



Shaping trust in AI

**A global perspective on the impact of the
EU AI Act**

27 February 2024



BSI at a glance

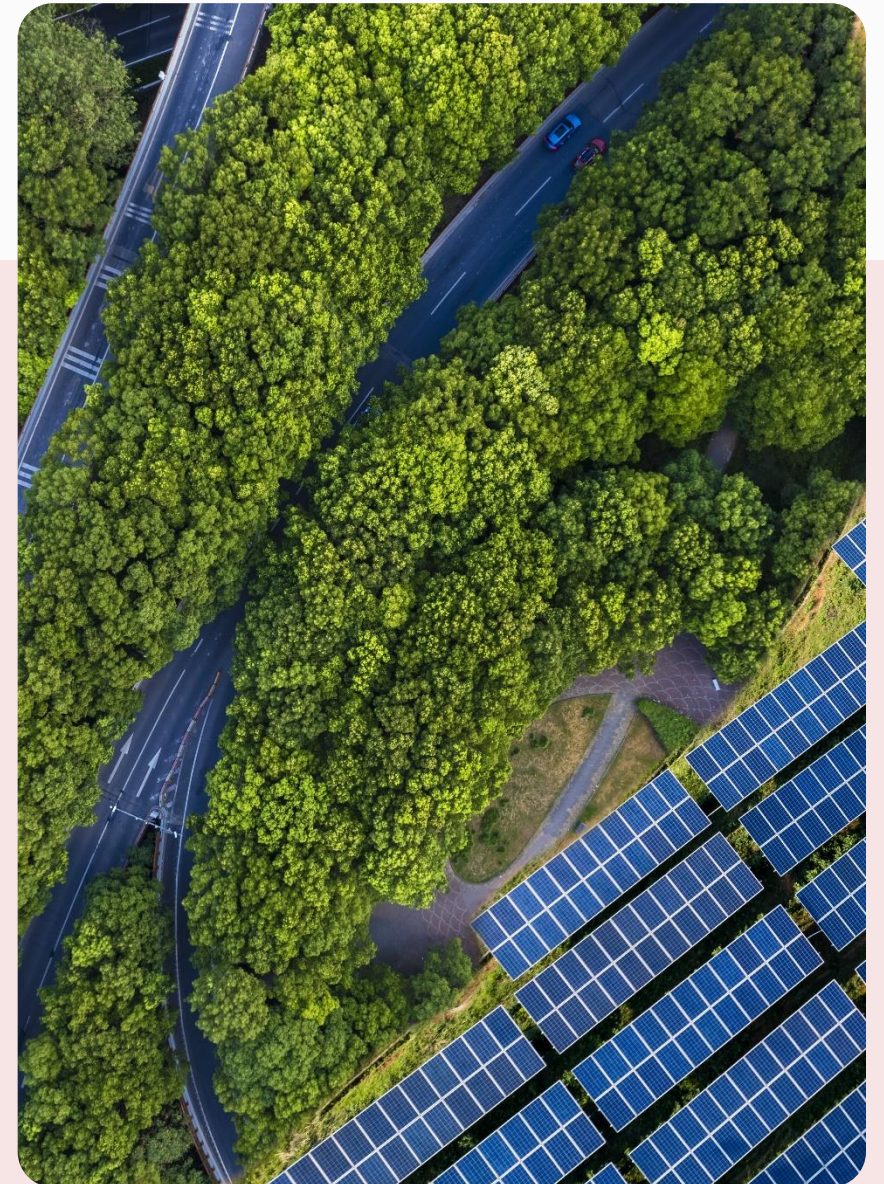


A history of looking forward and shaping a more sustainable world

Founded in 1901, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1929, BSI was the world's first UK National Standards Body.

Since our founding we exist to have a positive impact on society, from early standards for safe tramways to the future of nano-technology.

Today, clients all over the world rely on our experience raising standards to accelerate progress towards a sustainable world.



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The EU AI Act



What is the EU AI Act?

On 21 April 2021, the European Commission proposed the first-ever legal framework on artificial intelligence - the EU AI Act.

Provides legal certainty,
promotes innovation,
and ensures the
protection of
fundamental rights.

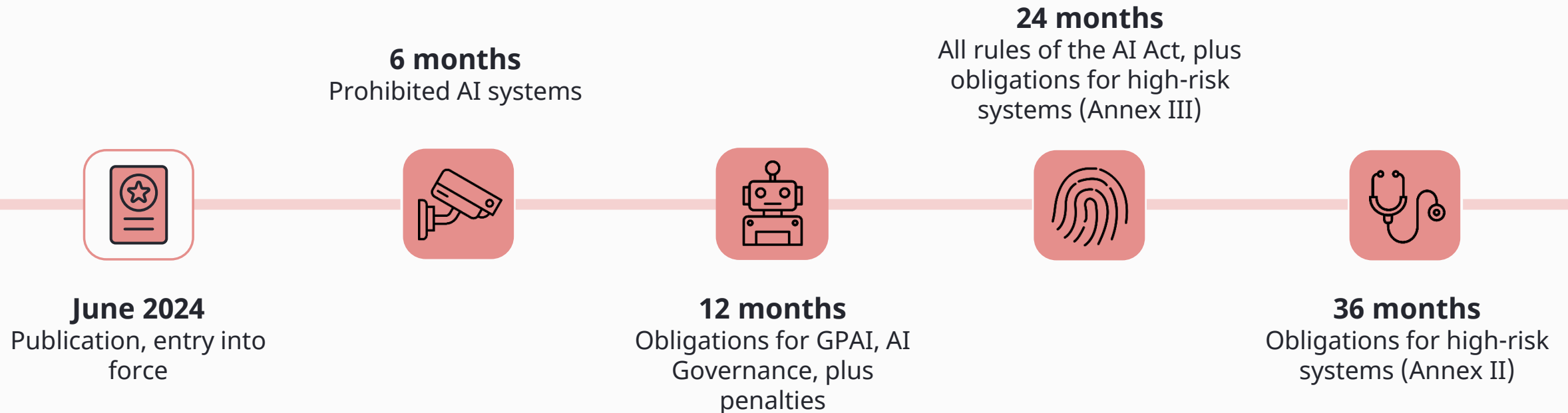
Horizontal regulation -
link made with existing
sectoral regulation

Applies to providers/
deployers of AI beyond
the EU

When is it applicable?



What are the implementation dates?



Who does the EU AI Act apply to?

01

—
Providers, within or outside the EU, who **place** or put into use AI systems or general-purpose models **within the EU**

02

—
Deployers of AI systems **located in the EU**

03

—
AI providers **located in a 3rd country** where the **output** of the AI system is **used in the EU**

04

—
Importers and distributors of AI systems, **product manufacturers** who deploy AI systems or general-purpose models in the EU and **authorised representatives** of providers which are established in the EU

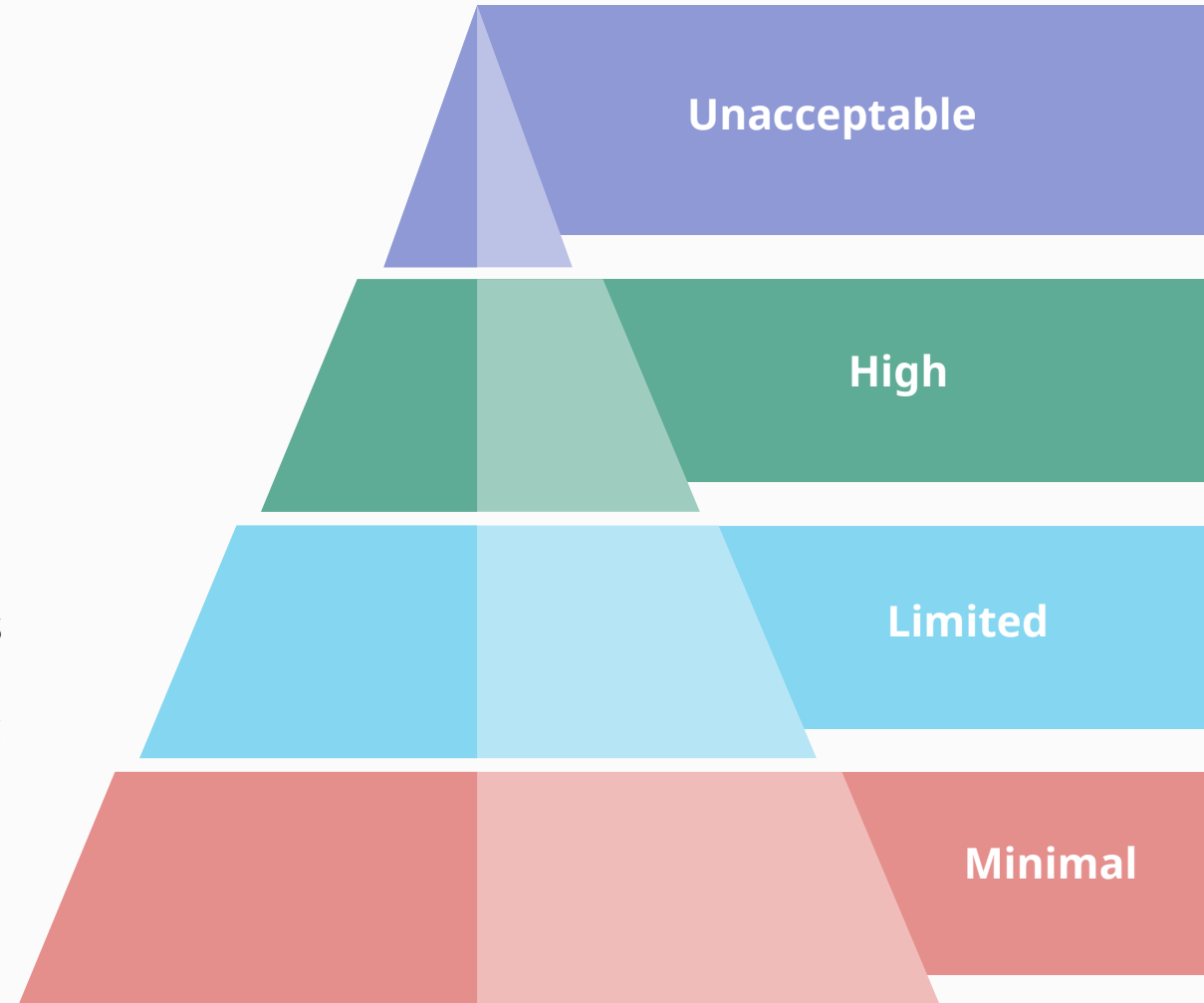
Will the EU AI Act have an impact globally?

- Like the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, the EU AI Act **applies extraterritorially** to the operators AI systems beyond the EU.
- The AI Act also has the potential to become a worldwide standard – the “**Brussels Effect**”.



What systems fall under the EU AI Act?

- The AI Act takes a “risk-based approach” to products or services that use artificial intelligence and **focuses on regulating uses of AI** rather than the technology.
- This “risk-based approach” determines the level of risk an AI technology could pose to the **health and safety or fundamental rights** of a person.
- AI systems with **limited and minimal risk** (spam filters or video games) are allowed to be used with little requirements other than transparency obligations. **Unacceptable AI systems** (government social scoring and real-time biometric identification systems in public spaces) are prohibited with little exception.



What is high-risk AI?

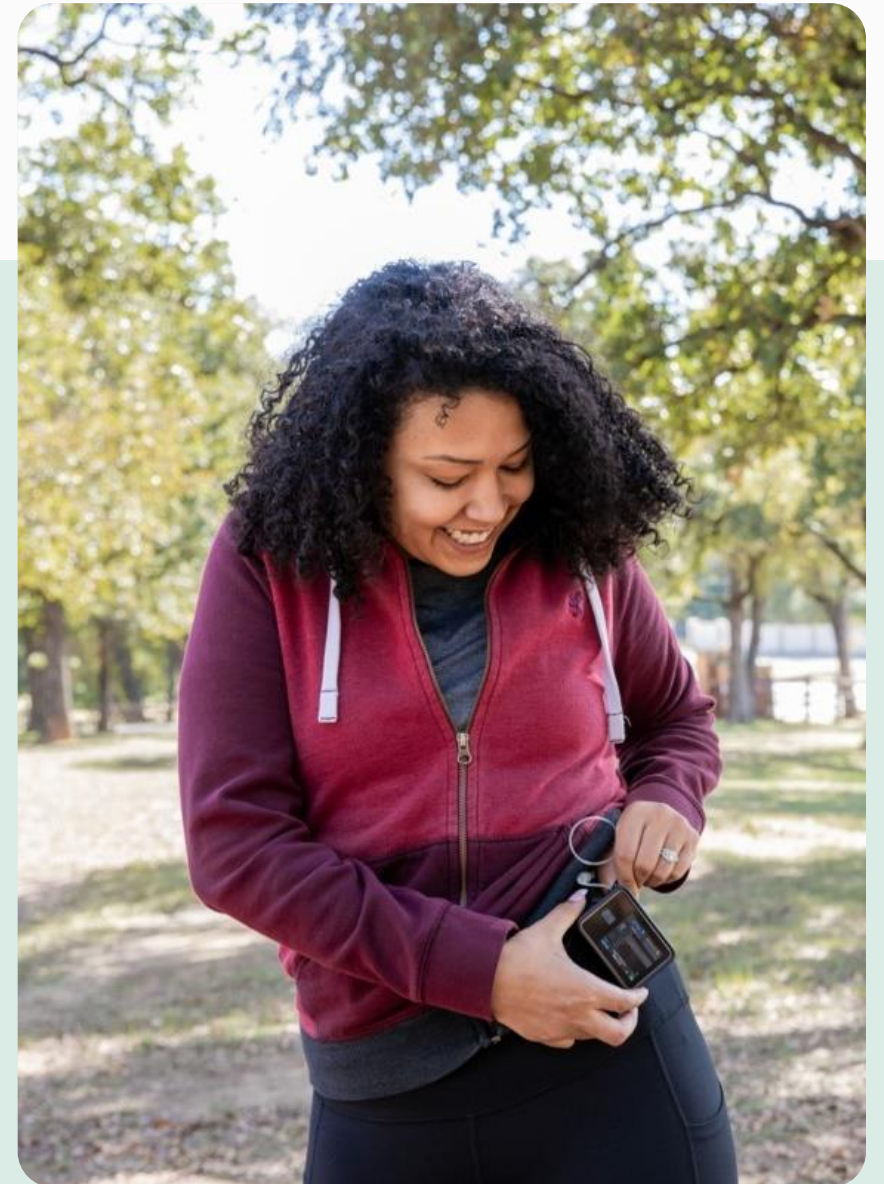
Most specific requirements are enforced for the so-called “high-risk” AI systems. The EU AI Act distinguishes between two categories of high-risk AI systems:

Annex II

AI systems used as a safety component of regulated products/AI system as a product itself (medical devices, machinery, toys, aviation, cars etc) subject to 3rd party conformity assessment.

Annex III

List of stand-alone AI systems (details on next slide).



High-risk AI systems

Stand-alone high-risk AI systems deployed in eight specific areas identified in **Annex III** of the AI Act, which can be updated as necessary by the Commission.

Biometrics



Critical infrastructure



Educational and vocational training



Law enforcement



Employment



Border control management



Justice and democratic processes



Essential public services and benefits



High-risk AI system considerations

Exceptions to Annex III:

- Stand-alone AI systems will not be deemed high-risk if they do not pose a **significant risk of harm to the health, safety or fundamental rights** of natural persons, including by not materially influencing the outcome of decision making.
- The system will not be considered high risk if it meets certain criteria, for example, if it is only intended to perform a **narrow procedural task** or **improve the result of a previously completed human activity**.

An AI system will always be considered high-risk if the AI system performs **profiling of natural persons**.

What are the obligations for high-risk AI?

High-risk AI systems will be subject to strict obligations before they can be put on the market:

Establishment of a risk management system

Data governance

Technical documentation & record keeping

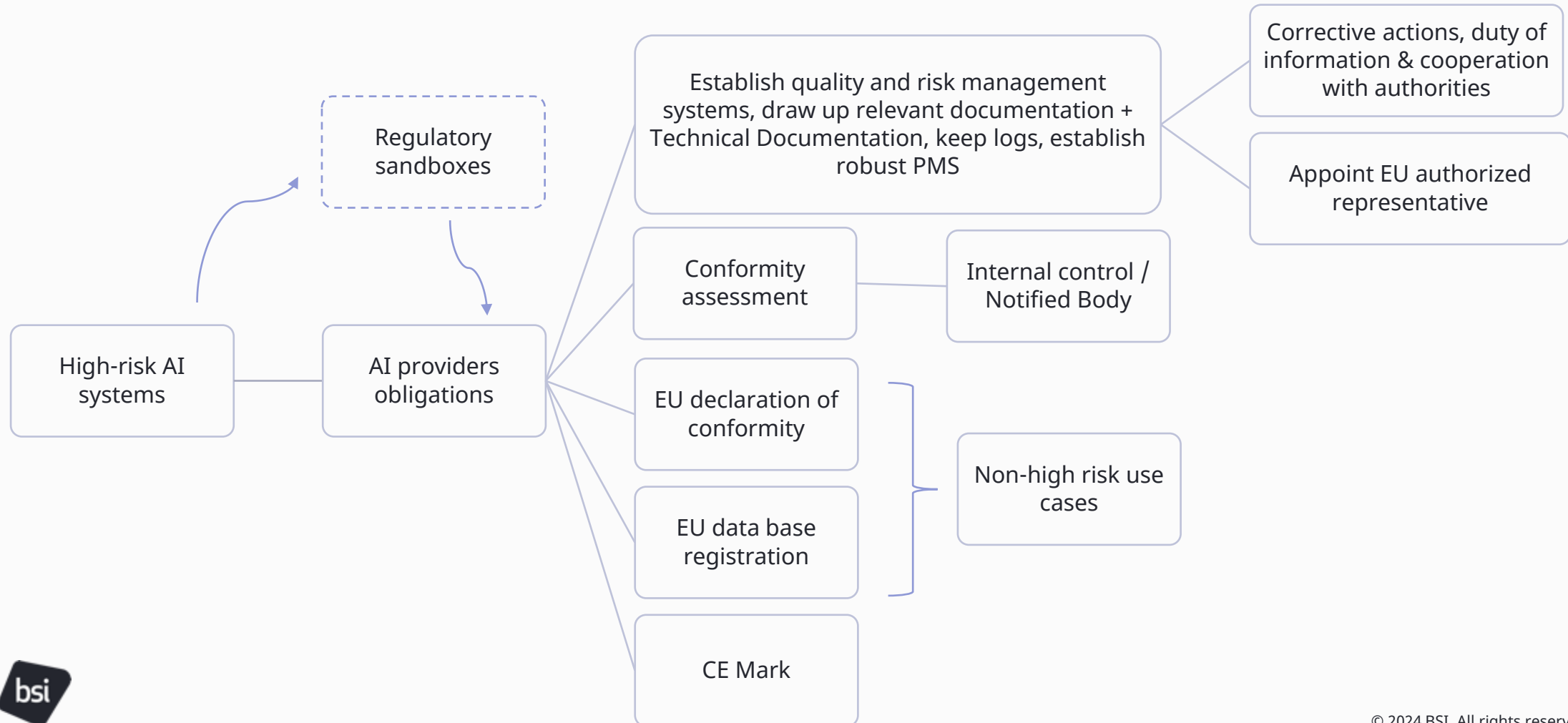
Transparency

Human oversight

Accuracy, robustness, and cybersecurity

What high-risk AI providers need to do?

The AI Act **encourages** providers of high-risk AI systems to start to comply voluntarily with the AI Act obligations during the transitional period.



General Purpose AI Systems

There are dedicated rules for GPAI systems to ensure **transparency** along the value chain.

Drawing up technical
documentation

Available information
and documentation

Policy to respect EU
copyright law

Providing detailed
summaries of the
content used for
training

General Purpose AI Systems

For high-impact GPAI models which may create **systemic risks**, additional obligations will apply:

Model evaluations

Systemic risks assessment and mitigation

Adversarial testing

Reporting to the Commission on serious incidents

Cybersecurity

Energy-efficiency reporting

Presumption of conformity through Standards

Compliance with a European harmonised standard grants providers the **presumption of conformity**.

Table 1: List of European standards and/or European standardisation deliverables to be drafted and deadlines for their adoption

Reference information		Deadline for the adoption by CEN and CENELEC
1.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on risk management system for AI systems	31/01/2025 RISK MANAGEMENT
2.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on governance and quality of datasets used to build AI systems	31/01/2025 QUALITY OF DATA SETS
3.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on record keeping through logging capabilities by AI systems	31/01/2025 LOGGING
4.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on transparency and information provisions to the users of AI systems	31/01/2025 TRANSPARENCY
5.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on human oversight of AI systems	31/01/2025 HUMAN OVERSIGHT
6.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on accuracy specifications for AI systems	31/01/2025 ACCURACY
7.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on robustness specifications for AI systems	31/01/2025 ROBUSTNESS
8.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on cybersecurity specifications for AI systems	31/01/2025 CYBERSECURITY
9.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on quality management system for providers of AI systems, including post-market monitoring process	31/01/2025 QUALITY MANAGEMENT
10.	European standard(s) and/or European standardisation deliverable(s) on conformity assessment for AI systems	31/01/2025 CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

AI enforcement

National Competent Authorities

Each Member State shall designate one or more Competent Authorities to supervise the procedures for the assessment, designation and notification of conformity assessment bodies and for their monitoring.

European Artificial Intelligence Board

The European AI Board is the member states' representatives, coordination platform, and advisory body to the Commission, official point of contact with the public and other counterparts.

European AI Office

The European AI Office (within the Commission) supervises general-purpose AI models, cooperates with the European Artificial Intelligence Board and is supported by a scientific panel of independent experts.

Penalties of non-compliance

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties and other enforcement measures, which may also include warnings and non-monetary measures, applicable to infringements of this Regulation by operators, and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are properly and effectively implemented.

€7.5m or 1.5%
annual worldwide
turnover

An operator supplies incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to notified bodies and national competent authorities.

€15m or 3%
annual worldwide
turnover

Failure to meet the obligations of providers, authorized representatives, importers, distributors, deployers, Notified Bodies, and transparency obligations.

€35m or 7%
annual worldwide
turnover

Failure to comply with Article 5, which is the prohibition of certain AI systems on the EU market.

BSI and your organization

AI Training

Our on-demand and instructor-led training courses on the EU AI Act and upcoming standards

Management System Certification

Certifications for AI Management systems under ISO/IEC 42001:2023 and other verticals.

Conformity Assessments

Conformity assessments towards CE marking under the EU AI Act and other Union Harmonisation Legislation.

Algorithm Auditing & Dataset Testing

Validation type testing for AI providers not working with BSI in its Notified Body capacity.





Poll question 1





Panel discussion





Poll question 2





Interactive Session: Q&A and Discussion





Thank you

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