

**DRAFTING THE FIRST AI CODE OF
PRACTICE
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CODE OF PRACTICE FOR GENERAL- PURPOSE AI (GPAI) MODELS

Critical **co-regulatory tool** designed to bridge the gap until formal standards for GPAI models are fully developed and apply (expected by August 2027 or later).

THE PROCESS

- **The AI Office** facilitated its drafting through **four working groups** involving nearly 1000 stakeholders (businesses, Member States, civil society, experts).
- The **third draft of the Code of Practice was published on March 11, 2025.**
- The final version of the Code of Practice was to be published May 2025.
- Last information for the working groups is that the publication will take place **at latest in August 2025,**

CODE OF PRACTICE
FOR GENERAL-
PURPOSE AI (GPAI)
MODELS

THE CONTENT

Transparency and Copyright rules for all GPAI providers: documenting models, information to downstream providers, policies for complying with EU copyright law

Safety and Security measures for systemic-risk GPAI models (GPAISR), covering risk identification, assessment, mitigation, and internal governance.

Emphasis on **proportionality to risks** and **continuous updates** to reflect technological advancements.

DEFINITIONS

General Purpose AI (GPAI)

- an AI model, including where such an AI model is trained with a large amount of data using self-supervision at scale, that displays **significant generality** and is capable of competently performing a **wide range of distinct tasks**

Systemic Risk

- specific to the high-impact capabilities of general-purpose AI models, with **significant impact** on the Union market due to their **reach**, or actual or reasonably foreseeable **negative effects** on...
- **public health, safety, public security, fundamental rights, or the society** as a whole, that can be propagated at scale across the value chain;

RECITAL (117)

By means of implementing acts, the Commission may decide to approve a code of practice and give it a general validity within the Union

THE AI OFFICE

Article 50

Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain **AI** systems

...

7. The **AI Office** shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of practice at Union level to facilitate the effective implementation of the obligations regarding the detection and labelling of artificially generated or manipulated content.



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EUROPEAN CYBERSECURITY

ABOUT THE PROCESS

- Focus on **General Purpose AI**, and in it specially when they have **systemic risk**
- A multi-stakeholder consultation with over 400 submissions
- Four specialised working groups led by Chairs and Vice-Chairs selected for their expertise by AI Office, around 1000 members
- Experience, independence, geographical and gender diversity
- Discussions and drafting sessions to be held between October 2024 and April 2025

Working methodology

- **Plenary for all participants (around 1000)**
- Working Group 1 **Transparency and copyright-related rules**
- Working Group 2 **Risk identification and assessment for systemic risk**
- Working Group 3 **Technical risk mitigation for systemic risk**
- Working Group 4 **Governance risk mitigation for systemic risk**

CHAIRS OF THE COP PROCESS

- **Working Group 1, Transparency**
Nuria Oliver (Co-Chair) & Rishi Bommasani (Vice-Chair)
- **Working Group 1, Copyright**
Alexander Peukert (Co-Chair) & Céline Castets-Renard (Vice-Chair)
- **Working Group 2**
Matthias Samwald (Chair), Marta Ziosi & Alexander Zacherl (Vice-Chairs)
- **Working Group 3**
Yoshua Bengio (Chair), Daniel Privitera & Nitarshan Rajkumar (Vice-Chairs)
- **Working Group 4**
Marietje Schaake (Chair), Anka Reuel & Markus Anderljung (Vice-Chairs)

PUBLISHED TIMELINE

MARCH 2025

December 2024

- AI Board debriefed on progress with the Code of Practice (CoP) vites AI Office, Chairs and Vice-Chairs
- AI Office publishes the second draft of the CoP (first draft)
- EU Survey launched simultaneously for participant feedback

January 2025

- Working Group Meetings
- provider workshops
- AI Board GPAI subgroup meeting with Chairs

- European Parliament
- Summary Plenary

March 2025

- Third draft of the Code of Practice
- EU Survey for participant feedback (coming shortly)
- *March 2025 (dates to be confirmed)*
- *Working group meetings*
- *Fourth provider workshops*
- *AI Board GPAI subgroup meeting with Chairs (to be determined)*
- *Summary plenary*

- *March 2025 (date to be confirmed)*
- *AI Board full meeting*
- *From May 2025*
- *Final version of the first CoP to be presented in a Closing Plenary and published*
- *AI Office and AI Board assess the CoP and publish the assessment*
- *The Commission may approve CoP via an Implementing Act*

NO NEWS SINCE MARCH 2025

- New deadline ” by August 2025 “

THE OBJECTIVES

- Alignment with **EU Principles and Values**
- Alignment with **the AI Act** and International Approaches
- **Proportionality** to Risks
- **Future-Proof**
- Proportionality to the **size** of the general-purpose AI model provider
- Support and growth of the ecosystem for safe, human centric and trustworthy AI
- Innovation in AI governance and risk management

GENERAL

- I. Assisting providers of GPAI models **to effectively comply** with their obligations under the AI Act
- II. The Code should also enable the **AI Office to assess compliance** of providers who choose to rely on the Code to demonstrate compliance
- III. Assisting providers of general-purpose AI models to effectively **keep up-to-date technical documentation** of their models and
- IV. to effectively ensure a good understanding of general-purpose AI models along the **entire AI value chain**.

SPECIFIC

- V. Assisting providers of **GPAI** models to effectively **comply** with Union law on **copyright** and related rights and **increase transparency** on the data that is used in the pre-training and training of general-purpose AI models.
- VI. Assisting providers **of GPAISRs** to effectively and continuously **assess and mitigate systemic risks**, including their sources, that may stem from the development, the placing on the market, or the use of GPAISRs

CONTENTS

GPAI

- Transparency
- Copyright

GPAISR

- Risk management

TEMPLATES AND METHODS FOR TRANSPARENCY

- Measure 1.1.2. **Providing relevant information**
- Measure 1.1.3. Ensuring quality, integrity, and security of information
- A Model document form to be filled

ALL GPAI

TEMPLATES AND MEASURES FOR A COPYRIGHT POLICY

- Measure I.2.1. Draw up, keep up-to-date and implement a **copyright policy**
-
- Measure I.2.5. Mitigate the risk of production of copyright-infringing output

ALL GPAI

MEASURES FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Systemic risk acceptance criteria, systemic risk tiers, and forecasting
2. Systemic **risk assessment** and decision to proceed
3. Technical **systemic risk mitigations**
4. Governance risk mitigations

GPAI WITH SYSTEMIC RISK

HOW IS THIS RELEVANT FOR ACTUARIES?

1. We know about Codes of Conduct and ethics, and we can be of assistance
2. Actuarial tools may fall in the remit of the AI Act and the CoP requirements

ACTUARIES AND CODES

- Actuaries have decades if not centuries of experience with data and ethics...
- We also have a well established code of conduct
- International and European standards of actuarial practice
- Actuaries have been dealing with data for as long as the profession has existed, with increasing amounts of data – we have had to establish rules for data ethics as we deal with personal and private data
- ACTUARIES ARE UNIQUELY POSITIONED TO BE OF ASSISTANCE

HOW IS THE CODE RELEVANT FOR THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY?

CHAPTER III

HIGH-RISK AI SYSTEMS

SECTION I

Classification of AI systems as high-risk

Article 6

Classification rules for high-risk AI systems

- ...

2. In addition to the high-risk AI systems referred to in paragraph 1, AI systems **referred to in Annex III** shall be considered to be high-risk.

HOW IS THE CODE RELEVANT FOR THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY?

ANNEX III

High-risk AI systems pursuant to Article 6(2) are the AI systems listed in any of the following areas:

- ...
- 5. Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and essential public services and benefits:
- ...
- (c) AI systems intended to be used for **risk assessment and pricing** in relation to natural persons in the case of **life and health insurance**;

OBSERVATION

Would some insurance companies with significant market share in life or health underwriting be within the scope, to be employing a GPAI for pricing and risk assessment?

GPAI definition →

- Not likely but not to be forgotten -

STATUS QUO

- So where are we now?

CHALLENGES

- **How to ensure compliance without creating an impossible bureaucratic work load for the launchers of AI in Europe?**
- First drafts were very prescriptive to the level of hindering operation in Europe
- The focus was not on proving compliance, but rather on documenting a process
- The KPIs and documentation requirements were very labor intensive, yet CSOs wanted more
- The CSOs insisted on access basing on transparency

However:

- The development from first to third draft was positive. But how is it reflected in the final version
- The requirements for GPAISRs are extremely heavy but only in rare cases required

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE 3RD DRAFT

- Providers continue to perceive complying with the Code very labourintensive, whilst have seen definite positive development on **less prescriptive measures**.
- SCO continue to insist on more detail, transparency, access to the model and its data and inclusion of fundamental rights into the list of systemic risks.
- The part of the AI Act that is concerned with obligations for general-purpose AI models (GPAI) will become effective on **August 2, 2025**, except for some areas on **November 2025**.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE 3RD DRAFT

The third draft of the CoP showed improvements

- Says only very few companies could be in the scope of its obligations: “5-15 companies”
- Focus on required outcomes more than on techniques to be used
- From “prescriptive” to “descriptive” approach
- Flexible assessment timing: from every 6months to before deployment” and when there are “significant changes”
- Model evaluations to be carried out “at the most appropriate times”
- Model evaluation criteria emphasise model safety and security rather than allowing wide access to outsiders
- Introduces the term “**Safety and Security Framework**”

PUBLISHED SAFETY AND SECURITY FRAMEWORKS:

Trend is towards more transparency and accountability from leading AI developers in this critical area

The AI Act CoP is bound to follow...

- **Anthropic**
- **OpenAI**
- **Google DeepMind**
- **Microsoft**
- **Meta**
- **Cohere Magic**
- **NAVER**
- **G42**
- **Amazon**
- **xAI**
- **Nvidia**

SINCE THEN

- On Tuesday 22 April 2025, the Commission launched a **targeted consultation** to inform upcoming Commission guidelines to explain concepts underlying the provisions in the AI Act on GPAI models.
- The AI Office invited contributions to further **clarify the scope of GPAI rules within the AI Act**, by May 22, 2025.
- All interested stakeholders, including providers of GPAI models, downstream providers of AI systems, civil society, academia, other experts, and public authorities, were invited to provide feedback via the survey.

SINCE THEN FROM THE AI OFFICE

- **April 25, 2025** The AI Office published preliminary guidelines clarifying the scope of **obligations for providers of GPAI models**.
- **June 6, 2025** Commission launched a **public consultation** on the **classification of AI systems as high-risk**, running until July 18, 2025. This is a crucial step for clarity for businesses.
- The **final** General-Purpose AI Code of Practice and the Commission Guidelines on general-purpose AI is expected to be published ahead of **August 2025**.

WAITING FOR THE FINAL CODE!