

European Commission

The EU AI Act and cybersecurity

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Artificial intelligence – the EU vision

ever more powerful AI models have been released. Some expect models that will approach human reasoning within a year's time. [...]

Together, we built a shared consensus that AI will be safe, and that it will promote our values and benefit humanity. [...]

The time has come for us to formulate a vision of where we want AI to take us, as society and as humanity. [...] We want Europe to be one of the leading AI continents.

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission 11 February 2025, AI Action Summit in Paris



Artificial intelligence – the changing landscape

Al is now a core part of many products and services

AI is transforming cybersecurity – new opportunities but also new threats and challenges



Cybersecurity threats: Advanced GPAI can, for example, exploit vulnerabilities, create adaptive malware, and automate cyber-attacks or phishing

The EU is responding: The EU AI Act is the world's first comprehensive AI regulation to promote uptake and innovation in **TRUSTWORTHY AI.**



The AI Act – a strategic asset



Horizontal product safety legislation

- "Classic" EU internal market rules
- Coherence with EU acquis on product safety



Technology neutral

- Focus on Al systems
- No regulation of technology, but of use cases



Risk-based approach

- Applying rules commensurate to risk
- Covers risks to health, safety & fundamental rights



Al Act – risk based appraoch

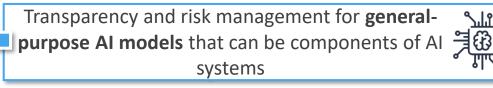
Risk-based rules for AI systems:

Al with unacceptable risk is prohibited e.g. social scoring, biometrics

Requirements for high-risk AI e.g. Al in employment, medical devices

Disclosure for AI with transparency risks e.g. chatbots who impersonate humans

No rules for AI with minimal risk e.g. Al enabled videogames, spam filters







Ensuring safe and trustworthy AI

Fostering responsible innovation

Complementarity with other EU law

Future-proof and adaptable



AI Act – a unified approach to safety and security

The EU AI Act leads a paradigm shift:

- Al cybersecurity is one of the essential requirements of Al system safety
- Cybersecure-by-design is not optional—it's legally mandated
- Organizations must treat cybersecurity as an integral feature of AI system development, not a separate domain
- Cybersecurity is not just security of IT infrastructure



Al Act – requirements and standards

- Mandatory Requirements for high-risk AI systems <u>before</u> they can be used on the EU market
- <u>Provider</u> is responsible for EU declaration of conformity + CE marking

(Harmonized) Standards – in preparation

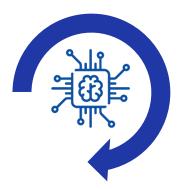


- ightarrow Operational tools to support regulatory compliance with the requirements under the AI Act
- → Ongoing work in ISO/IEC SC-42 and CEN/CENELC JTC-21. The main principle 'international first' i.e. build on IEC/ISO work as much as possible, however, as long as the international standards are aligned with the AIA Objectives and approach and cover same type of risks





Disclosure obligations and risk management for GPAI models



General-purpose AI models

= highly capable AI models used at the basis of AI systems such as ChatGPT

Transparency for all generalpurpose AI models



Risk management for those with systemic risk



Code of practice developed together with stakeholders will detail out rules



Al Act interplay with the Cyber Resilience Act

- CRA sets horizontal cybersecurity rules for all digital products
- AIA sets AI specific cybersecurity rules
- Both AIA and CRA are part of EU 'New Legislative Framework' safety acquis'
- Standard will play a key role
- Presumption of conformity + One conformity assessment procedure for AI enabled products (default rule the AI Act)



Recap: Al Act – the changing paradigm

Cybersecurity is a core part of AI Act product safety approach

→ The Act explicitly includes cybersecurity as one of the essential requirement of high-risk AI system safety. That means: High-risk AI system that is not cybersecure is, by definition, not safe under the EU AI Act.

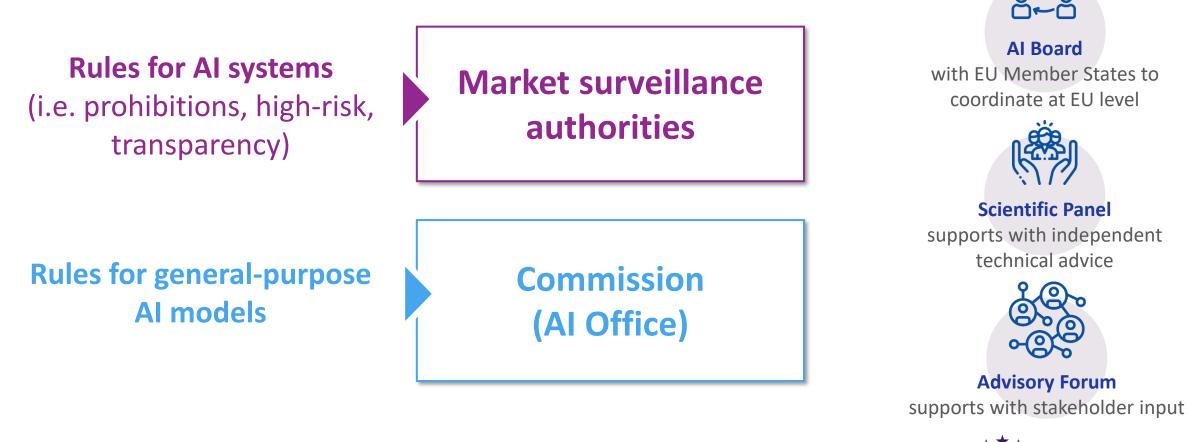
Requirements for high-risk AI systems in the Act:

- Implement technical measures to manage and mitigate risks including cybersecurity risks – RMS & QMS
- Prevent data manipulation and data vulnerabilities
- Maintain logging and comply with transparency and human oversight
- Ensure resilience against adversarial attacks
- Comply with state-of-the-art cybersecurity practice

Standards – compliance tools

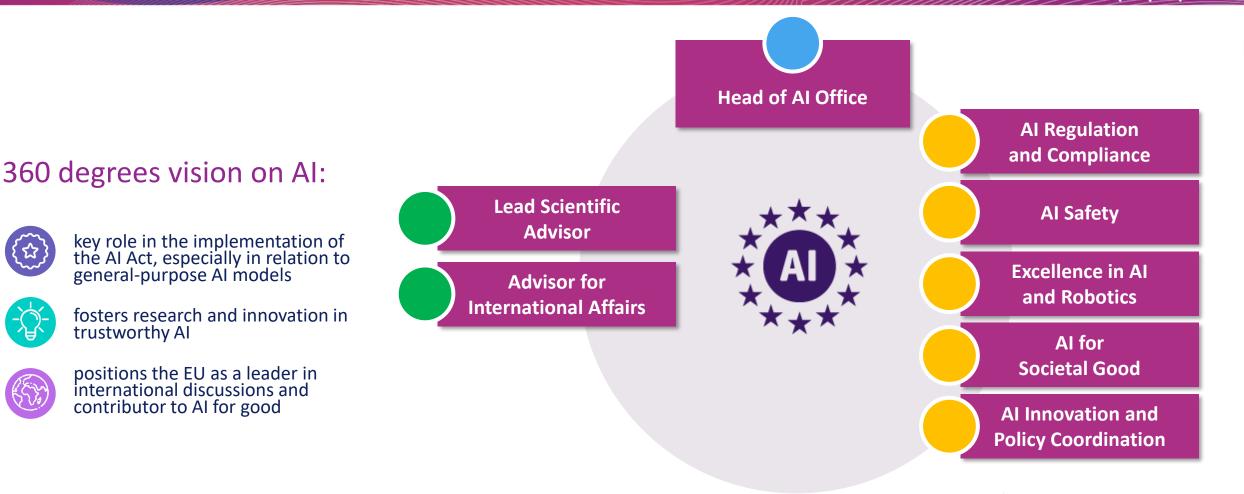


The AI Act's governance structure





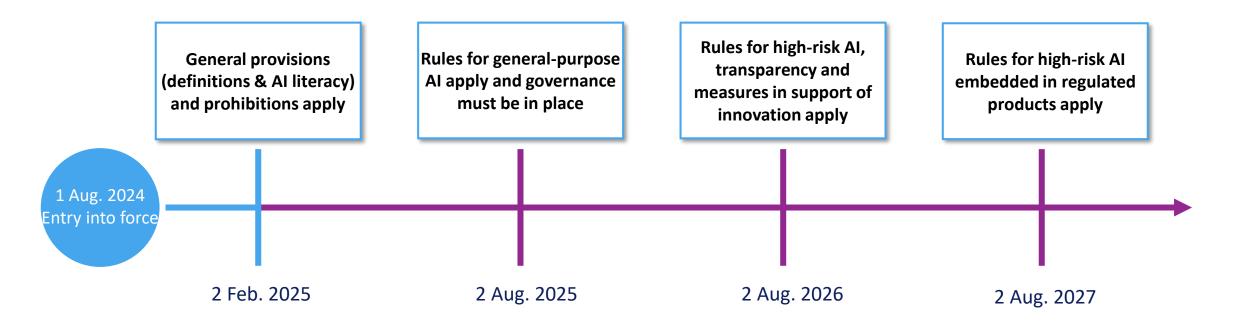
Introducing the European AI Office





EUROPEAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

The AI Act timeline





Implementation priorities for the AI Act

Set-up of governance structure



- Growing the AI Office
- Collaboration with Member
 States in the AI Board
- Establishing the Scientific Panel and Advisory Forum

Providing guidance on the practical AI Act application



- In-depth guidance documents
 & guidelines
- Coordinating the development of stakeholder-driven instruments like standards and the code of practice on general-purpose AI

Stakeholder outreach and support in compliance



- AI Pact network with more than 3000 stakeholders, webinar and workshops
- Upcoming AI Act Service Desk



Recent activities

Publication of a repository of good practices for AI literacy.

Publication of guidelines on the <u>AI system definition</u> and <u>prohibitions</u>.

Ongoing iterative drafting of **Code of practice on general-purpose AI**.

Our <u>AI Pact webinars</u> for an in-depth look into the AI Act.





Thank you for your attention.

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