



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: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

General-purpose AI models

Does your AI model qualify as a general-purpose AI model under the AI Act?

Question information

The AI Act defines a general-purpose AI model as 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 regardless of the way the model is placed on the market and that can be integrated into a variety of downstream systems or applications, except AI models that are used for research, development or prototyping activities before they are placed on the market' (Article 3 (63)). The European Commission's [guidelines on the scope of the obligations for general-purpose AI models](https://ai-act-service-desk.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-07/guidelines_on_the_scope_of_the_obligations_for_generalpurpose_ai_models_established_by_regulation_1cx3.pdf#page=6) in Section 2.1 provide an indicative criterion to help determine whether the Commission considers an AI model to be a general-purpose AI ('GPAI') model: if its training compute exceeds 10^{23} FLOP and if it can generate language (text or audio), text-to-image, or text-to-video. However, this is not an absolute rule - models meeting this criterion may exceptionally not be considered GPAI if they lack significant generality, while models not meeting this criterion may still be considered GPAI if they display significant generality and can competently perform a wide range of tasks.

☒ Yes☐ No

Models presenting systemic risk

Which of the following statements apply to your general-purpose AI model?

Question information

A general-purpose AI model is classified as presenting systemic risk through two pathways: First, if it has capabilities that match or exceed those of the most advanced models ('high-impact capabilities'). The AI Act presumes that general-purpose AI models trained with a cumulative amount of compute greater than 10^{25} FLOP have such capabilities (Article 51(2) AI Act). The European Commission can adjust this threshold to account for technological advancements (Article 51(3) AI Act). Second, the European Commission can designate a general-purpose AI model as presenting systemic risk, either on its own initiative or following a qualified alert from the scientific panel, if the general-purpose AI model has capabilities or impact equivalent to those of the most advanced models, having regard to the criteria established in Annex XIII, AI Act. This allows for case-by-case assessment of models that may present systemic risks despite not meeting the compute threshold. The European Commission can also designate a general-purpose AI model with systemic risk that meets the compute threshold if it becomes aware of such model and the provider has not notified the European Commission (Article 52(1) AI Act). When a general-purpose AI model has met, or it becomes known that it will meet a requirement leading to the presumption that the model has high-impact capabilities, the provider must notify the European Commission in line with Article 52(1) AI Act (see also Recital 112 AI Act). All providers of general-purpose AI model with systemic risk, independently from how the classification occurred, must comply with additional obligations including assessing and mitigating systemic risks, performing model evaluations, reporting serious incidents, and ensuring an adequate level of cybersecurity for the model and its physical infrastructure (Article 55(1) AI Act). For more information, we refer to Section 2.3 'When is a general-purpose AI model a general-purpose AI model with systemic risk?' of the European Commission's [guidelines on the scope of the obligations for general-purpose AI models](https://ai-act-service-desk.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-07/guidelines_on_the_scope_of_the_obligations_for_generalpurpose_ai_models_established_by_regulation_1cx3.pdf#page=11).

- ☐ The model has high-impact capabilities
- ☐ The Commission designated the model as presenting systemic risk
- ☒ None of the above

Your role under the AI Act

What is your role?

Question information

The AI Act establishes different roles in the general-purpose AI model value chain. A 'provider' is a natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body that develops a general-purpose AI model or has one developed and places it on the market under its own name or trademark (Article 3(3) AI Act). An 'authorised representative' is a natural or legal person located or established in the Union who has received a written mandate from a provider of a general-purpose AI model to perform the obligations under the AI Act on their behalf (Article 3(5) AI Act). A 'downstream modifier' is an actor (distinct from the original provider) who modifies a general-purpose AI model that has already been placed on the market, that may, in certain cases, be considered a provider.

- ☐ Provider of a general-purpose AI model
- ☐ Authorised representative of a provider of a general-purpose AI model
- ☒ Downstream modifier of a general-purpose AI model
- ☐ None of the above

Downstream modifications

Is your modification leading to a significant change in the model's generality, capabilities, or systemic risk?

Question information

When a downstream actor modifies a general-purpose AI model, they may become the provider of the modified model if the modification leads to a significant change in the model's generality, capabilities, or systemic risk. According to the European Commission's [guidelines on the scope of the obligations for general-purpose AI models](https://ai-act-service-desk.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-

07/guidelines_on_the_scope_of_the_obligations_for_generalpurpose_ai_models_established_by_regulation_1cx3.pdf#page=19), this is expected to occur when the training compute used for the modification exceeds a third of the training compute of the original model. If you cannot determine the original model's training compute, use a third of 10^{25} FLOP for models with systemic risk, or a third of 10^{23} FLOP for other general-purpose AI models. However, this is not an absolute rule – downstream actors not meeting this criterion may still be considered providers if the modification leads to a significant change in the model's generality, capabilities, or systemic risk.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Results

Your role

You are likely not a provider or an authorised representative of a provider under the AI Act, so you are not subject to the obligations for these roles.

Risk level assessment

Your AI model likely qualifies as a general-purpose AI model, but it's unlikely to be classified as a general-purpose AI model with systemic risk.