



EU AI Act Compliance Checker



The official AI Act Compliance Checker helps users understand which AI Act rules may apply to their AI system, including possible obligations for providers, deployers and other operators under Regulation (EU) 2024/1689.

Currently in its beta version, the Compliance Checker represents an ongoing project, and we welcome your participation in its development. Your feedback and insights are important to refining this tool. Please send your feedback to the [AI Office \(CNECT-AIOFFICE@ec.europa.eu\)](mailto:CNECT-AIOFFICE@ec.europa.eu).

**Disclaimer**

Please note that the results generated by this compliance checker are for informational purposes only. The outputs generated are not to be considered as legal advice and we encourage seeking the assistance of a legal professional for advice tailored to your specific situation. The results, output, and other content of the compliance checker do not represent the European Commission's assessment of your situation, or of your obligations under the AI Act.

Check an AI system or an AI model - new question release 6.5.1 profiling

Do you want to check an AI model or an AI system?

Question information

The AI Act refers to AI models as 'essential components of AI systems, [yet] they do not constitute AI systems on their own. AI models require the addition of further components, such as for example a user interface, to become AI systems. AI models are typically integrated into and form part of AI systems' (Recital 97). 'Large generative AI models are a typical example for a general-purpose AI model, given that they allow for flexible generation of content, such as in the form of text, audio, images or video, that can readily accommodate a wide range of distinctive tasks' (Recital 99). The AI Act defines AI systems as 'machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments' (Article 3 (1), Recital 12). If you wish to classify an AI system into which you have integrated your own AI model, use the Compliance Checker twice—once for the AI system and once for the AI model. The obligations under the AI Act for the general purpose AI model apply in addition to those for the AI system (Recital 97). Conversely, if you wish to classify your AI model, be aware that it may be incorporated into an AI system if you use it yourself or offer it as a service, in which case you may use the Compliance Checker twice, too.

☐ AI model

☒ AI system

AI system definition

Is your system an AI system within the meaning of the AI Act?

Question information

The AI Act defines AI systems as 'machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments' (Article 3 (1), Recital 12). The AI system definition should distinguish AI systems from 'simpler traditional software systems or programming approaches and should not cover systems that are based on the rules defined solely by natural persons to automatically execute operations' (Recital 12).

Sources : [Article 3](#)

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Uncertain

Your role within the AI Act

Are you or your organisation responsible for any of the following roles within the EU? Note: If you have multiple roles, such as provider and deployer, please complete the assessment separately for each role to ensure a comprehensive evaluation

Sources : [Article 2 \(1\)](#); [Article 3](#) ; [Recital 87](#)

☒ Provider

☐ Deployer

☐ Importer

☐ Distributor

☐ Authorised representative

☐ Product manufacturer

☐ You are a natural person using an AI system for purely personal non-professional activity

Are you within the scope of the AI Act?

Do you meet any of the following statement?

Question information

'In light of their digital nature, certain AI systems should fall within the scope of the AI Act even when they are not placed on the market, put into service, or used in the Union' (Recital 22)

Sources : [Article 2](#) ; [Recital 21](#) ; [Recital 22](#)

- ☒ Your AI system is placed or put in service within the EU
- ☒ You are established or located within the EU
- ☒ Your AI system's output is used in the EU
- ☒ An AI system is integrated with your product under your own name or trademark
- ☐ None of the above

Out of scope: excluded systems

Does your AI system meet any of the following descriptions?

Sources : [Article 2](#) ; [Recital 22](#) ; [Recital 23](#) ; [Recital 25](#)

- ☐ The AI system is exclusively developed and used for military, defence or national security purposes
- ☐ The AI system is used by public authorities in third countries or international organisations in the framework of international cooperation for law enforcement and judicial cooperation
- ☐ The AI system is specifically developed and put into service for the sole purpose of scientific research and development
- ☐ The AI system is used in research, testing or development activity and has not been placed on the market or put into service
- ☒ None of the above

Prohibited AI systems under the AI Act

Does your AI system fall under one of these AI practices?

Sources : [Article 3](#) ; [Article 5](#) ; [Recital 15](#) ; [Recital 16](#) ; [Recital 18](#) ; [Recital 29](#) ; [Recital 31](#) ; [Recital 42](#) ; [Recital 43](#) ; [Recital 44](#) ; [Guidelines on prohibited AI practices](#)

- ☐ AI system deploys subliminal, manipulative or deceptive techniques to materially distort a person's behaviour, thereby likely causing significant harm
- ☐ AI system exploits of vulnerabilities due to age, disability or a specific socioeconomic situation to materially distort a person's behaviour, thereby likely causing significant harm
- ☐ AI system carries out social scoring leading to detrimental or unfavorable treatment of certain natural persons or groups of persons
- ☐ AI system does individual criminal offence risk assessment and prediction for natural persons solely on the profiling or assessment of personality traits or characteristics
- ☐ Untargeted AI-enabled scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV to create or expand databases
- ☐ AI system deploys emotion recognition in the areas of workplace and education institutions (except when used for medical and safety reasons)
- ☐ Biometric categorisation to deduce sensitive attributes like political opinion, religious beliefs or sexual orientation
- ☐ Use of remote biometric identification in 'real-time' in publicly accessible space for the purpose of law enforcement, unless explicitly authorised by national law based on the AI Act
- ☐ AI system generates or manipulates realistic images, videos, audio or similar material of an identifiable natural person's intimate parts, or of an identifiable natural person engaged in sexually explicit activities, without that person's freely-given, specific, informed, unambiguous and explicit consent for that generation or manipulation
- ☐ AI system generates or manipulates material or performance within the meaning of Article 2, points (c) and (e), of Directive 2011/93/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography

☒ None of the above

Classification rules for high-risk AI systems

Is your AI system, or the product in which it is intended to be embedded in, subject to sector-specific regulations?

Sources : [Article 3 \(14\)](#); [Article 6](#)

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Uncertain

Safety component

Does your AI system fulfil a safety function? Note: This is not the case, e.g. if your AI system is solely used for non-safety related aspects of user assistance, performance optimisation, service efficiency, automation or convenience or quality control?

Question information

"Safety component" means a component of a product or of an AI system which fulfils a safety function for that product or AI system, or the failure or malfunctioning of which endangers the health and safety of persons or property; for the purposes of this definition, a component fulfils a safety function where its intended purpose is to prevent or mitigate risks to health and safety of persons or property (Article 3 (14) AI Act).

Sources : [Article 3 \(14\)](#)

☐ Yes

☒ No

Safety component

Is the AI system's failure or malfunctioning would endanger health or safety?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Classification rules for high-risk AI systems (Annex III - AI Act)

Does your AI system fall within any of the following areas?

Sources : [Article 6 \(2\)](#); [Annex III](#) ; [Recital 52](#) ; [Recital 48](#) ; [Recital 54](#) ; [Recital 55](#) ; [Recital 56](#) ; [Recital 57](#) ; [Recital 58](#) ; [Recital 59](#) ; [Recital 60](#) ; [Recital 61](#) ; [Recital 62](#) ; [Recital 63](#)

☐ Critical infrastructure: AI systems intended to be used as safety components in the management and operation of critical digital infrastructure, road traffic, or in the supply of water, gas, heating or electricity

☐ Biometrics

☐ Education and vocational training

- ☐ Employment, workers' management and access to self-employment
- ☐ Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and essential public services and benefits
- ☐ Law enforcement
- ☐ Migration, asylum and border control management
- ☐ Administration of justice and democratic processes
- ☒ None of the above

Transparency obligations of certain AI systems under the AI Act

Does your AI system perform any of these functions?

Sources : [Article 50](#) ; [Recital 132](#) ; [Recital 133](#)

- ☒ The AI system interacts directly with natural persons
- ☒ The AI system generates synthetic audio, image, video or text content
- ☐ None of the above

Results

Your role

According to the AI Act, you are considered as a provider under [Article 3](#) (3).

Risk level assessment

Your AI system is likely covered by the AI Act as it does fall within the scope of [Article 3](#) (1).

Your AI system is likely not considered as high-risk. It is likely that your AI system poses no to minimal risks.

Your obligations

According to [Article 4](#) , you must take measures to support the development of AI literacy of your staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on your behalf, taking into account their technical knowledge, experience, education and training and the context the AI systems are to be used in, and considering the persons or groups of persons on whom the AI systems are to be used. This obligation does not require providers or deployers to guarantee any specific level of AI literacy of any individual.

Following [Article 50](#) of the AI Act, you must follow certain transparency requirements as a provider.

- If your AI system interacts directly with natural persons (e.g. a chatbot), you must ensure that AI systems are designed and developed in such a way that the natural persons concerned are informed that they are interacting with an AI system. Unless this is obvious from the point of view of a natural person who is reasonably well-informed, observant and circumspect, taking into account the circumstances and the context of use.

This obligation does not apply to AI systems authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of third parties, unless those systems are available for the public to report a criminal offence.

- If your AI system generates synthetic audio, image, video or text content you must ensure that the outputs of the AI system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated. You must ensure that your technical solutions are effective, interoperable, robust and reliable as far as this is technically feasible, taking into account the specificities and limitations of various types of content, the costs of implementation and the generally acknowledged state of the art, as may be reflected in relevant technical standards.

Transparency obligations shall not apply to the extent the AI systems perform an assistive function for standard editing or do not substantially alter the input data provided by the deployer or the semantics thereof, or where authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences.

The information shall be provided to the natural persons concerned in a clear and distinguishable manner at the latest at the time of the first interaction or exposure. The information shall conform to the applicable accessibility requirements.

Your AI system is likely not considered as high-risk. It is likely that your AI system does not have to comply with Chapter 3 of the AI Act, which relates to high-risk AI systems.