Encouragingly, Member States have adopted innovative approaches to address these challenges. Initiatives like Estonia's integration of e-governance systems, Germany's sector-specific strategies, and Ireland's use of regulatory sandboxes highlight the flexibility of the framework to adapt to local contexts. These efforts not only promote compliance but also build public trust by ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability in AI practices.

The Act offers a significant opportunity for businesses and governments to take a global lead in ethical AI. By embedding ethical principles into AI systems from the outset, it lays the foundation for greater societal acceptance and long-term innovation. Industries, especially those in high-risk sectors such as healthcare and finance, are beginning to integrate these principles, reflecting the Act's wide-reaching influence.

Looking ahead, the success of the Act will hinge on addressing critical gaps in capacity, stakeholder collaboration, and regulatory alignment. Closing these gaps, especially for SMEs, will require tailored support programs, simplified compliance processes, and effective resource allocation. It is essential for governments, industry leaders, and civil society to work together to ensure that the Act's implementation serves as a model for global AI governance.

The insights gained from the first six months are invaluable in understanding how to balance regulatory rigor with innovation. They highlight the EU's leadership in fostering a future where AI is a trusted tool for societal advancement. As other regions consider adapting or mirroring this approach, the EU AI Act's implementation will stand as a testament to the potential for harmonizing technological progress with ethical governance.



About AI & Partners



AI & Partners

Amsterdam - London - Singapore

AI & Partners – ‘AI That You Can Trust’

At AI & Partners, we’re here to help you navigate the complexities of the EU AI Act, so you can focus on what matters—using AI to grow your business. We specialize in guiding companies through compliance with tailored solutions that fit your needs. Why us? Because we combine deep AI expertise with practical, actionable strategies to ensure you stay compliant and responsible, without losing sight of your goals. With our support, you get AI you can trust—safe, accountable, and aligned with the law.

To find out how we can help you, email contact@ai-and-partners.com or visit <https://www.ai-and-partners.com>.



Contacts

Sean Donald John Musch, CEO/Founder, s.musch@ai-and-partners.com

Michael Charles Borrelli, Director, m.borrelli@ai-and-partners.com

Authors

Sean Donald John Musch, CEO/Founder

Michael Charles Borrelli, Director





References

European Parliament and The Council of the European Union, (2024), 2024/1689 Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of The Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act), accessible at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401689 (last accessed 8th November 2024)

EU Artificial Intelligence Act, (2024), 'The EU Artificial Intelligence Act: Up-to-date developments and analyses of the EU AI Act', accessible at: <https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/> (last accessed 31st December 2024)



Important notice

This document has been prepared by AI & Partners B.V. for the sole purpose of enabling the parties to whom it is addressed to evaluate the capabilities of AI & Partners B.V. to supply the proposed services.

Other than as stated below, this document and its contents are confidential and prepared solely for your information, and may not be reproduced, redistributed or passed on to any other person in whole or in part. If this document contains details of an arrangement that could result in a tax or National Insurance saving, no such conditions of confidentiality apply to the details of that arrangement (for example, for the purpose of discussion with tax authorities). No other party is entitled to rely on this document for any purpose whatsoever and we accept no liability to any other party who is shown or obtains access to this document.

This document is not an offer and is not intended to be contractually binding. Should this proposal be acceptable to you, and following the conclusion of our internal acceptance procedures, we would be pleased to discuss terms and conditions with you prior to our appointment. Images used throughout the document have either been produced in-house or sourced from publicly available sources (see **References** for details).

AI & Partners B.V. is the Dutch headquarters of AI & Partners, a global professional services firm. Please see <https://www.ai-and-partners.com/> to learn more about us.

© 2025 AI & Partners B.V. All rights reserved.

Designed and produced by AI & Partners B.V.