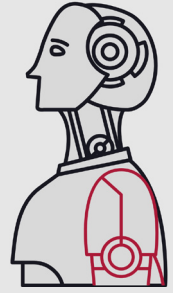


AI ACT



Artificial intelligence is a technology that makes a machine capable of simulating human cognitive functions such as perception, thinking, reasoning, and learning. The systems to which this technology is applied are known as **artificial intelligence systems or AI systems** and are distinguished from other systems by their ability to infer, that is, to produce output and derive patterns and/or algorithms from received data/input. The use of AI systems is regulated in the European Union by Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, better known as the AI Act. The **AI Act** is partially applicable from **2 february 2025**.



To what does it apply?

- > **AI systems**
- > **General-Purpose AI models** (e.g., those on which Chat GPT is based)



To whom does it apply?

- > **Providers and other subjects in the supply chain** (authorized representatives, importers, distributors, product manufacturers)
- > **Deployers**, which are any natural or legal person, or other body using AI systems under its authority



What does it provide for?

The AI Act provides for different sets of obligations depending on:

- > The **role** of the economic operator (e.g., whether it acts as a provider or a deployer); and
- > **The risk level of the AI system** (unacceptable, high, limited, low).



Unacceptable-risk AI systems are those identified by the AI Act and are prohibited. The prohibition covers both their placing on the market and putting into service as well as their use.



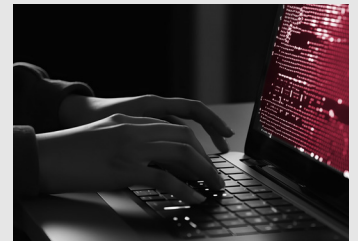
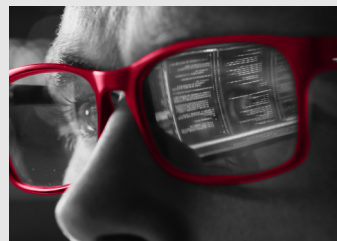
High-risk AI systems are those that pose a high risk to fundamental rights. The AI Act imposes a particularly onerous set of obligations on business operators.



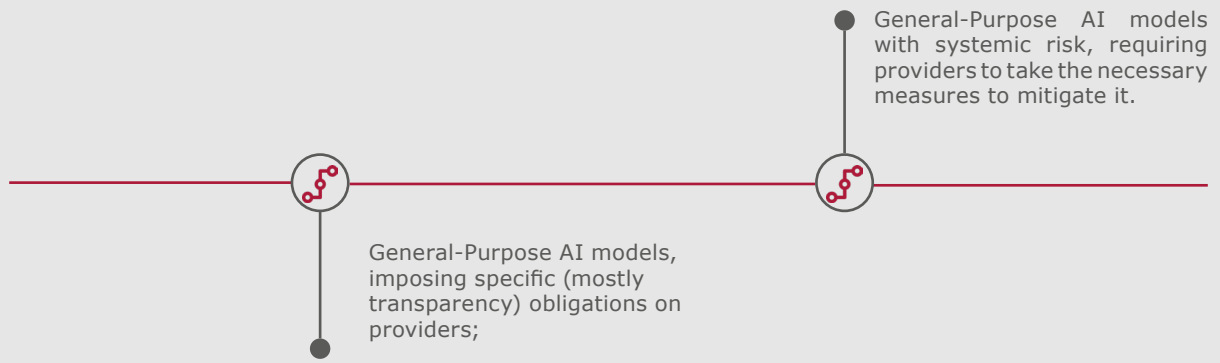
Limited-risk AI systems are those AI systems to which the AI Act assigns specific transparency obligations (on the part of the provider and/or deployer) towards the individuals who use them.



Low-risk AI systems are all other AI systems. For these, there is only an obligation to ensure AI literacy of the personnel.



The **AI Act** then dedicates specific regimes to:



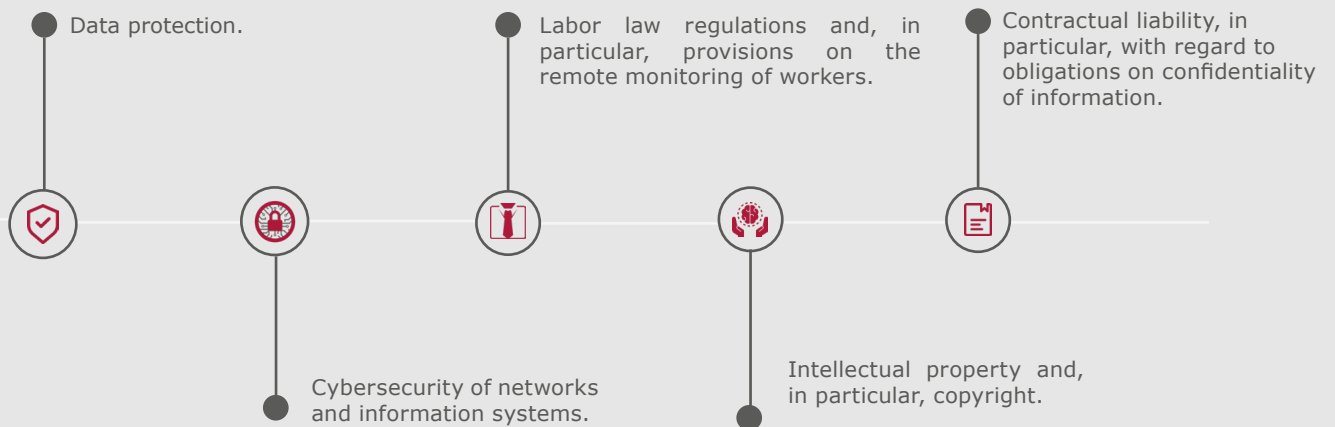
What about in Italy?

To date, there is no dedicated AI legislation at the national level, nor has Italy yet designated the notifying and market surveillance authorities required by the AI Act. Under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies is a government-initiated **bill**, already approved by the Senate, which complements the regulations established by the AI Act by adding additional transparency obligations in specific sectors (e.g., healthcare, employment context, intellectual professions, public administration, etc.) and provisions on copyright protection. The bill identifies the **Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale** (AgID) as the notifying authority and the **Agency for National Cybersecurity** (ACN) as the market surveillance authority. If the bill is approved, subsequent legislative decrees will be required to implement these new provisions.



Watch out!

The use of AI systems also has significant legal implications under:



Take advantage

ADVANT Nctm can assist you in all your compliance activities with AI regulations, providing the legal advice you need to understand the context in which you operate and the applicable obligations and thus define your compliance strategy. The first step is to map the AI systems you use by classifying them based on their level of risk and start regulating their use within your organization as of now.



To stay up-to-date on the latest artificial intelligence news or contact our professionals for assistance scan the QR Code