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EU AI Act

European AI Board

A Review of its Purpose and Structure

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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.

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Introduction

As artificial intelligence becomes increasingly embedded across sectors, organizations must integrate transparency, accountability, and ethical safeguards into their AI governance strategies. The establishment of the European Artificial Intelligence Board (EAIB) alongside the EU AI Act offers a structured approach for harmonizing AI oversight, promoting human-centric innovation, and mitigating risks associated with high-impact AI systems. By aligning AI development and deployment with the Board's guidance on transparency, risk management, and user protection, organizations can build trustworthy digital ecosystems that foster both resilience and public confidence.

This report explores how the European AI Board's strategic role and the EU AI Act's regulatory requirements together define a new standard for responsible AI governance. From promoting fair, consistent enforcement across Member States to shaping global leadership in ethical AI practices, these frameworks offer a comprehensive foundation for deploying AI technologies safely, ethically, and in full compliance with European law.

With regulatory scrutiny intensifying across Europe, businesses must now demonstrate operational responsibility, AI transparency, and alignment with emerging ethical standards to maintain trust and competitive advantage. Implementing the requirements of the EU AI Act and integrating the AI Board's guidance enables organizations to not only manage legal risk but also future-proof their AI strategies in a rapidly evolving global market.

Whether you are an AI developer, digital platform operator, SME innovator, or policymaker, this report serves as a strategic resource for navigating the future of AI governance in Europe. At AI & Partners, we are committed to helping organizations deploy AI systems that are secure, transparent, and aligned with the highest global standards for trustworthy innovation and regulatory compliance.

Best regards,

Sean Musch

Founder/CEO

AI & Partners



Key questions being asked about the European AI Board





1. What is the European Artificial Intelligence Board (AI Board)?

The European Artificial Intelligence Board is an expert advisory body established by the EU AI Act, which came into effect on 1 August 2024. Its primary role is to support the harmonized and effective implementation of the AI Act across all EU Member States. It brings together national representatives, is supported by the European Commission's AI Office, and includes observers from key EU institutions. Beyond enforcement support, the Board provides strategic advice on innovation, ethics, and global AI cooperation, ensuring that AI technologies in the EU align with fundamental rights, safety standards, and societal well-being.

2. Who are the members of the AI Board?

The AI Board is composed of representatives from each EU Member State, nominated by their respective national authorities. It is chaired by one Member State, selected on a rotating basis. The European Commission's AI Office acts as the Secretariat, providing administrative and technical support. Observers also attend Board meetings, including the European Data Protection Supervisor and representatives from EEA-EFTA countries. This diverse membership ensures broad expertise, reflects different national experiences, and enables inclusive decision-making. By bringing together varied perspectives, the Board ensures that implementation and policy advice is well-rounded, representative, and responsive to both local and EU-wide needs.

3. What is the role of the AI Office in relation to the Board?

The AI Office, housed within the European Commission, functions as the Secretariat to the AI Board. It provides logistical, administrative, and technical support for the Board's meetings, communications, and publications. Additionally, it plays a key role in coordinating the flow of information between Member States, stakeholders, and other EU bodies. The AI Office ensures that the Board's advice and guidance are effectively translated into practice and helps monitor how the AI Act is applied across the EU. This support structure enhances the Board's ability to operate efficiently and maintain consistent communication across the regulatory ecosystem.

4. What kind of guidance does the AI Board issue?

The AI Board issues non-binding guidance to assist with the practical implementation of the AI Act. This includes interpretative documents, compliance checklists, technical specifications, and best practice recommendations. The Board may also review and provide input on delegated and implementing acts proposed by the European Commission. Its guidance is aimed at national regulators, AI developers, and users, helping clarify how to meet the AI Act's requirements. Although not legally binding, this guidance strongly influences enforcement and compliance standards across the EU, making it essential for stakeholders to follow and integrate into their operational and legal practices.





5. How does the AI Board support enforcement of the AI Act?

The AI Board plays a central role in ensuring consistent enforcement of the AI Act across EU Member States. It coordinates national competent authorities, helping align their interpretations and responses to compliance challenges. By fostering regular dialogue and sharing enforcement methodologies, the Board promotes a harmonized regulatory environment. It also supports joint investigations or assessments when needed and shares insights into effective supervision and sanctioning practices. Through this coordination, the Board reduces fragmentation in enforcement and strengthens trust in the AI regulatory framework, ensuring that rules are applied uniformly regardless of the Member State in which an AI system operates.

6. How does the AI Board influence AI policy beyond regulation?

Beyond enforcing the AI Act, the Board contributes to shaping broader AI policy at the EU level. It advises the European Commission on strategic matters such as ethical innovation, international AI cooperation, digital sovereignty, and long-term research goals. It helps identify emerging risks and opportunities, guiding future regulation and investment. This proactive policy role ensures that AI governance remains adaptable and aligned with technological progress. By integrating policy and regulatory perspectives, the Board ensures the EU can lead in setting global AI standards while fostering innovation that respects human rights and supports economic competitiveness.

7. What are sub-groups within the AI Board, and what do they do?

Sub-groups are specialized working groups created by the AI Board to focus on specific areas of AI regulation and policy. These may include technical standards, sector-specific applications, risk classification, enforcement practices, or emerging technologies. Sub-groups bring together national experts and sometimes external stakeholders to deepen the Board's technical capacity. They generate reports, opinions, and recommendations that inform the Board's broader decisions. Sub-groups enable more detailed, agile, and collaborative policymaking. For enterprises and regulators alike, their outputs are valuable for understanding the nuances of the AI Act and anticipating how complex issues will be addressed in practice.

8. How can enterprises engage with or benefit from the AI Board's work?

Enterprises can monitor the AI Board's outputs, such as guidance, reports, and strategic advice, to inform compliance strategies and align innovation with EU expectations. While they do not participate directly in Board meetings, companies can engage through public consultations, industry associations, or national authorities. Understanding the Board's interpretations of the AI Act helps businesses design AI systems that meet legal and ethical requirements. Furthermore, aligning with the Board's strategic priorities—such as trustworthiness and human-centric AI—can boost public credibility and market readiness. Active engagement positions enterprises to innovate responsibly while staying ahead of regulatory developments.





9. What is the AI Board's approach to ethics in AI?

The AI Board places strong emphasis on ethical AI development and use. It promotes principles such as transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, human oversight, and respect for fundamental rights. These values are embedded in its policy recommendations and guidance on implementing the AI Act. The Board works with ethical and data protection bodies to ensure AI systems in the EU reflect a human-centric approach. It also encourages public trust through outreach and inclusive policymaking. For developers and deployers of AI, this means designing systems that not only comply with regulations but also uphold broader social and moral responsibilities.

10. How does the AI Board support the EU's global role in AI governance?

The AI Board advises the European Commission on international AI cooperation, helping align the EU's regulatory and ethical standards with global partners. It supports efforts to influence international AI norms and standards through diplomacy and multilateral forums. The Board helps build bridges with third countries and organizations like the OECD, UN, and Council of Europe. This fosters mutual learning, standard harmonization, and trust in cross-border AI systems. By reinforcing the EU's commitment to ethical, human-centric AI globally, the Board contributes to shaping a fairer and safer international digital landscape—and strengthens Europe's leadership in setting global AI rules.



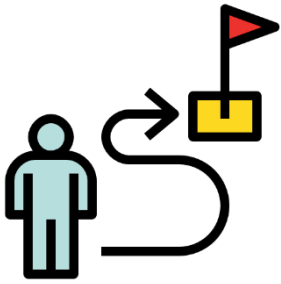
Understanding the European AI Board





1.

Establishment and Purpose



- **Established** under the AI Act, effective August 1, 2024.
- **Advises** on EU AI governance.
- **Ensures** harmonized implementation across Member States.

What does this involve?

The AI Board was established by the AI Act to serve as a high-level advisory and coordinating body for AI governance across the EU. Its purpose is to provide structured support to the European Commission and Member States, ensuring the Act's principles are effectively applied. The Board functions as the central node in a network of national regulators and experts, offering advice, shaping guidance documents, and facilitating strategic discussions. It brings coherence to the EU's AI regulatory landscape by monitoring implementation progress and offering a platform for feedback, learning, and innovation in regulation.



Why is it necessary?

The AI Board is necessary to unify the application of the AI Act across all EU Member States. Without a central advisory body, fragmented approaches could emerge, leading to inconsistency, legal uncertainty, and reduced trust in AI systems. The Board ensures a balanced implementation that respects national differences while maintaining overarching EU goals. It strengthens oversight, promotes accountability, and helps the EU build a resilient and adaptable governance framework. The Board also acts as a focal point for discussions on AI ethics, innovation, and policy.

How does it work?

The AI Board operates through formal plenary sessions, technical meetings, and written procedures. It brings together Member State representatives, the AI Office, and relevant observers to discuss emerging issues, propose guidance, and evaluate implementation. The Board collaborates with stakeholders, gathers evidence, and advises the Commission on key legal and policy decisions. It facilitates consultation rounds, supports harmonized national practices, and monitors regulatory developments. The Board works closely with sub-groups and national authorities to collect insights and report on progress. Through this structured engagement, it plays a pivotal role in the dynamic and responsive governance of AI in Europe.





2.

Governance Structure



- **Composed** of EU Member State representatives.
- **Chaired** by a Member State, supported by the AI Office.
- **Includes** observers from the Data Protection Supervisor and EEA-EFTA.

What does this involve?

The AI Board is composed of representatives from each EU Member State, supported by the European Commission's AI Office, and chaired by one of the Member States. It includes observers such as the European Data Protection Supervisor and representatives from EEA-EFTA countries. This structure ensures broad participation and inclusiveness in decision-making. The Board is designed to reflect the diversity of national perspectives while supporting the EU's unified approach to AI regulation.



Why is it necessary?

A structured governance model is essential for managing the complexity of EU-wide AI regulation. The diverse composition ensures that national interests, technical expertise, and ethical concerns are adequately represented. It avoids top-down policy imposition by allowing collaborative development of rules and guidance. The presence of the AI Office ensures continuity, coordination, and administrative support. Including observers ensures alignment with data protection and broader European values.

How does it work?

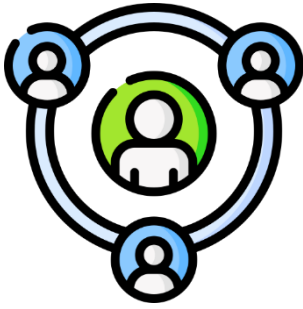
The governance structure operates through regular Board meetings, working groups, and strategic consultations. Member States appoint delegates with expertise in AI, law, and ethics. The rotating chair coordinates sessions, sets agendas, and ensures balanced discussion. The AI Office acts as the Secretariat, facilitating communication and logistical support. Observers participate in deliberations and contribute perspectives, without voting rights. Decisions are reached by consensus or voting, depending on the matter. Sub-groups and expert panels may be created for specific tasks.





3.

Coordination and Cooperation



- **Coordinates** national authorities enforcing the AI Act.
- **Promotes** collaboration for consistent AI regulation.
- **Facilitates** sharing of expertise and best practices.

What does this involve?

Coordination and cooperation involve the AI Board serving as a central hub for aligning enforcement and interpretation of the AI Act across Member States. It brings together national regulators to discuss common challenges, agree on approaches, and share best practices. This ensures that AI systems are governed under a uniform regulatory framework, even as they are deployed across different legal and cultural contexts within the EU. The Board also facilitates joint investigations and enforcement actions when needed.



Why is it necessary?

Without coordination, the AI Act could be applied inconsistently across the EU, leading to compliance uncertainty, legal disputes, and regulatory gaps. A harmonized approach ensures that AI developers and users can operate confidently throughout the internal market. Cooperation also avoids duplication of efforts, increases efficiency, and improves enforcement outcomes. It's particularly important for addressing complex or cross-border AI systems that cannot be effectively regulated by one country alone.

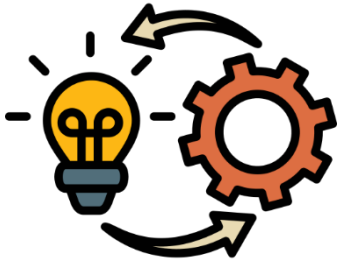
How does it work?

The AI Board organizes regular coordination meetings where national competent authorities can raise issues, share insights, and seek guidance. It may initiate thematic working groups to tackle shared enforcement concerns, develop coordinated inspection strategies, or clarify ambiguous legal provisions. The Board collects national experiences and produces guidance documents that promote convergence. It also acts as a mediator in cases where regulatory disputes arise between countries. Digital tools and collaborative platforms enable continuous information exchange.



4.

Support for Implementation



- **Advises** on AI Act guidelines.
- **Reviews** delegated and implementing acts.
- **Ensures** clarity for regulators, developers, and users.

What does this involve?

The AI Board provides direct support for the implementation of the AI Act by developing practical tools, reviewing draft delegated and implementing acts, and advising the Commission on technical or legal ambiguities. It helps create clear, consistent, and actionable guidance to assist regulators, businesses, and developers. This includes sector-specific instructions, risk assessment templates, and compliance checklists. By translating legal requirements into understandable procedures, the Board ensures the AI Act is accessible and implementable.



Why is it necessary?

AI regulation is complex and often involves cutting-edge technologies with rapidly evolving characteristics. Clear and timely implementation support is crucial to ensure stakeholders understand their obligations. Without this, the AI Act risks inconsistent application or misinterpretation, reducing its effectiveness and undermining legal certainty. The Board's guidance enables national authorities to act confidently and allows companies to align with regulatory expectations without excessive burden. This fosters innovation, protects users, and reinforces trust in AI.

How does it work?

The Board collaborates with the AI Office and national regulators to identify areas requiring clarification or additional tools. It drafts and circulates implementation guidance, provides templates for compliance processes, and reviews legislative drafts before they're finalized. Public consultations and expert workshops help ensure the guidance is practical and comprehensive. The Board may also provide case-based support or maintain a repository of frequently asked questions and best practices. Feedback mechanisms allow it to continuously refine its materials. By offering proactive and tailored assistance, the Board ensures that implementation of the AI Act is both effective and user-friendly.



5.

Strategic Policy Role



- **Advises** on AI innovation and international partnerships.
- **Ensures** EU competitiveness in global AI.
- **Shapes** long-term AI policies and standards.

What does this involve?

The AI Board advises the European Commission not only on regulation but also on broader strategic AI priorities. This includes innovation policy, international cooperation, funding strategies, and emerging technologies. The Board contributes insights on how the EU can foster a competitive, trustworthy AI ecosystem aligned with its ethical values. It helps shape long-term visions and ensures that regulation evolves with technological progress.



Why is it necessary?

AI governance extends beyond compliance; it's also about competitiveness, innovation, and global influence. The Board's strategic input helps the EU align regulatory goals with broader policy objectives like digital sovereignty and sustainable innovation. Without such guidance, regulation could become overly rigid or misaligned with technological realities, potentially stifling growth. The Board ensures policy coherence, bridging legal enforcement and innovation.

How does it work?

The Board regularly discusses strategic themes in dedicated sessions or sub-groups. It gathers input from national authorities, industry experts, and civil society to inform the Commission's innovation and international agendas. It may draft opinion papers, policy briefs, or roadmaps that align AI governance with EU digital goals. These recommendations are fed into the EU's broader decision-making processes, influencing funding strategies, research programs, and international negotiations. The Board also identifies priority areas for investment or regulatory adaptation.



6.

Collaborative Platforms and Sub-Groups



- **Forms** sub-groups for focused AI discussions.
- **Enhances** knowledge exchange among authorities.
- **Contributes** to AI policy and regulatory development.

What does this involve?

The Board regularly discusses strategic themes in dedicated sessions or sub-groups. It gathers input from national authorities, industry experts, and civil society to inform the Commission's innovation and international agendas. It may draft opinion papers, policy briefs, or roadmaps that align AI governance with EU digital goals. These recommendations are fed into the EU's broader decision-making processes, influencing funding strategies, research programs, and international negotiations. The Board also identifies priority areas for investment or regulatory adaptation.

Why is it necessary?

Given the wide scope of the AI Act, one-size-fits-all solutions aren't always effective. Specialized sub-groups allow for focused expertise to be applied to different sectors or technical challenges. They promote depth in policy development, helping to clarify difficult concepts or bridge gaps in regulatory understanding. These platforms also ensure that national authorities can learn from each other's experiences and adapt successful strategies to their own contexts.

How does it work?

The AI Board establishes sub-groups based on thematic priorities or emerging needs. Each group comprises representatives from Member States, sometimes supplemented by independent experts or Commission staff. They meet regularly to exchange information, discuss technical details, and produce outputs such as reports, guidance, or best practices. Their findings are then fed into the Board's main sessions for review and approval. Sub-groups may also serve as early warning systems for issues requiring urgent regulatory attention. This decentralized model allows the Board to scale its expertise and operate effectively across a wide range of AI governance issues simultaneously.



7.

Ethics and Public Benefit



- **Promotes** ethical, human-centred AI.
- **Ensures** trust and accountability in AI deployment.
- **Supports** safe and responsible AI development for all.

What does this involve?

The AI Board plays a crucial role in ensuring that AI systems deployed in Europe align with ethical standards and serve the public good. It integrates fundamental rights, democratic values, and human oversight into AI governance through its guidance and strategic recommendations. This includes promoting transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI design and use. The Board also encourages public engagement and trust by supporting policies that prioritize safety, non-discrimination, and human-centric innovation. Its work ensures that technological progress in AI is balanced by strong ethical considerations.



Why is it necessary?

Ethical governance is essential for building public trust in AI systems. Without clear ethical guidance, AI can perpetuate bias, compromise rights, or erode accountability. The Board ensures that Europe's AI strategy reflects its core values, offering a unique alternative to more laissez-faire or authoritarian models. Its role is especially important given the powerful and often opaque nature of AI technologies. By embedding ethical standards into technical and regulatory guidance, the Board safeguards human dignity and social cohesion, helping ensure that AI delivers real and inclusive benefits while avoiding harm.

How does it work?

The Board integrates ethics into its workstreams by reviewing draft legislation and guidance through a human-centric lens. It collaborates with ethical advisory bodies, civil society organizations, and data protection authorities to gather perspectives. Ethical considerations are incorporated into implementation tools, risk classifications, and oversight mechanisms. Public consultations and transparency requirements are promoted through its recommendations. The Board may also organize forums or conferences on responsible AI, inviting broad participation to shape inclusive policies. This embedded, consultative approach helps the Board operationalize abstract values.

Mapping the European AI Board's role at different levels ➡



Pyramid of Influence





| Level | Description | Action |
|--------------|--|--|
| Member State | At the Member State level, the European Artificial Intelligence Board plays a critical role in facilitating coordination among national competent authorities. It ensures that the implementation and enforcement of the AI Act are consistent across all EU countries, avoiding regulatory fragmentation. The Board encourages joint activities, such as collaborative inspections or investigations, and supports the sharing of technical expertise and best practices among Member States. It works to harmonize administrative procedures related to AI oversight, ensuring efficiency and coherence. This unified approach helps build trust among Member States and strengthens the overall governance of AI within the European Union. | At the Member State Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage Early with National Authorities: Establish communication channels with your local AI regulators and participate in national AI oversight initiatives to stay informed about interpretations and expectations for compliance. • Standardize Internal Procedures Across EU Operations: Align your AI compliance frameworks with harmonized administrative procedures to ensure consistent practices across all EU jurisdictions. • Participate in Joint Activities: Volunteer for collaborative inspections, audits, or regulatory pilot programs to demonstrate proactive compliance and build trusted relationships with national authorities. • Leverage Shared Expertise: Actively seek out best practices and technical guidance circulated among Member States and incorporate them into your AI risk management and compliance programs. |
| EU | At the EU level, the European Artificial Intelligence Board acts as a strategic advisor to the European Commission, particularly regarding the implementation of AI regulations under the AI Act. The Board plays a key role in drafting and reviewing guidelines, standards, and delegated acts to ensure clarity and usability for all stakeholders. It also supports the AI Office in broader initiatives such as promoting AI literacy among the public and raising awareness about the ethical and legal aspects of AI. Through these efforts, the Board helps to ensure that the AI Act is not only enforced but also well-understood across the Union. | At the European Union Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor EAIB Guidelines and Standards: Closely track and integrate evolving EU-level guidelines, delegated acts, and technical standards into your AI system development, deployment, and oversight processes. • Contribute to EU Consultations: Participate in public consultations, industry groups, or AI Office-led initiatives to help shape guidance documents and ensure your business interests are represented. • Promote AI Literacy Internally: Launch internal AI education initiatives to raise awareness among employees about ethical, legal, and technical compliance obligations under the EU AI Act. |





| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for Centralized Enforcement: Build readiness for direct EU-level audits or compliance requests by maintaining robust records of your AI systems' risk assessments, documentation, and impact monitoring. |
| International | At the global level, the European Artificial Intelligence Board significantly contributes to advancing the EU's influence and leadership in international AI governance. It advises the European Commission on matters involving cooperation with third countries and international organizations, ensuring that EU interests and values are represented abroad. The Board helps align European AI policy with global trends and fosters partnerships that encourage responsible, ethical AI development worldwide. By engaging internationally, the Board strengthens the EU's competitiveness, promotes high standards for trustworthy AI globally, and ensures that Europe remains at the forefront of shaping the future landscape of AI technology. | <p>At the Global Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align AI Practices with International Standards: Adopt globally recognized frameworks (e.g., OECD AI Principles, UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendations) to ensure your AI governance remains compatible with emerging global norms. • Engage in Cross-Border Collaboration: Join international AI cooperation platforms or standardization initiatives to stay ahead of regulatory developments outside the EU. • Advocate for Responsible AI: Publicly align your AI strategies with European values of trustworthy, human-centric, and ethical AI to strengthen your brand internationally. • Future-Proof Global AI Operations: Prepare for potential regulatory convergence by designing AI governance systems that can accommodate both EU requirements and other major international frameworks (e.g., U.S. AI Executive Orders, G7 AI Principles). |
| Supra-National | At the supranational level, the European Artificial Intelligence Board plays a pivotal role in reinforcing the EU's leadership in shaping global AI governance frameworks. It supports the European Commission in building strategic partnerships with international organizations, standard-setting bodies, and third countries, ensuring that European values of transparency, accountability, and human-centric innovation are embedded in global AI norms. Through active participation in | <p>At the Supranational Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align AI Practices with Global Governance Standards: Adopt internationally recognized frameworks (e.g., OECD AI Principles, UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendations) to ensure your AI governance strategies are aligned with emerging global norms and compatible with supranational expectations. • Engage in Multilateral AI Initiatives: Participate actively in cross-border AI forums, regulatory dialogues, |





multilateral initiatives and global regulatory dialogues, the Board helps harmonize international approaches to AI oversight, fosters mutual recognition of high standards, and strengthens cross-border cooperation. By engaging at the supranational level, the Board amplifies Europe's influence, promotes trustworthy AI practices worldwide, and secures the EU's position as a global leader in responsible AI development.

and standardization initiatives to anticipate regulatory shifts and influence the development of international best practices.

- **Champion European AI Values Globally:** Position your AI strategies around transparency, accountability, and human-centric design, aligning visibly with European principles to build trust and differentiate your brand on the global stage.
- **Design Resilient, Globally Compliant AI Systems:** Future-proof your AI operations by creating flexible governance models that can adapt to both EU regulatory frameworks and evolving supranational and international AI standards (e.g., U.S., G7, UN frameworks).



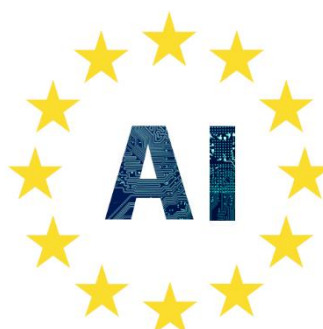
Calls to action





Align Internal Compliance with AI Board Best Practices

The European AI Board issues guidance to harmonize enforcement of the EU AI Act across Member States. Stay ahead by integrating Board-issued templates, risk frameworks, and technical specifications into your compliance programs. Early adoption ensures your AI systems meet the latest supervisory expectations across the EU.



Participate in AI Governance Consultations and Initiatives

The AI Board influences AI policy beyond enforcement, including ethical standards and international cooperation. Monitor public consultations and participate actively through industry associations to shape emerging guidance. Early engagement positions your organization as a responsible AI leader and helps future-proof your compliance journey..



Embed Ethical Principles into AI Development and Deployment

The European AI Board prioritizes transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, and human oversight. Review your AI development lifecycle to embed these ethical standards into design, testing, and deployment. Aligning with the Board's ethical expectations not only reduces regulatory risk but also strengthens user trust and brand reputation.



Prepare for Cross-Border AI Compliance Monitoring

The AI Board coordinates Member States to ensure consistent supervision of AI systems, including joint investigations. Implement cross-border compliance monitoring and maintain comprehensive documentation of AI risk assessments, transparency measures, and user rights protections. Readiness for EU-wide inspections will differentiate your business under growing regulatory scrutiny.





Conclusion

The establishment of the European Artificial Intelligence Board (EAIB) alongside the EU AI Act marks a transformative moment for AI governance and regulatory coherence in Europe. Together, they create a clear blueprint for embedding transparency, ethical standards, and systemic resilience into the development and oversight of AI systems across sectors. By aligning national enforcement efforts with EU-wide strategic guidance, the European AI Board and the EU AI Act are reshaping the digital landscape toward a more trustworthy, accountable, and human-centric future.

However, successful implementation will determine the true impact of these frameworks. Enterprises and AI providers are at varying stages of preparedness—from adopting emerging technical standards and transparency protocols to integrating ethical design principles and robust risk management frameworks. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in particular, may require targeted support to meet evolving regulatory expectations without losing their agility and capacity for innovation.

Nonetheless, early movers are already showcasing the strategic advantages of aligning with the EU's human-centric AI vision. Leading AI developers, technology firms, and digital service providers are leveraging EAIB-guided compliance strategies, transparency obligations, and ethical risk controls to build stronger trust with users, regulators, and global partners. Embedding responsible AI governance into product and service lifecycles is emerging as a powerful differentiator in a fast-evolving regulatory environment.

For businesses and policymakers alike, the European AI Board and the EU AI Act offer a unique opportunity to lead in shaping a more ethical, competitive, and sustainable AI ecosystem. Prioritizing transparency, ethical alignment, and proactive compliance will be critical to sustaining trust and competitiveness. As AI continues to expand across critical services and markets, these frameworks lay the foundation for ensuring technological innovation remains open, rights-respecting, and resilient across Europe and beyond.





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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>.



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