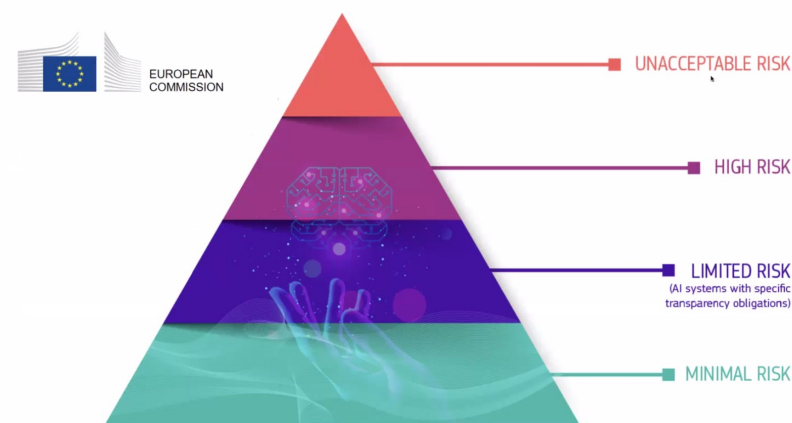




AI Regulation is Coming: The EU AI Act and How Databricks Can Help with Compliance

The EU AI Act – Structure and Objectives

- AI Act aims to establish a risk-based regulatory framework for AI
- Different kind of use-cases would receive different obligations
- Compliance obligations tailored and understood through the lens of a risk assessment



Examples of forbidden uses under the EU AI Act

- Social scoring of citizens
- Biometric identification in public spaces without time limits or judicial authorization
- Predictive policing (i.e. assessing the likelihood of individuals to commit a crime)
- Behavioral or subliminal systems meant to distort or manipulate or deceive individuals

- AI used as safety components in the management and operation of the supply of water, energy and critical digital infrastructure
- AI used to materially influence or take decisions on employment status
- AI used to determine or materially influence access to public service
- AI used for migration and border control (e.g. evaluation of validity of documents, risk assessments)

Examples of
high-risk use
cases under
the EU AI Act



Step 1

A high-risk AI system is developed



Step 2

It needs to undergo the conformity assessment and comply with AI requirements. For some systems a notified body is involved.



Step 3

Registration of stand-alone AI systems in an EU database



Step 4

A declaration of conformity needs to be signed and the AI system should bear the CE marking. The system can be placed on the market

If substantial changes happen in the AI system's lifecycle, go back to Step 2.

The EU AI Act – Structure and Objectives

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- AI developers and deployers in the scope of the AI Act will need to carry out self-assessed conformity assessments
- Enforcement and governance of post-market placement of AI will be a multi-faceted effort for companies and governments

The EU AI Act – Foundation Models

- New AI Act proposals would introduce specific requirements for Foundation models
- “AI model that is trained on broad data at scale, is designed for generality of output, and can be adapted to a wide range of distinctive tasks”
- Obligations would include data management, risk assessments and possible quality management systems post-market placement



Image generated with DALL E prompt:
Human developer being helped by an artificial intelligence to work on a computer



The EU AI Act – Timeline

- Negotiations on EU AI Act to continue through 2023
- Expected agreement by end of 2023
- European Parliament to vote on final version in Q2 2024
- AI Act applicable at the earliest in Q2 2026