

DISCLAIMER: The views expressed are purely those of the speaker and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission



SHAPING EUROPE'S DIGITAL FUTURE

Introduction to the AI Act

Gabriele Mazzini

Architect & Lead Author AI Act - MIT Fellow

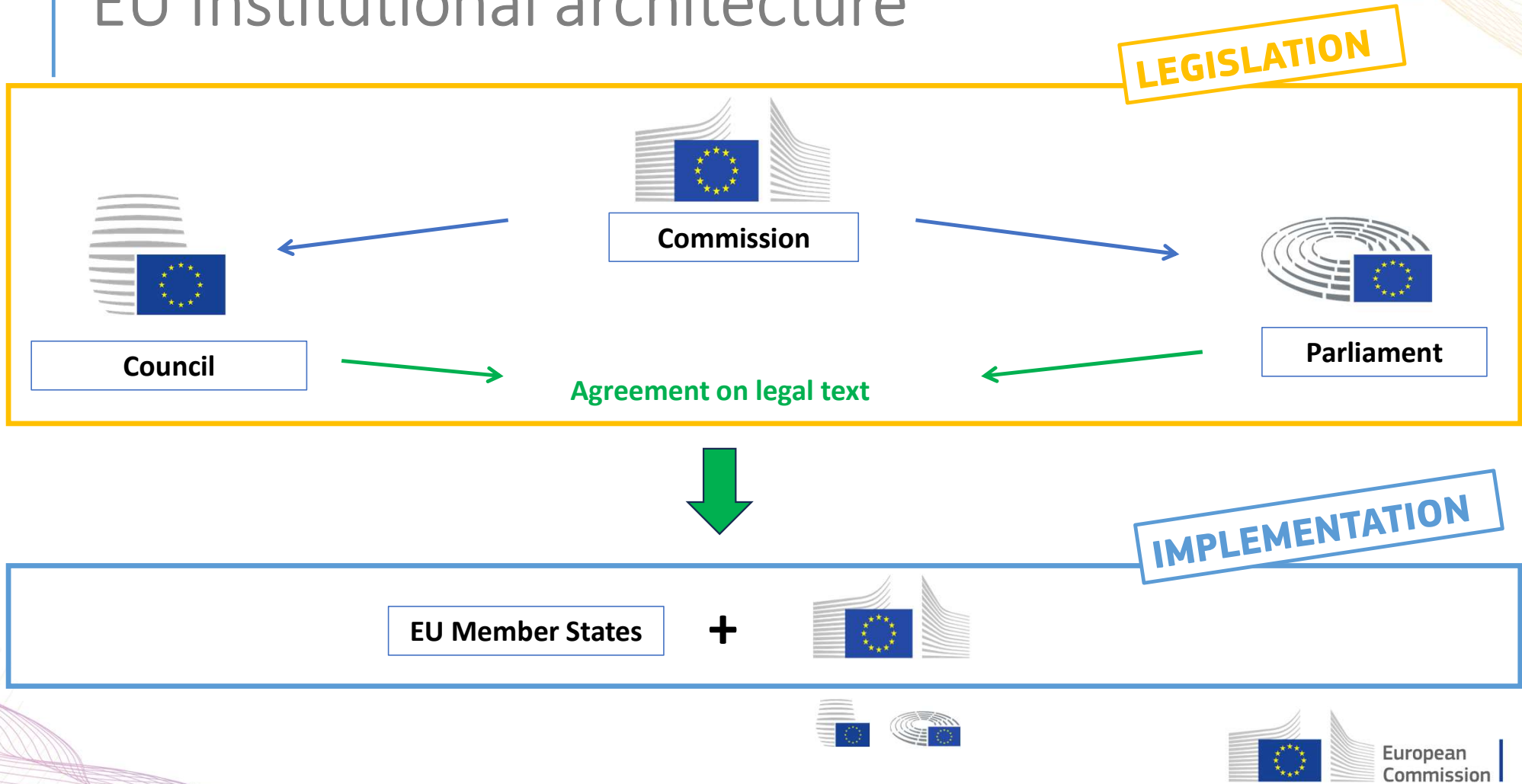
Ital-IA

Quarto Convegno Nazionale CINI sull'Intelligenza Artificiale

Centro Congressi Stazione Marittima - Napoli

May 30, 2024

EU Institutional architecture



Key choices

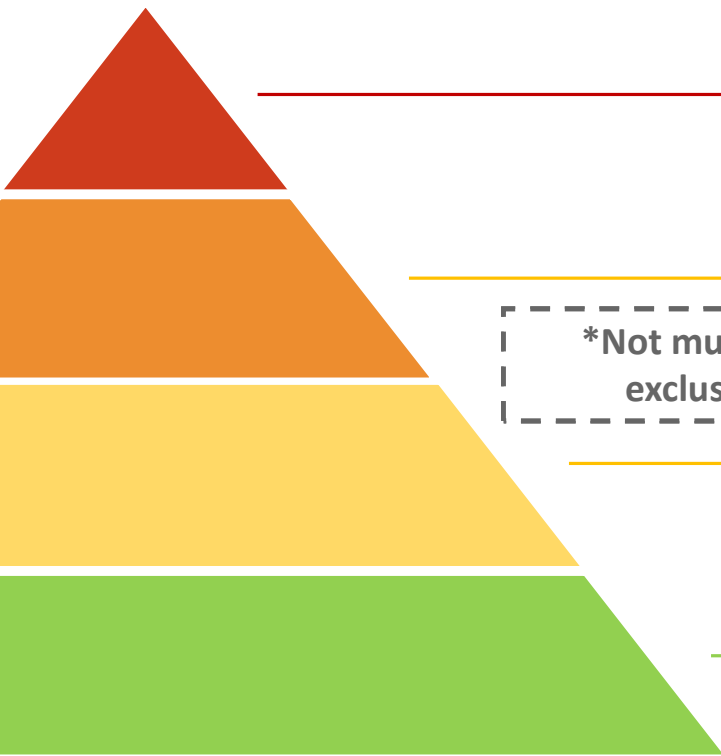
Internal market legislation

- ▶ “Classic” internal market rules for the placing on the market and putting into service of AI systems (**CE mark**)
- ▶ **New Legislative Framework “philosophy”**: harmonized standards to operationalize legal requirements
- ▶ **Horizontal approach**:
 - ▶ across sectors within EU competence. No national security, military, defense, research.
 - ▶ **sectorial specificities/needs** considered (law enforcement, finance, product legislation acquis)
 - ▶ **without prejudice to other relevant EU acquis** (e.g. data protection, consumer protection, equality law, platforms legislation): *AI Act is not the only EU law applicable to AI*

Risk-based approach

The higher the risk the stricter the rules

No regulation of the technology as such



*Not mutually exclusive

Unacceptable risk

e.g. social scoring

Prohibited

High risk

e.g. recruitment, medical devices

Permitted subject to compliance with AI requirements and ex-ante conformity assessment

'Transparency' risk

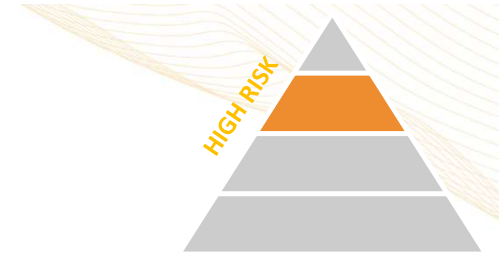
'Impersonation' (bots), deep fake

Permitted but subject to information/transparency obligations

Minimal or no risk

Permitted with no restrictions

High-risk AI systems

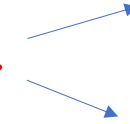


1 SAFETY COMPONENTS OF REGULATED PRODUCTS

(e.g. medical devices, machinery) which are subject to third-party assessment under the relevant sectorial legislation



New Legislative Framework - Section A



'Old Approach' - Section B

2 CERTAIN (STAND-ALONE) AI SYSTEMS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

- ✓ Biometric systems
- ✓ Management and operation of critical infrastructure
- ✓ Education and vocational training
- ✓ Employment and workers management, access to self-employment
- ✓ Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and public services and benefits (*)
- ✓ Law enforcement
- ✓ Migration, asylum and border control management
- ✓ Administration of justice and democratic processes



(*) AI to evaluate the creditworthiness of natural persons or establish their credit score, with the exception of AI systems used for the purpose of detecting financial fraud

General Purpose AI models

All GPAI (lower tier)

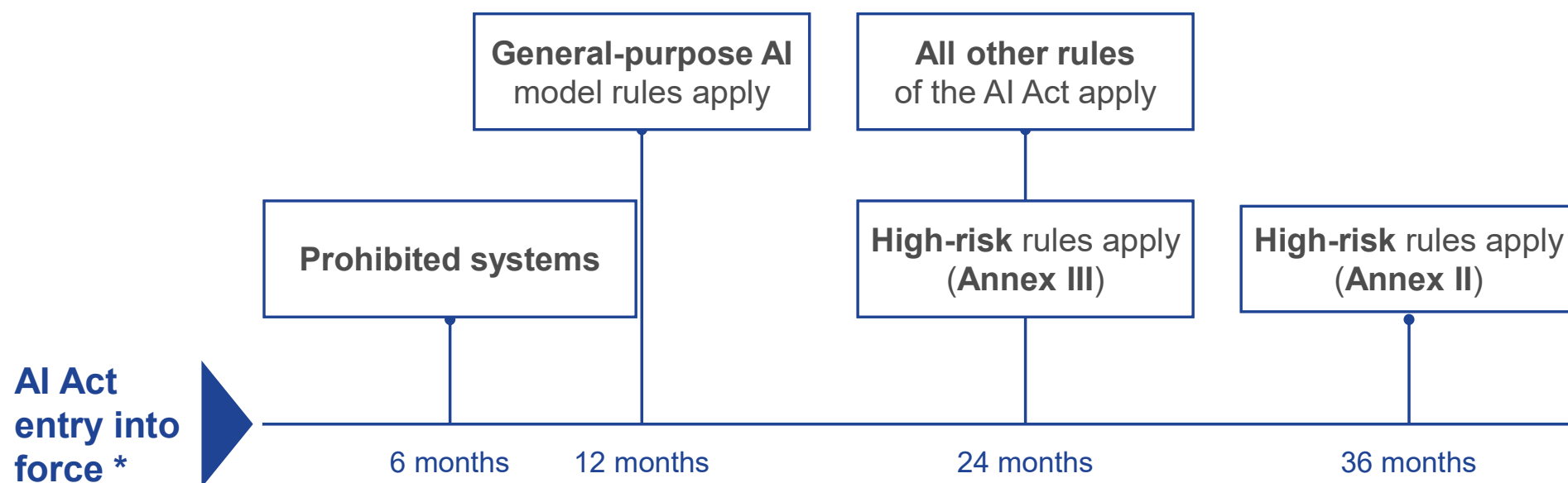
- Technical documentation (incl. computational resources & energy consumption)
- Information downstream
- Copyright (policy & detailed summary of content)

GPAI with systemic risks (higher tier)

- Evaluation of high-impact capabilities
 - at least 10^{25} FLOPs
 - designated by the AI Office (e.g. based on certain criteria)
- All obligations from the lower tier PLUS
 - risk assessment and mitigation
 - incident reporting
 - adequate level of cybersecurity

- **Open-source models** in scope, except technical documentation and transparency as regards lower tier
- **Codes of Practice** for demonstrating compliance

Progressive entry into application



AI Act
entry into
force *

*Following its adoption by the European Parliament and the Council, the AI Act shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the official Journal.



Thank you

gabriele.mazzini@ec.europa.eu
gmazzini@llm10.law.harvard.edu