



EU AI Act Implementation Roadmap

Prepared by Dynamic Comply

The EU AI Act is a **comprehensive set of rules surrounding Artificial Intelligence** aimed at regulating AI systems in the European Union. Its main approach is **risk-based**, categorizing AI systems into four levels: **unacceptable risk, high risk, limited risk, and minimal risk**, with different requirements for each.

The Act establishes **obligations for providers and deployers (users) of AI systems**. A significant focus is placed on **High-risk AI systems**. Providers of these systems must establish and maintain a **risk management system** throughout the AI system's lifecycle to identify and mitigate risks to health, safety, and fundamental rights. Other requirements for high-risk systems include **data and data governance, technical documentation, record-keeping (logs), transparency and provision of information/instructions for use to deployers, human oversight, and accuracy, robustness, and cybersecurity**.

Deployers of high-risk systems also have obligations, including using the system according to instructions and, for certain public or public service entities, conducting a **fundamental rights impact assessment** before putting the system into use. High-risk AI systems, or those considered not high-risk based on a specific derogation, are to be **registered in an EU database** managed by the Commission. Providers must also conduct **post-market monitoring** and report **serious incidents**.

The Act also addresses **General-purpose AI models (GPAI)**. Providers of these models have transparency obligations, including technical documentation and providing information to downstream providers. They must also make a summary of the content used for training publicly available. GPAI models identified as having **systemic risk** have additional obligations, such as evaluation and testing.

The Act includes **measures to support innovation**, such as **AI regulatory sandboxes** and testing in real world conditions. It also provides specific measures and **simplified compliance options for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)**, including start-ups, to ease the administrative burden.

Governance structures include the **AI Office** and the **European Artificial Intelligence Board** at the Union level, and Member States must designate national competent authorities and single points of contact.

Enforcement is carried out by market surveillance authorities. **Penalties** for non-compliance can be substantial, with the highest fines potentially reaching **€35,000,000 or 7% of worldwide annual turnover**, whichever is higher, for violations related to prohibited systems. Lower fines apply for providing incorrect information.

Overall, the Act aims to create unified standards for AI development and deployment, ensuring transparency and security, and ultimately ensuring a high level of trustworthiness while also protecting fundamental rights, health, and safety.

Get started with a free consultation today.