



AI  
AI & Partners

## Legal and Regulatory Considerations for AI Systems

Navigating the AI Frontier

November 2023

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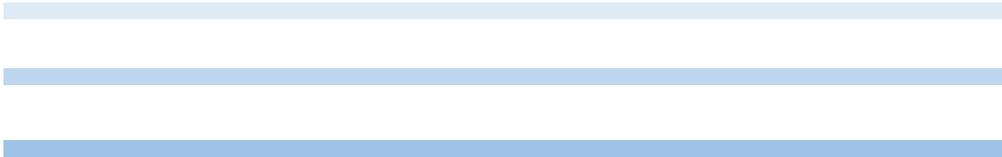


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# Legal and Regulatory Considerations for AI Systems



## Foreword

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2023 has been a pivotal year for artificial intelligence (“AI”). The AI world continues to grow at pace, characterised by a heady mix of innovation, risks and regulatory challenges. AI remains a topical subject of debate, including concerns raised by governments on the risks of AI to wider society. Finally, and perhaps as a consequence, rarely a day goes by without a news item on the steady progression towards a society powered, supported or assisted by AI.

However, the development of a more coherent and comprehensive framework of legal and regulatory perspectives with regards to AI systems continues to lag behind. In part, this is due to the challenge of reconciling divergent perspectives between regulators, the regulated and the associated legal bodies across multiple jurisdictions regarding asset nature and functionality, with even the nomenclature generally differing for the same fundamental asset.

Recent publications by the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (“OECD”), and the EU regulatory authorities – amongst many others – have helped build an evolving consensus on these issues. However, a more generic approach to an asset taxonomy, grounded in the principle that AI Systems fundamentally relate to well-known legal concepts, would be a useful addition to the current debate. The objective of this paper has been to examine the legal and regulatory considerations relating to AI systems to help global ecosystem participants to identify and consider some of the key questions to ask when it comes to analysing the regulation and legality of different types of AI Systems.

Furthermore, as detailed in the report, the regulatory treatment of novel ways of generating economic value has received comparatively more attention than questions relating to other areas of law. While the regulatory aspects are essential to an orderly and well-functioning market in AI more broadly, this study’s analysis puts relevant law considerations at the centre given their importance as the basic foundation for commercial certainty. Increasingly, attention is now turning to these legal questions—evidenced by, for example, the European Union’s (“EU”) AI Act (the “EU AI Act” or “Act”), and indeed draft legislation around the world. Given the nature of AI and their potential usage patterns, one cannot decouple the quest for regulatory clarity from the search for legal precision.

This report is based on past and ongoing research of AI by AI & Partners as well as the findings of research projects conducted by external organisations, which served as a real-world testbed for supporting our analysis.

We hope that this study will be a constructive contribution to the ongoing debate and our collective understanding of AI.

**AI & Partners**

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## Section 1: Asset Taxonomy

Taxonomy is the science of classification by identifying different entities or objects, establishing criteria for classifying them into distinct categories and sub-categories, and naming them. This practice introduces common definitions, terminologies and semantics which can be used across multiple systems. A common system of categorisation is important because it provides a unified view and enables better understanding, communication, and management of a diverse collection of entities or objects and facilitates the handling of new and evolving additions as they appear. At present, a common system of categorisation does not exist for AI. This is a barrier to the regulation and management of AI which often exist in an international and multi-jurisdictional environment.

This section seeks to assist in the development of a common system of categorisation by first examining various AI System classification frameworks which have been established by different regulators. Limitations and inconsistencies among these preliminary attempts at classification are discussed. Then a coherent alternative for asset classification is proposed which includes a generic definition of AI Systems which captures the innovative properties of these assets and should stand the test of time.

### Limitations of Existing Classification Frameworks

#### Existing Classification Frameworks

A number of regulators have issued classification frameworks for AI systems, generally technology-agnostic and significantly inspired by product-related regulation (Figure 1).

**Figure 1:** Overview of major AI System classification frameworks

	European Commission 	OECD <sup>i</sup> 	U.S. Department of Homeland Security <sup>iiii</sup> 
Core Dimensions	Unacceptable High Minimal Limited	People & Planet Context Input Model Output	Autonomy Impact
Dimension Levels	Unacceptable High Minimal Limited	People & Planet (users, stakeholders, optionality, human rights, well-being & environment, and displacement) Context (sector, business model & function, criticality, and scale & maturity) Input (collection, rights & identifiability, structure & format, scale, and quality and appropriateness) AI Model (model characteristics, model building, and model inference) Output (Tasks, action, application area, and evaluation)	Autonomy (High, Medium, Low or None) Impact (High, Medium or Low)





These taxonomies seem to be functionally oriented and to be technology neutral. However, it is our belief that some existing taxonomies of AI Systems developed by national and international authorities have failed to fully capture the relevant features of AI Systems and the true novelty introduced by AI. The following subsection will outline the reasons behind this belief.

## Significant limitation: conflating substance and form

While these introductory frameworks have been helpful as a first step in clarifying the regulatory environment for AI and related activities, they have a fundamental limitation: paradoxically, they have resulted in an excessive focus on asset form rather than the purpose of the asset. Asset form refers to the manner in which a given asset is represented. An asset may be tangible (i.e. having a physical representation) or intangible (i.e. having only a virtual representation) — or both. In fact, a given asset can exist in different forms: for instance, physical server farms or data centers that house the hardware infrastructure for AI systems are tangible assets (tangible) or the core algorithms and machine learning models that drive AI systems are intangible assets, as they exist in code and mathematical representations (intangible).

Stakeholders, including businesses, policymakers, and the public, can conflate substance with form in terms of AI systems when they focus on surface-level attributes, appearances, or marketing aspects of AI rather than diving deeper into understanding the system's actual capabilities, functionality, and implications. This conflation can occur due to a lack of knowledge or awareness about AI technologies. Here are some ways in which stakeholders may conflate substance with form:

- **Superficial Marketing and Branding:** Businesses may market AI systems using buzzwords and visually appealing presentations to create a positive image, even if the system's actual capabilities do not align with the marketing claims.
- **Surface-Level Assessments:** Policymakers and the public might judge AI systems based on their user interfaces or the user experience, without considering the underlying algorithms, data, or potential biases.
- **Assumption of Human-Like Intelligence:** Stakeholders may assume that AI systems possess human-like intelligence or reasoning, attributing cognitive abilities to the technology that it does not possess.
- **Appearance-Based Bias:** People may conflate form with substance by making judgments based on the appearance or embodiment of the AI, such as its physical or virtual form, leading to biases and misunderstandings.
- **Overemphasis on Technical Jargon:** Stakeholders might focus on technical jargon and terminology used by AI developers, equating complex-sounding language with advanced capabilities, even if the AI system's functionality is limited.
- **Hype and Hysteria:** Excessive media coverage and hype around AI technologies can lead to unrealistic expectations, where the form of the technology overshadows its actual capabilities.

AI & Partners thus takes the view that AI classifications should instead be a function of their nature and substance, i.e. according to the capabilities they confer on the user, as well as their main functional purpose and the function of the asset.



## Section 2: Legal and Regulatory Implications of AI Systems

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This section explores how certain legal concepts, such as intellectual property, apply to AI. It also provides potential recommendations to lawmakers that can be made in legal systems to adapt to the emergence of AI. While most of the questions raised in this section will have to be carefully examined by relevant authorities, some recommendations are provided to serve as a basis for future legal and regulatory discussions.

### Limitations of Existing Classification Frameworks

#### Liability and Accountability

These are central legal concepts that hold increasing relevance in the context of AI. AI, with its capacity for autonomous decision-making, is raising important questions regarding responsibility when things go awry.

One of the primary challenges in the AI landscape is determining who should be held accountable for the actions or decisions of AI systems. Traditional legal frameworks designed for human actions often struggle to address the nuances of AI. Should liability rest with the AI developer, the user, or the AI system itself? The issue becomes further complicated when AI algorithms evolve and adapt independently.

Product liability, a well-established legal concept, can be applied to AI. If AI products or systems are found to be defective or unreasonably dangerous, their developers may be held liable for any resulting harm. However, the application of these concepts to AI may require adaptation to accommodate its unique characteristics.

Emerging regulations, like the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act in the European Union, aim to address the question of liability by defining clear responsibilities for developers, users, and other stakeholders. Ensuring transparency, explainability, and the right to explanations for automated decisions is vital for holding AI systems accountable.

As AI continues to permeate various sectors, the challenge lies in striking the right balance between fostering innovation and ensuring accountability for unintended consequences. Clear legal guidelines on liability and accountability are essential to navigate this complex landscape and provide legal recourse in the event of AI-related incidents.

**Recommendation:** Establish AI-specific liability laws, prioritizing transparency and collaboration with tech experts to ensure fair accountability in AI-related incidents.





## Data Privacy and Protection

Data privacy and protection are fundamental legal concepts closely intertwined with artificial intelligence (AI). AI systems rely on vast amounts of data to learn, adapt, and make decisions. However, the collection and utilization of this data raise significant concerns about individuals' privacy and their rights. Several key aspects illuminate the relationship between data privacy and AI:

First, the sheer volume and sensitivity of data involved in AI processes necessitate robust data protection measures. AI systems often process personal and confidential information, making data breaches or misuse a serious threat. Ensuring that AI developers and users adhere to strict data protection standards is essential.

Second, transparency and consent are central to data privacy in AI. Individuals should be aware of how their data is used in AI systems and provide informed consent for such usage. This requires clear disclosure of AI's data handling practices and the purposes for which data is utilized.

Third, regulations like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe set stringent rules for AI systems that process personal data. AI developers and organizations must comply with these regulations, which include data subject rights, data minimization, and the appointment of data protection officers.

Fourth, the evolving nature of AI technology demands flexible and adaptive data privacy laws. As AI capabilities advance, legal frameworks must keep pace to address emerging challenges, such as deep learning algorithms that can uncover sensitive information from seemingly anonymized data.

In this sense, data privacy and protection are central to the responsible development and deployment of AI systems. Lawmakers and regulatory bodies must ensure that AI processes respect individuals' privacy rights and are consistent with evolving data protection laws to foster public trust and ethical AI practices.

**Recommendation:** Continuously update and strengthen data privacy laws to keep pace with AI advancements. Promoting transparency, robust consent mechanisms, and strict enforcement ensures that AI respects individuals' privacy rights and maintains public trust.

## Intellectual Property

Intellectual property (IP) is a fundamental legal concept that significantly relates to artificial intelligence (AI) due to the increasingly prominent role of AI in innovation. AI systems, including machine learning algorithms and neural networks, generate valuable outputs such as creative works, inventions, and trade secrets. These outputs fall under various categories of intellectual property, impacting both creators and users of AI technologies.

One key area of relevance is copyright law. AI-generated content, like music, art, and written works, has raised questions about who owns the copyright when there's no human author in the traditional sense. Legal frameworks may need to adapt to address these novel issues and provide clear guidance on AI-generated IP ownership.





Patents are another critical aspect. AI is revolutionizing industries by autonomously inventing novel solutions. Here, the challenge is determining inventorship and the patent eligibility of AI-generated inventions. Clear rules and guidelines are essential to ensure fair competition, promote innovation, and prevent IP disputes.

Trade secrets protection is also vital. AI can be used to discover, misappropriate, or protect trade secrets. Lawmakers should consider how trade secret laws apply in the context of AI and provide businesses with a clear legal framework for safeguarding their proprietary information.

In this rapidly evolving landscape, policymakers must strike a balance between encouraging AI innovation and ensuring equitable access to AI-generated IP while addressing the legal complexities surrounding intellectual property in AI. Simple and clear legal guidelines will be crucial to support and govern this burgeoning field.

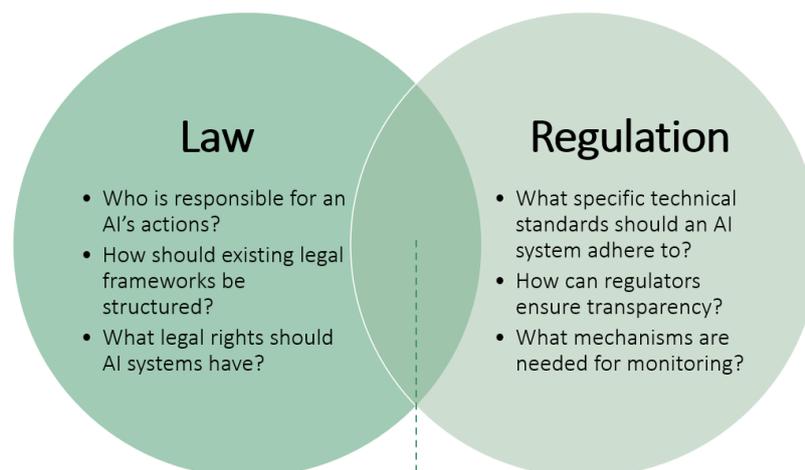
**Recommendation:** Establish clear guidelines and regulations that define AI-generated intellectual property ownership and inventorship, ensuring fair attribution and protection while fostering innovation and economic growth.

## The Law and Regulation of Socio-Technical Systems

### Law and Regulation

It is not always possible to draw a bright line between “legal” and “regulatory” questions, especially when legal concepts define an authority’s regulatory perimeter. In reality, questions are often approached from the perspective of regulation before they are addressed at the level of legal concepts.

**Figure 2:** The typical lifecycle of a AI System can be represented in four main phases



Does X correspond to a **legal concept** (e.g., data privacy) which would determine the **regulatory perimeter**?





To the extent possible, it is important to separate legal and regulatory questions, and to direct attention to the legal ones first. In practice, this may require a reflective, iterative process where regulatory questions (under the existing law) are addressed but attention is also given to the more fundamental legal questions that AI presents (e.g. who is ultimately accountable for the safety and security of an AI system).

## Jurisdiction, territoriality and private international law issues

A jurisdiction is a context, often defined by reference to geographical coordinates, in which a set of rules applies, and a set of institutions is authorised to enforce those rules. But objects, events, and actions based in cyberspace are sometimes difficult to bring under the framework of a (national) jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is itself often complex, with international, supra-national, regional, and sub-national institutions exercising law-making and law-enforcing authority over things like digitalisation. Increasingly, national legal regimes are interacting with “soft law”, standards, and self-regulatory frameworks within and across jurisdictions.

This provides challenges and opportunities: on the one hand, models like “multi-level governance” and self-regulation offer new approaches to providing the legal and regulatory framework for areas like AI. On the other hand, there is still a mismatch between the transnational nature of software development (and “cyberspace”) and the national interest in ensuring prosperous economies.

Conceptually, technologies like the Internet and AI are hard to locate: they appear to create a parallel domain that is non-jurisdictional in nature. Practically, cyberspace provides opportunities to engage in practices that affect national jurisdictions but are difficult to supervise and regulate using conventional means.

Because relevant actions and events may take place outside the jurisdiction, certain AI designs might entail an extension of national jurisdiction over actors and objects located abroad. Questions then arise as to how this will be justified, limited, and enforced. This may require custodial solutions, restrictions on international investment, or on the use of AI that cannot easily be subjected to local law. Notions of personal jurisdiction may be important (e.g. based on consent) to ensure jurisdiction, governing law, and procedural efficacy are certain.



## Section 3: Activities in the AI Ecosystem

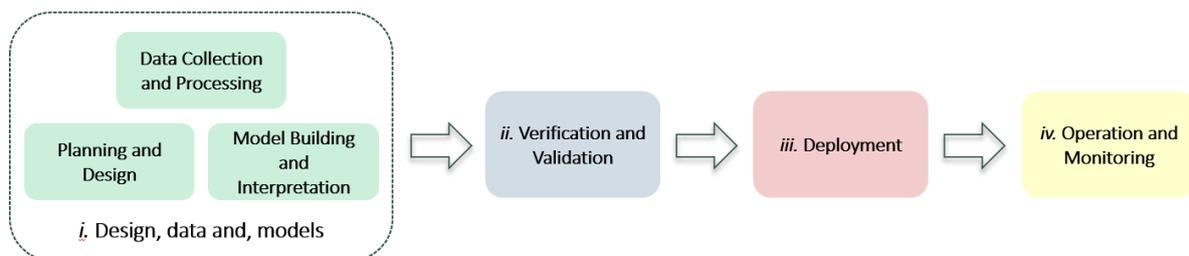
This section introduces a simple and generic classification model developed by AI & Partners to examine the different ecosystem activities surrounding AI Systems. On the basis of this classification, the section analyses how these activities may differ, in terms of processes and functions, from those that can be found in traditional software development markets, and expands on the potential legal and regulatory ramifications.

### Introduction

As has been discussed elsewhere, the emergence of AI provides potential advantages to industry participants (e.g. enhanced work efficiencies), but may also challenge existing functions and responsibilities. While it is expected that the fundamental nature of most of the activities found in traditional software development markets will remain the same, significant changes in existing models will require the development of new infrastructure and technical skills. Furthermore, the technological dimension of AI has already led to the creation of entirely new roles and activities (e.g. MLOps).

Incumbents will have to adapt to these changes by upgrading existing infrastructure and processes, handling new end-to-end workflows, and/or assuming a fundamentally different role. In addition, incumbents will likely face pressure from new entrants that are not bound by legacy processes and technical debt. These changes will have legal and regulatory implications for actors that will have to be taken into consideration when adjusting their role profile. This evolving landscape can be analysed by organising activities across the traditional asset value chain and typical lifecycle stages. The lifecycle of a AI System can be divided into four high-level stages.

**Figure 3:** The typical lifecycle of a AI System can be represented in four main phases



Adapted from **OECD (2023)**<sup>iv</sup>

An AI system incorporates many phases of traditional software development lifecycles and system development lifecycles more generally. However, the AI system lifecycle typically involves four specific phases. The design, data and models phase is a context-dependent sequence encompassing planning and design, data collection and processing, as well as model building and interpretation. This is followed by verification and validation, deployment, and operation and monitoring. These phases often take place in an iterative manner and are not necessarily sequential. The decision to retire an AI system from operation may occur at any point during the operation and monitoring phase.





## Design, Data, and Modelling

This section includes several activities, whose order may vary for different AI system. These consist of, but are not limited to:

- **Planning and design** of the AI system involves articulating the system’s concept and objectives, underlying assumptions, context and requirements, and potentially building a prototype.
- **Data collection and processing** includes gathering and cleaning data, performing checks for completeness and quality, and documenting the metadata and characteristics of the dataset. Dataset metadata include information on how a dataset was created, its composition, its intended uses and how it has been maintained over time.
- **Model building and interpretation** involves the creation or selection of models or algorithms, their calibration and/or training and interpretation.

**Table 1:** Design, Data and Modelling activities and actors

Key Activities	Description of Key Activities	Actors Involved in Key Activities	Example of Existing Firms
<b>Planning and Design of the AI System</b>	Defining the concept, objectives, assumptions, context, and requirements for the AI system. May involve building a prototype to validate the system's design.	- Data Scientists - AI System Designers - Project Managers - Stakeholders	HPE
<b>Data Collection and Processing</b>	Gathering and cleaning data, ensuring data quality, and documenting metadata. Metadata includes information on data creation, composition, intended use, and maintenance.	- Data Engineers - Data Analysts - Domain Experts - Quality Assurance Teams	Zyte
<b>Model Building and Interpretation</b>	Creating or selecting models/algorithms, calibrating and training them using collected data, and interpreting model behaviour and predictions.	- Machine Learning Engineers - Data Scientists - Domain Experts - Data Analysts	Unicsoft



# Legal and Regulatory Considerations for AI Systems

All of these key activities entail key legal and regulatory considerations.

**Table 2:** Legal and regulatory considerations for Design, Data and Modelling activities

	Legal Considerations	Regulatory Considerations
<b>Planning and Design of AI Systems</b>	Have you conducted a legal review of your AI system's concept and objectives to ensure they align with laws and regulations?	Are there industry-specific regulations that impact the planning and design of your AI system (e.g., healthcare, finance, automotive)?
<b>Data Collecting and Processing</b>	Have you considered legal issues related to data ownership, licensing, or data sharing agreements?	Are there specific data handling regulations within your industry, and how are you complying with them?
<b>Model Building and Interpretation</b>	Are you ensuring transparency and fairness in your model's decision-making processes to meet legal requirements?	Are there regulations or guidelines related to algorithmic transparency and accountability that you need to follow?

## Verification and Validation

This section involves executing and tuning models, with tests to assess performance across various dimensions and considerations.

**Table 3:** Verification and Validation activities and actors

Key Activities	Description of Key Activities	Actors Involved in Key Activities	Example of Existing Firms
<b>Model Execution</b>	Executing the AI model to assess its functionality and performance.	- Data Scientists - Machine Learning Engineers - QA Testers	300 Brains
<b>Model Tuning</b>	Adjusting model parameters to optimize performance based on test results.	- Data Scientists - Ethicists - Domain Experts	ETHOS AI
<b>Performance Assessment</b>	Evaluating model performance across various dimensions (e.g., accuracy, speed, resource consumption).	- Data Scientists - Ethicists - Domain Experts	AI & Partners
<b>Dimension Consideration</b>	Assessing and validating models with regard to specific considerations (e.g., fairness, ethics, bias).	- Data Scientists - Ethicists - Domain Experts	2021.AI



All of these key activities entail key legal and regulatory considerations.

**Table 4:** Legal and regulatory considerations for Verification and Validation activities

	Legal Considerations	Regulatory Considerations
<b>Model Execution</b>	Are you addressing legal issues related to intellectual property rights when executing and using models?	Are there industry-specific regulations governing the execution of models (e.g., healthcare, finance), and are you in compliance with them?
<b>Model Tuning</b>	Are you complying with legal and ethical standards while tuning models, especially in terms of bias, discrimination, and fairness?	Are there specific regulations or guidelines regarding transparency and fairness in model tuning that you need to follow?
<b>Performance Assessment</b>	Are there legal obligations regarding the reporting and disclosure of model performance metrics?	Are you addressing regulatory guidelines related to fairness and ethics in performance assessment?
<b>Dimension Consideration</b>	Have you ensured that your model is ethically and legally sound with regard to dimensions such as fairness, ethics, and bias?	Are there industry-specific regulations related to specific dimensions (e.g., fairness, ethics) that you must adhere to?

## Deployment

Involves piloting, checking compatibility with legacy systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, managing organisational change and evaluating user experience.

**Table 5:** Deployment activities and actors

Key Activities	Description of Key Activities	Actors Involved in Key Activities	Example of Existing Firms
<b>Piloting</b>	Conducting small-scale pilot deployments to test the AI system's functionality and performance in a real-world environment.	- Project Managers - Data Scientists - QA Testers	Innowise Group
<b>Compatibility Checking</b>	Ensuring that the AI system is compatible with existing legacy systems and infrastructure within the organization.	- IT Specialists - Systems Architects - Data Engineers	Dataiku
<b>Regulatory Compliance</b>	Ensuring that the AI system complies with relevant regulatory requirements, data protection laws, and industry-specific standards.	- Legal Experts - Compliance Officers - Data Privacy Specialists	AI & Partners
<b>Organisational Change Management</b>	Managing and facilitating the organizational change that may arise from the AI system's deployment, including training and cultural adaptation.	- Change Management Specialists - HR Professionals - Organizational Psychologists	Unisys
<b>User Experience Evaluation</b>	Gathering feedback from end-users to evaluate and improve the user experience of the AI system.	- User Experience Designers - Product Managers - Customer Support Teams	Nielsen Norman Group



# Legal and Regulatory Considerations for AI Systems

All of these key activities entail key legal and regulatory considerations.

**Table 6:** Legal and regulatory considerations for Deployment activities

	Legal Considerations	Regulatory Considerations
<b>Piloting</b>	Are there potential legal liabilities if the pilot results in unexpected outcomes or harm to users?	Are there specific regulations or guidelines that require transparency and accountability during pilot deployments?
<b>Compatibility Checking</b>	Are there potential legal issues related to data migration or integration with legacy systems?	Are there industry-specific regulations related to system compatibility that you must adhere to (e.g., healthcare, finance)?
<b>Regulatory Compliance</b>	Have you considered the legal implications of non-compliance with regulatory requirements?	Are there industry-specific regulations or standards that apply to your AI system's deployment?
<b>Organisational Change Management</b>	Are you ensuring that the organizational change management process complies with employment laws during training?	Are there industry-specific regulations or labor laws that apply to managing organizational change, and are you in compliance with them?
<b>User Experience Evaluation</b>	Have you obtained proper consent from users for feedback and evaluation, especially if it involves personal data?	Do you need to follow data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR, CCPA) when collecting and analyzing user feedback and data for user experience evaluation?

## Operation and Monitoring

Involves operating the AI system and continuously assessing its recommendations and impacts (both intended and unintended) in light of objectives and ethical considerations. This phase identifies problems and adjusts by reverting to other phases or, retiring an AI system from production.

**Table 7:** Operation and Monitoring activities and actors

Key Activities	Description of Key Activities	Actors Involved in Key Activities	Example of Existing Firms
<b>Operating the AI System</b>	Continuously managing and running the AI system in a live production environment, ensuring it functions as intended.	- AI Operations Teams - IT Specialists - System Administrators	IBM
<b>Continuous Impact Assessment</b>	Monitoring and assessing the recommendations and impacts of the AI system in terms of its objectives and ethical considerations.	- Data Scientists - Ethics Committees - Compliance Officers	Unicsoft
<b>Problem Identification</b>	Identifying issues, both intended and unintended, in the AI system's performance, recommendations, or ethical implications.	- Data Analysts - QA Testers - User Feedback Analysts	2021.AI
<b>Adjustment and Retiring</b>	Making necessary adjustments to the AI system, which may involve reverting to other phases (e.g., model tuning) or retiring the AI system from production if it no longer meets objectives.	- AI Development Teams - Project Managers - Legal Experts	2021.AI



# Legal and Regulatory Considerations for AI Systems



All of these key activities entail key legal and regulatory considerations.

**Table 8:** Legal and regulatory considerations for Operation and Monitoring activities

	Legal Considerations	Regulatory Considerations
<b>Operating the AI System</b>	Have you defined and documented legal responsibilities and liabilities for the continuous operation of the AI system in a live production environment?	Are there industry-specific regulations or standards governing the continuous operation of AI systems in your domain, and are you in compliance with them?
<b>Continuous Impact Assessment</b>	Have you considered potential legal liabilities if the system's impacts lead to unintended consequences or harm to users?	Are there specific regulations that dictate the monitoring and assessment of AI systems in your industry?
<b>Problem Identification</b>	Are you documenting and addressing issues found in the AI system's performance and ethical implications, including potential legal violations?	Are there regulations related to transparency and accountability when identifying and addressing issues in AI systems?
<b>Adjustment and Retiring</b>	Have you considered the legal implications of making adjustments to the AI system, especially in relation to data handling, privacy, and intellectual property rights?	Are there industry-specific regulations that govern the adjustment or retirement of AI systems, particularly in sectors with high accountability standards (e.g., healthcare, finance)?





## What Can We Do For You?

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In our commitment to provide comprehensive support, AI & Partners excels in navigating the intricate landscape of the EU AI Act on your behalf. Our expertise is geared towards ensuring your business's seamless compliance with the regulations, reducing risks, and enhancing the utilization of artificial intelligence within the EU framework. With a deep understanding of the legislation and its implications, we offer tailored solutions, including compliance assessment, legal counsel, and strategic advisory services.

Our team is dedicated to crafting pragmatic, forward-thinking strategies that empower your organization, fostering innovation while respecting legal boundaries. AI & Partners stands ready to safeguard your AI initiatives, helping you unlock their full potential within the EU AI Act's framework.

### Providing a suite of professional services laser-focused on the EU AI Act

- **Providing advisory services:** We provide advisory services to help our clients understand the EU AI Act and how it will impact their business. We do this by identifying areas of the business that may need to be restructured, identifying new opportunities or risks that arise from the regulation, and developing strategies to comply with the EU AI Act.
- **Implementing compliance programs:** We help our clients implement compliance programs to meet the requirements of the EU AI Act. We do this by developing policies and procedures, training employees, and creating monitoring and reporting systems.
- **Conducting assessments:** We conduct assessments of our clients' current compliance with the EU AI Act to identify gaps and areas for improvement. We do this by reviewing documentation, interviewing employees, and analysing data.
- **Providing technology solutions:** We also provide technology solutions to help our clients comply with the EU AI Act. We do this by developing software or implementing new systems to help our clients manage data, track compliance, or automate processes.

We are also ready to engage in an open and in-depth discussion with stakeholders, including the regulator, about various aspects of our analyses.

Contact us at:

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<sup>i</sup> <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/cb6d9eca-en.pdf?expires=1698674486&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=B7846D7D86626A9D00ACC8A1D88E3DA6>

<sup>ii</sup> <https://cset.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/Classifying-AI-Systems.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs\\_ai\\_strategy.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs_ai_strategy.pdf)

<sup>iv</sup> [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/8b303b6f-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/8b303b6f-en#:~:text=In%20addition%2C%20it%0details%20a,to%20iv\)%20operation%20and%20monitoring.](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/8b303b6f-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/8b303b6f-en#:~:text=In%20addition%2C%20it%0details%20a,to%20iv)%20operation%20and%20monitoring.)

