




General-purpose AI (GPAI) models and systems are subject to a tailored and tiered regulatory framework under the AI Act (Tracker). This cheat sheet by Cullen International provides a summary of the core provisions on GPAI models under the AI Act, in light of the upcoming code of practice and expected guidelines.

What is a GPAI model?

A model displaying "significant generality" which can perform a variety of tasks



at least a billion of parameters  
and trained with a large amount of data  
using self-supervision at scale

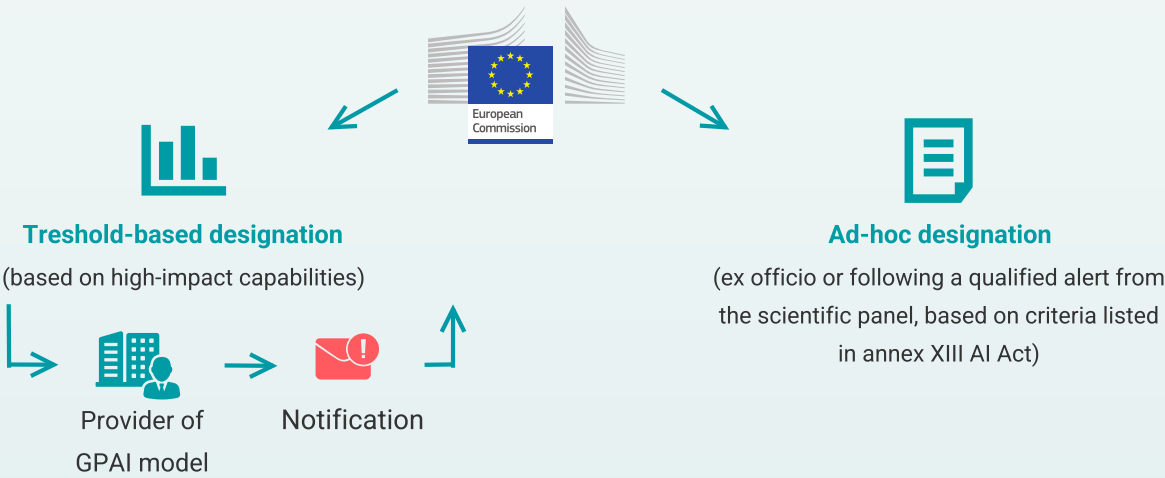


GPAI models which present systemic risks









Systemic risks arise from "particularly high capabilities" and may include:

- actual or reasonably foreseeable negative effects for public health, safety and security
- disruptions of critical sectors
- the dissemination of illegal content

The AI Office within the European Commission is responsible for designating GPAI models with systemic risks



Requirements for GPAI models

For all GPAI models	For GPAI models with systemic risks
<div> Technical documentation</div> <div> Cooperation with other providers integrating the model into AI systems</div> <div> Copyright policy</div> <div> Detailed summary of the content used to train the model</div>	<div> Model evaluation, including adversarial testing</div> <div> Systemic risk assessment</div> <div> Adequate level of cybersecurity</div> <div> Incident reporting</div>

Upcoming



Code of practice



Commission guidelines