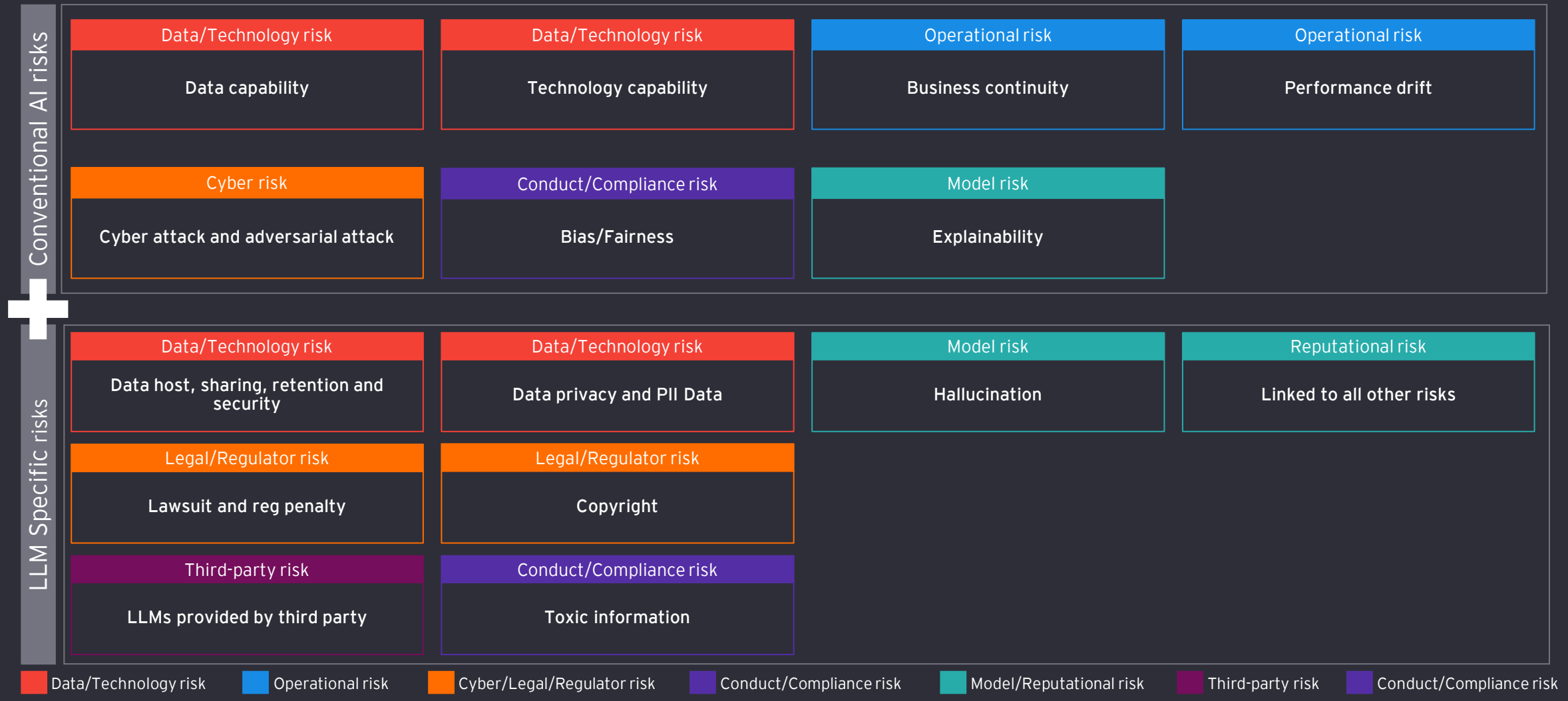
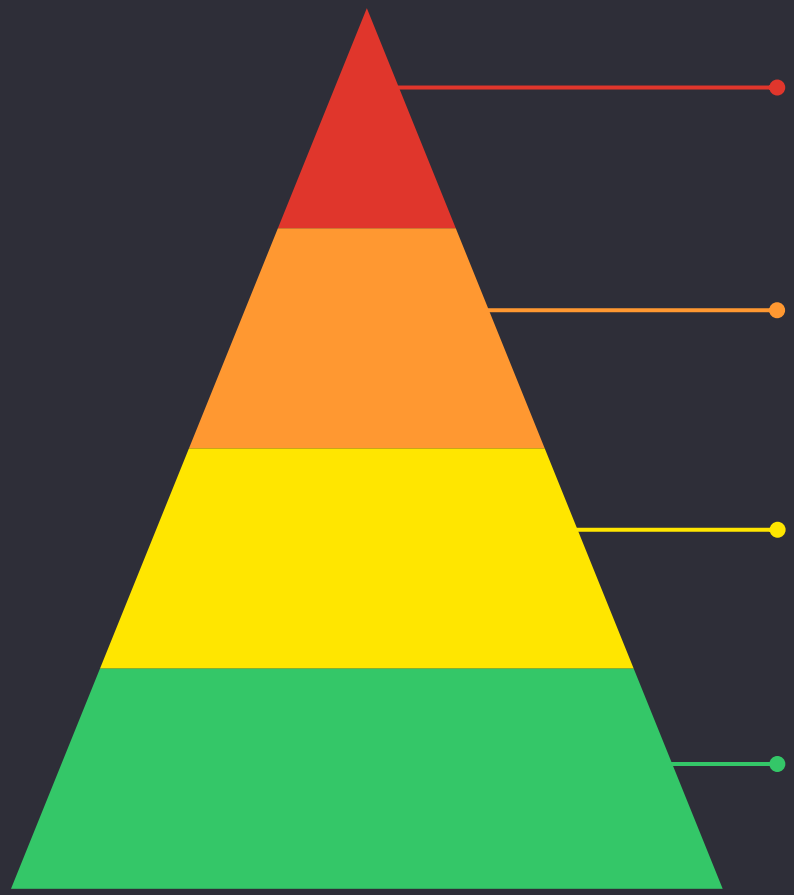
Conventional AI risks and large language models (LLMs) risks across the lifecycle



EU AI Act overview: Risk-based approach



Unacceptable risk
All AI systems are considered a clear threat to the safety, livelihoods and rights of people, such as social scoring by governments, real-time remote biometric identification systems, etc.

High risk
Include the use of AI in employment, education, law enforcement, surveillance systems, border control, essential private and public services, and critical infrastructure (e.g., transport)

Limited risk
AI systems with specific transparency obligations (i.e., disclosure when users are interacting with chatbots)

Minimal or no risk
Allows free use of minimal-risk AI (e.g., spam filters)

EU AI Act requirements

Prohibited with exceptions of specific uses

Subject to mandatory requirements and third-party conformity assessments

Allowed with specific limited transparency obligations

Allowed

The AI Act applies a tiered compliance system with different requirements for each tier, ranging from prohibiting certain practices to none. All AI systems must be inventoried and assessed to determine their risk category and the ensuing responsibilities.