

The AI Act, your organisation and AICMS.

See how the regulation relates to the product, where human judgement remains essential, and which obligations require action outside the platform.



- Purpose and ownership
- Safeguards and evidence
- Decisions and follow-up

For legal, compliance and assurance professionals

English customer edition | 29 September 2026

Product capabilities described from the reviewed edition. Availability is agreed during onboarding.

Find your starting point

This guide is part of the English AICMS customer bundle. The introduction explains the value; the feature guide follows the work; the controls reference and responsibility map provide the detail.

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01 / Read this as a responsibility map

This guide connects the EU AI Act to the product capabilities described in the companion Feature Guide. It covers the regulation's articles and annexes, including provisions that primarily concern public authorities or require action outside a customer compliance platform.

A reference is not implementation. Showing the text of an article does not mean the product performs its duties. Requiring an evidence attachment does not prove the evidence is sufficient. An approved dossier is an internal governance decision, not a legal certification.

AICMS organises the work

Structured questions and evidence
Checks, version history and review
Ownership and recorded follow-up

Your organisation acts

Decides scope and legal applicability
Tests the actual AI and operates controls
Reports, registers and demonstrates compliance

A record supports accountability. People remain responsible for the real-world action.

The support descriptions used here

Description	How to interpret it
Workflow and checks	The product controls a specified action or checks particular recorded conditions. The Controls Reference explains the scope.
Guided record	Questions, fields, related records and evidence help a person carry out and document the work.
Mixed support	A topic has a combination of checks, records and limits; no single level describes the whole article.
Reference and context	The law can be consulted or provides background; a dedicated operational workflow is not established.
External or institutional	The duty or power belongs principally to authorities, institutions or an external procedure.

These are descriptions of product support. They are not percentages of legal coverage or a rating of a customer's compliance.

Edition and evidence

Product descriptions were checked against the AICMS implementation on 29 September 2026. The legal baseline is Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, read with Regulation (EU) 2026/1744. Official law prevails over product labels and this explanation. National law, sector-specific law, current guidance, standards and the facts of the individual case may affect the work required.

The review does not establish production deployment, confirm a customer's configuration or replace assessment of that customer's system.

02 / Start with the system, the use and your role

The Act is not one checklist that applies identically to every company. Start with the actual system and use, the people affected, the supply chain and the organisation's activities.

Question	Why it changes the work
Is the activity and system within scope?	The AI-system definition, territorial links, exclusions and sectoral rules matter. A supplier's marketing label is insufficient.
What is the intended use?	A general tool and the same technology used for a particular high-risk decision can create different responsibilities.
What role does the organisation perform?	Provider, deployer, importer, distributor, product manufacturer and authorised representative carry different duties and may overlap.
Does Article 5 apply?	A prohibited practice cannot be made acceptable merely by documenting it or completing a high-risk dossier.
Which high-risk route applies?	Article 6 distinguishes the product route and Annex III use cases, with detailed conditions and exceptions.
Are transparency duties relevant?	Article 50 can apply alongside high-risk duties; it is not exclusively a lower-risk category.
Is there a GPAI model-provider role?	Merely integrating or using a third-party model does not automatically create every Chapter V model-provider duty.
Has the system or its purpose changed?	Article 25 and the substantial-modification rules can affect responsibilities and renewed assessment.

AICMS records many of these facts and helps work through supported branches. Its classification wizard, submission checks and legal applicability map have different purposes and are not identical legal engines.

Examples: an employer using a recruitment tool must assess the actual Annex III use and its deployer obligations. Being a private employer does not by itself make every such deployment subject to Article 27 FRIA. A provider building a product around an external model must separate system-provider work from the upstream model provider's work. A rebranded or substantially modified system needs a fresh role analysis.

Legal anchors: Articles 2, 3, 5, 6 and 25; Chapters IV and V; Annexes I and III.

03 / Use the correct application dates

The July 2026 amendment changed important dates. It did not postpone every AI Act obligation concerning a high-risk system. Different chapters, sections and transitional cases need to be considered separately.

- **2025** Original bans, literacy; later GPAI duties
- **2026** General application; new dates and transitions
- **2027** Annex III: Chapter III Sections 1-3*
- **2028** Annex I: Chapter III Sections 1-3*

* Except Article 6(5). Exact dates, scope and legacy transitions are in the responsibility map.

Date	Scope to examine
1 August 2024	The original Act entered into force. Entry into force and application of a particular duty are different dates.
2 February 2025	Chapters I and II began applying, with a later date for the newly added 2026 prohibited-practice provisions.
2 August 2025	GPAI and specified governance/enforcement provisions began applying, subject to exceptions and transitions.
27 July 2026	Regulation (EU) 2026/1744 entered into force. Articles 102-110 apply from this date.
2 August 2026	The general application date, including Article 50, subject to specific exceptions and transitions.
2 December 2026	New Article 5(1)(ba)/(bb), (1a)/(1b) provisions. Also the Article 111(4) transition for Article 50(2) marking of specified synthetic-content systems placed on the market before 2 August 2026.
2 August 2027	Article 111(3) deadline for GPAI models placed on the market before 2 August 2025.
2 December 2027	Chapter III Sections 1-3, except Article 6(5), for the Article 6(2)/Annex III high-risk route.
2 August 2028	The same sections for the Article 6(1)/Annex I high-risk route.

Existing systems need their own analysis

Article 111 includes conditions for pre-existing systems and particular 2030 deadlines. The applicable high-risk cut-off, significant changes, public-authority use and Annex X systems must be examined in context. A single transitional-status answer is not a complete legal determination.

Legal deadlines are not project plans

Prepare the actual work before it is needed: inventory, roles, technical measures, evidence, review and external procedures. The product's recorded dates, reminders and application-phase map assist planning; they do not establish that every temporal exception applies correctly to a particular case.

Sources: [AI Act](#), Article 113 and Article 111, as amended by [Regulation 2026/1744](#), Article 1 points 39-40; [Commission overview](#).

04 / Distinguish evidence management from the underlying duty

Workstream	AICMS contribution	Work your organisation still performs
Risk management	Linked risks, affected groups, measures, residual-risk records, selected submission gates and review dates	Identify real risks, test measures and justify residual-risk acceptance throughout the lifecycle
Data governance	Provenance, preparation, quality/bias descriptions, sensitive-data safeguards and evidence	Establish lawful processing, examine datasets and implement effective quality and bias controls
Technical performance	Metrics, targets, testing descriptions, limitations, robustness and security records	Test the actual AI, evaluate results and operate appropriate technical safeguards
Oversight and literacy	Roles, people, procedures, competence/training references and evidence	Appoint capable people, give them authority and resources, provide training and enable real intervention
Technical documentation and QMS	Structured dossier, typed documents, Annex IV preparation output and QMS records	Maintain accurate, sufficient, current documentation and operate the management system
Conformity and registration	Assessment-route records, certificates, declaration/CE information and registration preparation	Complete the correct assessment, issue/sign declarations, apply marking and perform required registrations
Monitoring and incidents	Plans, findings, incident records, attention items and encoded deadline support	Monitor the actual system, assess incidents, act promptly and report to the correct authority
GPAI	Model, evaluation, downstream, copyright, systemic-risk and incident records	Perform the duties appropriate to the model-provider role and satisfy the applicable technical/legal standards
Retention	Retention fields, calculated dates, version history and reminders	Retain the actual records/logs with appropriate backup, deletion controls and access arrangements

Three distinctions that prevent misunderstanding

Publication is internal. AICMS publication approves a dossier within Coach2Lead. It is not placing an AI system on the market or receiving a regulator's approval.

An attachment is evidence supplied by the team. The product does not determine whether a document is authentic or proves the claimed technical result.

A workflow block has a defined boundary. It can prevent submitting a version in AICMS. It cannot stop an external AI service from operating.

05 / Know the limits that matter for evaluation

This edition provides substantial structured support, but some distinctions should be checked explicitly in a product evaluation.

Current workflow distinctions

- Submission checks examine recorded requirements before review. Approval repeats the Article 5 prohibition/classification checks, not the entire submission validator.
- Yellow editor findings may still block submission. The separate non-blocking advisory collection is not displayed in the current editor; those checks are labelled accordingly in the Controls Reference.
- Many high-risk checks follow the recorded system tier rather than a precise provider/deployer allocation. Some GPAI submission requirements follow model use more broadly than the model-provider legal role.
- The ordinary GPAI wizard is exposed only in High Risk or Prohibited dossiers. Its model documentation belongs to the system version; it is not a standalone model register.
- The legal applicability map and submission validator do not share all role, scope or date logic. External-party role records can affect the map. Use it to support review, not to settle legal responsibility.
- Ordinary Published dossier editing is restricted. Narrow risk-review and append-only post-market actions exist; they are not a complete editable post-deployment case-management workspace.
- Whole-system deletion can remove published history. Recorded retention dates are not deletion locks or an immutable archive guarantee.

Specialised workflows remain bounded

The reviewed product does not provide a complete operational workflow for sandbox admission, real-world-testing approval and participant consent/withdrawal; every microenterprise or sectoral simplification; every transitional case; or an Article 86 individual explanation-request service.

Authority governance, notified-body designation, investigations, fines, appeals under public law, delegated acts and national implementation remain outside a customer platform's powers. Related records and legal references do not replace these procedures.

Interpreting calculated deadlines

The incident calculator maps recorded severity to 2, 10 or 15 calendar days. The Act's legal conditions are event-based: the general outer limit is 15 days; particular widespread-infringement/critical-infrastructure cases use 2 days; death uses 10 days. Immediate reporting requirements also apply. Validate the event category, awareness date, causality and special rules independently. GPAI incident reporting has its own legal framework.

GPAI follow-up also uses product-specific date proxies. The notification reminder uses record creation plus 14 days, rather than proving when the provider became aware of the legal trigger. After a refused reassessment, the product uses the previous request date plus six months because a separate reassessment-decision date is not recorded. Verify the actual legal dates before relying on either calculation.

These are scope statements for the reviewed edition, not promises of future delivery. The next section maps every article and annex without converting references into completeness claims.

06 / Article and annex index

The entries below describe the product's contribution and the work retained by people or external bodies. An article can contain multiple duties, exceptions and institutional powers; the entry is a navigation summary rather than an exhaustive legal interpretation. Read the cited law and the detailed controls together.

The index contains one entry for each of the 119 article anchors and 14 annex anchors in this edition, including inserted articles. These are navigation counts, not a count of implemented obligations.

Article 1 / Subject matter

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the legal context alongside the register, dossier and review process.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine which substantive duties apply to the real system and organisation. An AICMS record or completed workflow does not establish compliance with the Act's objectives.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 01, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 2 / Scope

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records system purpose, operator roles and classification facts; the legal applicability map and selected submission branches use those facts.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess territorial reach, exclusions, sectoral rules and the real activity. The applicability map and submission checks use different supported conditions and are not an exhaustive scope decision.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 04, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 3 / Definitions

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Offers searchable legal definitions and contextual terminology to help users understand the record.

Your organisation or the competent body: Decide how definitions apply to actual facts, including AI-system status, provider/deployer roles and substantial modification. A selected label is not proof of legal status.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 04, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 4 / AI literacy

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records AI-literacy activities, personnel scope, competency information, supporting evidence and links to Coach2Lead training certificates.

Your organisation or the competent body: Choose and operate appropriate measures supporting AI literacy. Free-text personnel scope and certificate selection do not verify that everyone concerned has received adequate support.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 08. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 4a / Processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and correction

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records six confirmations about necessity, privacy/security safeguards, non-transfer, deletion and processing records. The checklist does not currently make their completeness a submission condition; recorded safeguards can inform the legal relevance map.

Your organisation or the competent body: Establish every condition for this limited permission and applicable data-protection law, and perform the actual safeguards and deletion. A recorded confirmation neither authorises processing nor proves the condition has been met.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 07. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 5 / Prohibited AI practices

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Guided prohibition questions, recorded subcategories and rationale support screening. Prohibited classification or a conflicting prohibition answer stops the dossier entering review or being approved.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess actual behaviour, all applicable prohibitions and narrow exceptions, including amended provisions and dates. The software neither inspects the model nor stops its external operation.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 13. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 6 / Classification rules for high-risk AI systems

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Guides classification using purpose, Annex I/III information, safety and assessment facts, profiling and recorded exception rationale; retains the decision for review.

Your organisation or the competent body: Confirm the full product or Annex III route, significance/material influence and exception conditions. A suggested tier, override or selected exception is not a binding legal classification.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 13. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 7 / Amendments to Annex III

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Makes the provision available as legal context; the reviewed corpus has a defined edition.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission exercises the power to change Annex III under the specified conditions. Customers must review relevant legal changes; AICMS does not automatically establish their effect on a system.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 8 / Compliance with the requirements

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Connects recorded high-risk requirements, risk management, documentation and conformity work, with selected completeness and consistency checks.

Your organisation or the competent body: Design and operate a system that actually meets the applicable requirements. Resolve interactions, proportionality and sectoral integration; filled fields are not substantive conformity.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 9 / Risk management system

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Links risks, affected people, safeguards, residual-risk decisions and review schedules; selected missing or inconsistent records block submission. Published risk-review recording preserves an outcome.

Your organisation or the competent body: Continuously identify and evaluate real risks, perform testing and confirm safeguards and residual-risk acceptability throughout the lifecycle. Recorded scores do not measure real-world safety.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 05, 14, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 10 / Data and data governance

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Structures dataset purpose, sources, preparation, assumptions, quality, bias, gaps and context. Conditional checks distinguish specified training/testing scenarios and missing assessments.

Your organisation or the competent body: Obtain and govern suitable data, perform actual quality and bias examination, and assess representativeness and context. AICMS does not inspect or repair datasets.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 07. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 11 / Technical documentation

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Organises technical documents, typed evidence and structured Annex IV content. Selected prerequisites are checked; the ordinary Annex IV preparation action appears for eligible Drafts in the High Risk/Prohibited view.

Your organisation or the competent body: Produce substantively adequate, current technical documentation before required use and maintain it. Many completeness signals are advisory; attaching a file does not establish its adequacy.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 12 / Record-keeping

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records logging arrangements, locations and coverage. Specified biometric logging details receive conditional checks; other coverage confirmations are advisory.

Your organisation or the competent body: Design and operate the AI system's automatic event logging with the required content and traceability. AICMS's own history is not the AI system's operational log.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 13 / Transparency and provision of information to deployers

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Connects instructions for use, performance, limitations, oversight and other deployer information; selected missing instructions and details block submission.

Your organisation or the competent body: Provide accurate, usable and accessible information to deployers and keep it current. The product does not verify the instructions' quality or distribute them to every recipient.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 09, 10. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 14 / Human oversight

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Records oversight people and arrangements. Missing general oversight/fallback descriptions and specified biometric verification facts can block submission; detailed anomaly-detection, interpretation, override and safe-halt checks are backend advisories.

Your organisation or the competent body: Implement effective oversight in the real service and ensure people can use it. Dossier reviewer independence is separate from biometric two-person verification.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 08, 13. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 15 / Accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Records accuracy metrics, results, targets, robustness and cybersecurity measures. Selected checks compare recorded dates and numbers; the numeric comparison assumes higher results are better.

Your organisation or the competent body: Choose suitable metrics and test actual accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity throughout use. The product's higher-is-better comparison is unsuitable as a universal criterion, for example for an error rate; it does not run or validate the tests.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 09. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 16 / Obligations of providers of high-risk AI systems

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Brings provider accountability, requirements, QMS, evidence, declaration, CE and registration work into a connected dossier with selected gates.

Your organisation or the competent body: Fulfil each applicable provider duty in substance, including external assessment, marking, registration, correction and cooperation. The dossier does not execute the entire provider obligation list.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 10, 11, 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 17 / Quality management system

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Guides QMS references, elements, roles, procedures and evidence; selected missing or unaddressed elements block submission.

Your organisation or the competent body: Establish and operate an effective QMS, including proportionate or sector-integrated arrangements where lawful. AICMS does not certify the QMS or implement every sectoral qualification.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 18 / Documentation keeping

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records placement and retention dates, preserves controlled versions and can draw attention to documentation-retention dates.

Your organisation or the competent body: Retain the required documents for the applicable period, with appropriate storage, backups and deletion controls. A recorded date is not a storage guarantee; whole-system deletion can remove history.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 17, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 19 / Automatically generated logs

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records where generated logs are held and their retention period; selected checks reject missing, unverifiable or too-short declared retention.

Your organisation or the competent body: Actually retain the logs under the organisation's control for the applicable period, subject to relevant qualifications. AICMS does not ingest or store the external AI system's generated logs.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 20 / Corrective actions and duty of information

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Records corrective, withdrawal and recall arrangements, action owners, dates and outcomes; flags specified overdue actions and supports narrow Published corrective-action appends.

Your organisation or the competent body: Investigate and take the necessary real-world corrective, disabling, withdrawal or recall measures and inform the relevant parties. The product does not execute those measures or complete every information cascade.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 21 / Cooperation with competent authorities

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Tracks authority requests, response information, dates and evidence; recorded response deadlines can feed attention views and reminders.

Your organisation or the competent body: Provide complete, accurate information and access, in the required form and language, and cooperate with the authority. AICMS does not send responses or provide access to the AI system.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 15, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 22 / Authorised representatives of providers of high-risk AI systems

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records authorised-representative details, mandate-related information and supporting evidence alongside the relevant system.

Your organisation or the competent body: Appoint a legally valid representative where required, agree and perform the mandate, retain documents and communicate externally. The record is not the mandate or performance of its duties.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 23 / Obligations of importers

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Captures importer role and verification checklist information, responsible parties, conformity evidence and contact details; several checklist checks are backend advisories.

Your organisation or the competent body: Verify the system and accompanying material, preserve required information, prevent unlawful placement and cooperate or report when necessary. Recording a check does not perform it.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 11, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 24 / Obligations of distributors

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Captures distributor role and verification checklist information, with evidence and selected consistency safeguards.

Your organisation or the competent body: Carry out the required checks, storage/transport care, non-conformity hold, correction, information and cooperation. The product does not control distribution or verify supplied evidence.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 11, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 25 / Responsibilities along the AI value chain

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records value-chain roles, external operators, product-manufacturer circumstances and handover/agreement information. Selected disclosure checks use the recorded actor relationship.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine when responsibilities change, including rebranding or substantial modification, and conclude/perform appropriate agreements. A new software version does not itself decide a legal change of provider.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 04, 13. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 26 / Obligations of deployers of high-risk AI systems

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Visible deployer fields record instruction-following measures, active monitoring, suspension/reason, DPIA reference and registration status. Oversight and logging sit in other sections; additional deployer properties do not all have customer controls.

Your organisation or the competent body: Operate the AI correctly, provide real oversight, inform affected people/workers where required, retain logs, suspend/report when necessary and meet applicable registration/DPIA duties.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 06, 08, 09, 14, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 27 / Fundamental rights impact assessment for high-risk AI systems

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: On Draft system versions, derives whether a FRIA is needed, guides content and reasoned overrides, preserves completed runs and checks changed inputs and unfinished work. Notification-state updates also require a Draft parent version.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess the real impact and relevant scope, implement mitigation/governance, update the assessment and notify the authority where required. AICMS neither performs the substantive assessment nor sends the notification.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 06, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 28 / Notifying authorities

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 29 / Application of a conformity assessment body for notification

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 30 / Notification procedure

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 31 / Requirements relating to notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 32 / Presumption of conformity with requirements relating to notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 33 / Subsidiaries of notified bodies and subcontracting

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 34 / Operational obligations of notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The legal reference is available alongside conformity records. AICMS has no notifying-authority or notified-body administration workflow for this provision.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States, notifying authorities and conformity assessment bodies carry out their respective designation, competence, independence, notification and assessment duties. Customers must use the appropriate authorised assessment route.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 35 / Identification numbers and lists of notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Can retain a notified body's identifier with certificate information; the official designation list remains an external source.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission assigns and publishes notified-body identifiers and scope. Customers must verify that the chosen body is designated for the relevant assessment; an entered number does not verify authorisation.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 36 / Changes to notifications

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records certificate/body lifecycle and replacement confirmations. A specific three-month follow-up uses a dated suspension/restriction event when the authority-no-capability condition is recorded; it is not a complete continuity-deadline engine.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities and bodies manage designation changes. Providers must obtain valid replacement arrangements, confirmations and reassessments and respond to suspension/withdrawal as required; AICMS does not keep a certificate legally valid.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 37 / Challenge to the competence of notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; no dedicated competence-challenge, notified-body coordination or third-country recognition procedure is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, notifying authorities, notified bodies and relevant third-country arrangements govern these processes. Customers must verify the legal status and scope of the assessment body they use.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 38 / Coordination of notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; no dedicated competence-challenge, notified-body coordination or third-country recognition procedure is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, notifying authorities, notified bodies and relevant third-country arrangements govern these processes. Customers must verify the legal status and scope of the assessment body they use.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 39 / Conformity assessment bodies of third countries

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; no dedicated competence-challenge, notified-body coordination or third-country recognition procedure is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, notifying authorities, notified bodies and relevant third-country arrangements govern these processes. Customers must verify the legal status and scope of the assessment body they use.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 40 / Harmonised standards and standardisation deliverables

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records declared harmonised standards and supporting evidence, with links to available Coach2Lead norm controls.

Your organisation or the competent body: Identify current applicable standards and their actual coverage, apply them correctly and assess any limits or restrictions. Listing a standard does not create a presumption of conformity.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 41 / Common specifications

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides common-specification context and general supporting-document capacity; no complete dedicated common-specification/departure decision workflow is established.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission may adopt specifications. Providers must assess applicable specifications and justify equivalent alternatives where required; a general evidence attachment does not adjudicate equivalence.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 42 / Presumption of conformity with certain requirements

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Retains related data-quality, cybersecurity and conformity evidence. It does not establish the full legal chain for presumed/deemed conformity; the specific Cyber Resilience Act facts needed for Article 42(3) are not captured by the applicability rule.

Your organisation or the competent body: Verify that the precise data, certification or sectoral conditions are satisfied and determine the extent of any presumption. A recorded certificate is not a blanket exemption.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 07, 09, 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 43 / Conformity assessment

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records the selected assessment route, internal/external assessment evidence and completion; selected missing or inconsistent facts block submission.

Your organisation or the competent body: Select and complete the legally correct Annex VI, Annex VII or sectoral procedure and assess substantial modifications. Internal publication is not conformity assessment or market authorisation.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 13. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 44 / Certificates

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Tracks certificate scope, dates, status, supplements, decisions and appeals. Save-time validity caps apply when both issue and expiry are recorded; missing either skips that cap check. Supplement relationships and expiry receive separate controls.

Your organisation or the competent body: The notified body issues and manages certificates. Customers must obtain and maintain valid certification, complete reassessment and pursue any appeal externally; AICMS does not issue or renew it.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 45 / Information obligations of notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Certificate and decision records can retain information received; there is no notified-body information-exchange service.

Your organisation or the competent body: Notified bodies must communicate the required assessment and certificate information to authorities and other bodies, while protecting confidentiality.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 46 / Derogation from conformity assessment procedure

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records emergency-authorisation basis, request/decision, dates, conditions and subsequent completion or stopping/discarding facts; some checks remain backend advisories.

Your organisation or the competent body: Establish exceptional grounds, obtain or promptly request the required authority decision, complete conformity work and stop/discard when required. Recording authorisation does not grant it.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 47 / EU declaration of conformity

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Organises declaration elements and supporting material with selected completeness checks and document references.

Your organisation or the competent body: The provider must draw up, sign, keep current, translate and retain the legally required declaration and assume responsibility for conformity. AICMS publication does not sign or issue it.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 48 / CE marking

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records CE-marking format, application date and related evidence; selected omissions prevent submission.

Your organisation or the competent body: Apply the correct visible, accessible and otherwise compliant marking, including any relevant notified-body identification. AICMS does not mark the external AI product.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 49 / Registration

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Captures registration facts and prepares Annex VIII information from eligible Drafts when an applicable package section is derived. Submission has separate selected field checks; generation itself can run before those checks pass.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine the proper EU public/restricted or national route and register before the applicable market/use event. Internal publication and a JSON preparation file do not complete external registration.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 50 / Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Separates interaction, synthetic-content marking, emotion/biometric notices, deepfake and public-interest-text records; selected omissions and exception rationales trigger role-dependent submission checks.

Your organisation or the competent body: Implement actual notices, machine-readable marking and disclosures with appropriate timing/accessibility, and validate exceptions. The software does not label external outputs or notify affected people.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 09. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 51 / Classification of general-purpose AI models as general-purpose AI models with systemic risk

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Within High Risk/Prohibited system dossiers, the ordinary GPAI wizard records model facts and a systemic-risk suggestion. The compute hint triggers at 10^{25} FLOPs or above, or on recorded high-impact/Commission-designation flags; it does not change the stored classification.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess the legal criteria and follow the Commission's designation. The Act's compute presumption is for more than 10^{25} FLOPs; the software also triggers at exactly that value. This boundary and the supporting evidence require human review.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 52 / Procedure

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier wizard records designation and notification facts. Notification reminders use record creation plus 14 days, not the entered deadline. The saved reassessment floor starts at the Commission decision plus six months; after a refused request it uses the prior request date plus six months.

Your organisation or the competent body: Notify without delay and within two weeks of the legal trigger, and observe the actual six-month reassessment decision dates. Record creation and a prior request date are software proxies, not those legal triggers. Prepare and submit notifications, evidence and requests externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 53 / Obligations for providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: The ordinary GPAI wizard is exposed for High Risk/Prohibited dossiers and edits the system version's first model-document record, not a separate model library. It records technical/downstream information, copyright policy and training summary; selected checks block and others are advisory.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine whether the organisation is a model provider and satisfy the substantive duties and limited open-source conditions. Some submission checks request provider-style information based on model use, even though that is not the legal provider test.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 54 / Authorised representatives of providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier's GPAI wizard records representative identity and mandate-related information within that system version. Selected representation advice is computed from the model-document facts.

Your organisation or the competent body: Appoint and empower a representative when required, assess any applicable exception and perform retention, cooperation, termination and information duties. The record does not execute the mandate.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 12, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 55 / Obligations of providers of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: In High Risk/Prohibited dossiers, the GPAI wizard supports repeated systemic-risk assessments and incidents. Evaluation/adversarial-testing descriptions and results belong to the single selected model document. Selected completeness and cybersecurity checks use the recorded facts.

Your organisation or the competent body: Actually evaluate and mitigate systemic risks, perform adversarial testing and security work and report serious incidents without undue delay. The model-provider reporting duty is not automatically Article 73's 2/10/15-day scheme.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 56 / Codes of practice

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier's model documentation can retain GPAI compliance-basis and code-of-practice information. It belongs to the system version rather than an independent model register.

Your organisation or the competent body: The AI Office and other actors develop/assess codes under the legal framework. Providers must decide and substantiate how they demonstrate compliance; a code reference is not verified adherence.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 57 / AI regulatory sandboxes

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides sandbox legal context; ordinary dossiers may hold supporting evidence, but no dedicated sandbox admission and supervision workflow is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities establish and supervise sandboxes. Participants must agree the plan, meet the conditions and implement safeguards; using AICMS does not confer sandbox admission or approval.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 58 / Detailed arrangements for, and functioning of, AI regulatory sandboxes

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the reference for sandbox arrangements; no service administers the competent authority's sandbox programme.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission and competent authorities establish and operate the applicable arrangements. Participants must follow the specific programme, terms and safeguards.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 59 / Further processing of personal data for developing certain AI systems in the public interest in the AI regulatory sandbox

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: General data-governance records can hold supporting facts; no dedicated sandbox further-processing eligibility and safeguard workflow is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: Establish the public-interest and sandbox conditions for any permitted further processing, comply with data-protection law and perform the required safeguards. A dossier entry does not authorise reuse.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 07, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 60 / Testing of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: The law is available for review, but a complete real-world testing plan, authorisation, participant and withdrawal workflow is deferred.

Your organisation or the competent body: Obtain required approval/registration, meet testing conditions, protect participants, monitor the trial and stop/report when required. Internal dossier approval is not permission to run a trial.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 60a / Testing of high-risk AI systems covered by Union harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I in real-world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Includes the inserted sectoral real-world-testing provision in the legal corpus; no dedicated testing workflow for Annex I Section B is established.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine the applicable national/sectoral framework, obtain the necessary authority involvement and meet trial conditions and protections. AICMS does not grant trial permission.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 61 / Informed consent to participate in testing in real world conditions outside AI regulatory sandboxes

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; it has no dedicated real-world-testing participant consent, withdrawal and protection ledger.

Your organisation or the competent body: Obtain and manage valid informed consent where required, respect withdrawal and all participant protections, and assess any narrow exception. General attachments are not a consent-management process.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 62 / Measures for providers and deployers, in particular SMEs, including start-ups

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides context on support measures; the product is not a public funding, sandbox-priority or SME assistance scheme.

Your organisation or the competent body: Public authorities and other designated actors provide the specified support. Organisations must determine eligibility and engage with the relevant external programme.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 63 / Derogations for specific operators

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Offers ordinary QMS records and legal context; no dedicated microenterprise simplified-QMS entitlement workflow is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine whether the specific derogation applies and still fulfil the substantive requirements and associated conditions. Using a smaller dossier does not itself establish eligibility.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 64 / AI Office

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 65 / Establishment and structure of the European Artificial Intelligence Board

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 66 / Tasks of the Board

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 67 / Advisory forum

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 68 / Scientific panel of independent experts

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 69 / Access to the pool of experts by the Member States

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Available as legal context in the Navigator. No EU governance, board, forum, scientific-panel or public expert-pool function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission, AI Office, Board, advisory forum, scientific panel and Member States perform their respective institutional duties. Relevant official decisions and guidance must be considered externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 70 / Designation of national competent authorities and single points of contact

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Authority names and contacts can be retained with cooperation records, and the legal provision is available for reference.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States designate competent authorities and contact points and ensure their operation. Customers must identify the correct authority; an entered contact is not a verified official directory.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 71 / EU database for high-risk AI systems listed in Annex III

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Prepares structured registration information from eligible Draft dossiers when recorded facts produce a package section. Selected submission checks are separate from generation; the file can therefore contain incomplete information.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission operates the official EU database. Responsible providers, representatives or deployers must enter correct required information through the proper route; AICMS is neither that database nor an automatic filing service.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 72 / Post-market monitoring by providers and post-market monitoring plan for high-risk AI systems

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Records monitoring plans, metrics, cadence, findings and corrective work; selected missing facts block submission. Attention and reminders use recorded information; the monitoring-review reminder uses a six-month policy and needs a recorded last-review date.

Your organisation or the competent body: Operate active, systematic lifetime monitoring, analyse actual performance/interactions and maintain an adequate plan. AICMS does not observe the running AI or automatically satisfy every template or sectoral condition.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 73 / Reporting of serious incidents

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records incidents and reporting dates and calculates a category-based 2/10/15-calendar-day window from awareness date, or incident date if awareness is absent. An authorised override can shorten it. Attention and reminders support follow-up.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess legal seriousness, causality and the correct authority, report immediately where required and within the applicable outer limit, and investigate/cooperate. The calculator is not a complete legal classifier or permission to wait.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 15. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 74 / Market surveillance and control of AI systems in the Union market

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Authority-request, evidence and corrective-action records can support cooperation. There is no full market-surveillance authority case-management system.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities exercise their legal powers; organisations must identify the competent authority and supply information/access, cooperate and implement measures under the applicable sectoral or general procedure.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 75 / Market surveillance and control of AI systems and mutual assistance

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: General incident, authority-cooperation and conformity records can retain relevant facts; no complete automatic routing to the AI Office under the amended supervision regime is established.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine whether AI Office or national/sectoral competence applies, report to the correct body and fulfil assessment/cooperation duties. Authorities perform supervision, testing arrangements and mutual assistance.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 75a / Supervisory and enforcement powers of the AI Office

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: General evidence and request records can support preparation; no dedicated AI Office investigation, inspection or legal-hold administration workflow is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: The AI Office exercises its powers. Operators must distinguish requests from binding decisions, provide correct information/access and comply with applicable preservation or inspection duties; ordinary retention dates are not legal holds.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 75b / Commitments

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: General supporting records can retain a copy of agreed measures; AICMS does not negotiate or make commitments legally binding.

Your organisation or the competent body: The operator proposes and fulfils commitments, and the AI Office decides whether to accept, reject or reopen proceedings. Product approval is not an authority decision.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 75c / Non-compliance, fines and periodic penalty payments

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; general corrective-action records do not form an AI Office enforcement or penalty-management service.

Your organisation or the competent body: The AI Office decides non-compliance and penalties; operators must implement decisions and provide required information. Penalty assessment, payment and court review remain external.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 75d / Safeguards and further specification

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides procedural-rights context; it does not manage access to the AI Office case file or negotiated disclosure.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities must respect safeguards and disclosure rules; operators and their advisers exercise defence/access rights and protect confidential information through the official process.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 76 / Supervision of testing in real world conditions by market surveillance authorities

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the reference; there is no dedicated authority supervision or suspension workflow for real-world testing.

Your organisation or the competent body: Competent authorities supervise testing and may require changes or stop it. Trial operators must follow the applicable conditions, decisions and reporting requirements.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 77 / Powers of authorities protecting fundamental rights and cooperation with market surveillance authorities

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: General authority-request and evidence records can support a response concerning fundamental rights.

Your organisation or the competent body: Designated authorities exercise information/access and cooperation powers. Organisations must supply the required material and implement applicable decisions; AICMS does not operate the authority's process.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 06, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 78 / Confidentiality

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Application permissions and company/system/version access restrictions limit access to stored records in the reviewed implementation.

Your organisation or the competent body: All relevant actors must protect confidential information and personal data under the applicable rules. Software permissions alone do not establish Article 78 compliance or govern external disclosures.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 79 / Procedure at national level for dealing with AI systems presenting a risk

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Risk, incident, authority-request and corrective-action records can preserve facts and follow-up evidence during a national procedure.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities evaluate and decide measures; operators must cooperate, correct, withdraw/recall or challenge decisions through the appropriate process. AICMS does not conduct the statutory procedure.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 05, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 80 / Procedure for dealing with AI systems classified by the provider as non-high-risk in application of Annex III

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Classification rationale, supporting evidence and registration-preparation records can help explain a decision that an Annex III system is not high-risk.

Your organisation or the competent body: The provider must substantiate the exception and respond to authority review; the authority decides required measures. The wizard's output does not validate the Article 6(3) exception conclusively.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 81 / Union safeguard procedure

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The Union safeguard procedure is available as legal context; it has no dedicated customer workflow in AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission and Member States resolve the safeguard procedure and apply the resulting decisions. Organisations must respond to any applicable measures through the official process.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 82 / Compliant AI systems which present a risk

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Risk and corrective-action records can document follow-up where a system presents risk despite asserted conformity.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities assess and order measures; the operator must address the actual risk. A completed conformity record does not mean that further action is unnecessary.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 05, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 83 / Formal non-compliance

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Selected checks draw attention to absent declaration, CE, technical-document and registration facts, while corrective records retain follow-up.

Your organisation or the competent body: Authorities determine formal non-compliance and required action. Customers must correct actual documents/marketing/registration; passing the product's subset of checks does not rule out formal non-compliance.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 11, 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 84 / Union AI testing support structures

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; AICMS is not a Union AI testing support structure or testing laboratory.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission and relevant support structures establish and provide testing support. Customers and assessment bodies must arrange the required technical testing.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 09, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 85 / Right to lodge a complaint with a market surveillance authority

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the right-to-complain context; general records can support evidence preparation but there is no market-surveillance complaint portal.

Your organisation or the competent body: A complainant must submit the complaint through the appropriate external route, and the authority handles it. Recording a concern internally does not lodge a statutory complaint.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 86 / Right to explanation of individual decision-making

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records a reference to the explanation mechanism and the organisation's rationale for when the right applies. It has no dedicated contact, individual-request or response-management fields in this section.

Your organisation or the competent body: The relevant deployer must assess the right's scope and provide a clear, meaningful explanation of the actual individual decision. No complete individual-request case workflow or automatic explanation engine is implemented.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 09. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 87 / Reporting of infringements and protection of reporting persons

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the legal reference; AICMS is not a protected whistleblowing channel or reporting-person protection service.

Your organisation or the competent body: Organisations and competent actors must apply the relevant reporting and protection framework. A normal dossier comment, incident or attachment does not fulfil those safeguards.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 88 / Enforcement of the obligations of providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the institutional context for GPAI supervision; it does not perform Commission or AI Office enforcement.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission/AI Office supervises and enforces model-provider duties. Providers remain responsible for compliance and cooperation with the competent body.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 89 / Monitoring actions

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: GPAI records can supply background material; there is no AI Office monitoring service or dedicated downstream-provider complaint submission workflow.

Your organisation or the competent body: The AI Office carries out monitoring. Downstream providers may exercise their complaint right through the official process and must provide the required reasoning and information.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 90 / Alerts of systemic risks by the scientific panel

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the reference; product risk flags are not scientific-panel qualified alerts to the AI Office.

Your organisation or the competent body: The scientific panel evaluates grounds and issues qualified alerts, and the Commission/AI Office acts on them. Providers must engage with any resulting official requests.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 91 / Power to request documentation and information

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Model information held within an eligible system dossier, supporting evidence and general authority-request records can help prepare and track a response; this is not a separate model-provider case system.

Your organisation or the competent body: The provider or authorised representative must supply complete and correct information to the Commission by the specified deadline. AICMS does not transmit the response or verify substantive completeness.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 14, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 92 / Power to conduct evaluations

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Recorded evaluations and test evidence may assist preparation, but AICMS does not conduct an AI Office evaluation or provide model/API/source-code access.

Your organisation or the competent body: The AI Office and appointed experts conduct evaluations. Providers must supply the requested information and technical access and respect the applicable procedure.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 93 / Power to request measures

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: System-version records for systemic risk, mitigation and corrective work can retain measures relevant to an authority request. They do not form a separate model-withdrawal or authority-commitment workflow.

Your organisation or the competent body: The provider must carry out required mitigation, restriction, withdrawal or recall and fulfil any binding commitment; the Commission decides and oversees the legal measures.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 14. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 94 / Procedural rights of economic operators of the general-purpose AI model

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the procedural-rights reference; certificate appeal records are not a GPAI enforcement-rights workflow.

Your organisation or the competent body: Providers and their advisers must exercise defence and review rights through the relevant official process; authorities must observe the required safeguards.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 95 / Codes of conduct for voluntary application of specific requirements

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: The law and general governance evidence are available, but no complete dedicated voluntary-code programme or monitoring workflow is established.

Your organisation or the competent body: Organisations choosing voluntary commitments must define, implement and measure them; public bodies facilitate codes. Product availability does not establish adherence to a code.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 08, 10, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 96 / Guidelines from the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Legal navigation gives context; the reviewed product edition does not automatically incorporate or apply every new Commission guideline.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission develops and updates guidance. Organisations must consult current relevant guidance and judge its effect on their systems and compliance work.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 97 / Exercise of the delegation

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the provision as legal context; no delegated-act or EU committee function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions exercise the legal powers and procedures. Customers must review applicable resulting acts and keep their compliance approach current.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 98 / Committee procedure

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the provision as legal context; no delegated-act or EU committee function is performed by AICMS.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions exercise the legal powers and procedures. Customers must review applicable resulting acts and keep their compliance approach current.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 99 / Penalties

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides penalties context; it does not determine liability, predict a fine or operate a penalty procedure.

Your organisation or the competent body: Member States and competent authorities apply the penalty framework, including relevant conditions and proportionality. Organisations and advisers assess exposure and respond to proceedings externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 100 / Administrative fines on Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the reference for fines on Union bodies; it is not an administrative-fines service.

Your organisation or the competent body: The European Data Protection Supervisor exercises the relevant powers over Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies; affected entities fulfil duties and exercise procedural rights externally.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 101 / Fines for providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the GPAI-provider fines reference; model records do not calculate or settle legal liability.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission applies the fines procedure and providers must supply correct information/access and respond through the official process. A product readiness result does not limit enforcement exposure.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 102 / Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 300/2008

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 103 / Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 167/2013

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 104 / Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 168/2013

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 105 / Amendment to Directive 2014/90/EU

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 106 / Amendment to Directive (EU) 2016/797

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 107 / Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/858

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 108 / Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 109 / Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/2144

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 110 / Amendment to Directive (EU) 2020/1828

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Includes this amendment to other Union legislation in the legal corpus. No complete implementation of the affected sectoral law is claimed.

Your organisation or the competent body: EU institutions and competent sectoral authorities apply the amended framework. Organisations must determine and meet applicable obligations under that separate legislation and obtain specialist assessment where needed.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 111 / AI systems already placed on the market or put into service and general-purpose AI models already placed on the market

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Records legacy/transitional facts and deadlines and displays supported transition rules. It can report uncertainty where necessary facts are missing; the qualifying Annex X component is not captured.

Your organisation or the competent body: Establish the actual market/use dates, changes and specific transitional conditions. The current record and applicability map are not a complete automatic grandfathering or significant-change legal determination.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 112 / Evaluation and review

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: Provides the evaluation/review provision as legal context; the product does not perform the Commission's statutory review.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission and other designated bodies evaluate the Regulation and may bring forward changes. Organisations must review any resulting legal changes affecting them.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Article 113 / Entry into force and application

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Shows supported application phases and relevant dates through the legal Navigator and recorded deadline checks.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine the correct provision, route, exception and transition before choosing a deadline. Not every submission rule is date-gated, and a displayed date is not a complete applicability opinion.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex I / Union harmonisation legislation

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Captures the relevant listed product legislation and Section A/B, with guided classification and selected integrated-documentation/sectoral-route checks.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess the real product or safety-component function and required conformity-assessment conditions under current law. Selection of an Annex I item alone does not make the AI high-risk.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex II / Criminal Offences

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the criminal-offence list as context for the relevant prohibition exception; no complete law-enforcement authorisation workflow is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine the precise offence, necessity, proportionality and required authorisation under Article 5 and applicable national law. A matching offence label does not permit biometric use.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex III / High-risk AI systems

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Records areas and named subpoints; selected classification, biometric, FRIA and registration checks use those details and recorded exception facts.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assess the intended use, full subpoint wording, carve-outs, profiling and Article 6(3) conditions. The product's supported branches are not an exhaustive legal classification decision.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 06, 08, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex IV / Technical documentation

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Organises structured technical content and evidence. The ordinary preparation action creates JSON from eligible Drafts in the High Risk/Prohibited view; separate browser printing provides readable output. Generation does not rerun the full submission validator.

Your organisation or the competent body: Prepare and maintain a substantively complete technical file, including valid tests, design and performance evidence. Many capture checks are advisory; the preparation file is not certification or an approved authority format.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex V / EU declaration of conformity

Support: Workflow and checks.

AICMS: Provides declaration-element records and selected completeness checks with supporting evidence references.

Your organisation or the competent body: Produce, sign, translate, update and retain the actual EU declaration with all applicable content. Confirmed elements or internal approval do not create a signed declaration.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 17. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex VI / Conformity assessment procedure

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Records internal-control assessment information, QMS/documentation references and completion evidence; selected route prerequisites are checked.

Your organisation or the competent body: The provider must actually examine the QMS and technical documentation and verify compliance under the procedure. The AICMS reviewer is not automatically performing that statutory assessment.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex VII / Conformity of Technical Documentation and the Quality Management System

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: Organises notified-body assessment, QMS, technical-document, certificate, supplement and decision records.

Your organisation or the competent body: Arrange and complete the required notified-body procedure, surveillance and change assessment. The body independently assesses conformity; AICMS is not a notified body or its assessment platform.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 10, 11. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex VIII / Registration of high-risk AI systems

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: Prepares supported Section A/B/C data from an eligible Draft when a package section is derived. Separate submission checks cover selected contacts and omissions, but generation can run on an incomplete Draft and needs human review of routing and content.

Your organisation or the competent body: Verify every required item, confidentiality/publication route and current authority format, then submit and update the official registration. The JSON output is a preparation aid with known scope limits.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex IX / Registration of high-risk AI systems in real world conditions

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the real-world-testing registration information list in the legal reference; the ordinary Annex VIII export is not an Annex IX testing-registration workflow.

Your organisation or the competent body: Prepare accurate testing-registration information and register through the required route as part of an authorised, protected trial. AICMS does not register or approve the testing.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex X / Union legislative acts on large-scale IT systems

Support: Reference and context.

AICMS: Provides the listed large-scale IT systems and transitional context. The applicability map does not capture the qualifying Annex X component, so it cannot establish that transition from the recorded facts.

Your organisation or the competent body: Determine whether the specific legacy-system transition applies and meet the relevant legislative and modernisation requirements. Ordinary AICMS versioning does not manage those public systems.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 03, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex XI / Technical documentation for providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier wizard captures model, development, training, evaluation and compute information in the system version's first model-document record. Selected minimum documentation checks apply; there is no separate reusable model library.

Your organisation or the competent body: The model provider must prepare adequate, current documentation and supply it as required. Not every Annex XI item is a blocking check, and model use alone does not make the customer a model provider.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex XII / Technical documentation for providers of general-purpose AI models

Support: Guided record.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier wizard records downstream model information such as tasks, formats, licence and integration/data descriptions within the system version's selected model document.

Your organisation or the competent body: The model provider must deliver sufficient, current information to downstream system providers while respecting relevant rights. A stored description is not actual delivery or verified sufficiency.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 04, 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex XIII / Criteria for the designation of general-purpose AI models

Support: Mixed support.

AICMS: The High Risk/Prohibited dossier wizard records model reach, capability and compute facts and shows a systemic-risk suggestion. Its compute hint includes exactly 10^{25} FLOPs, whereas the legal compute presumption requires more than that value.

Your organisation or the competent body: The Commission assesses designation under the law; providers must evaluate their position and provide the required evidence/notification. A heuristic or entered figure is not an official designation.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 12. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

Annex XIV / Codes, categories and AI-system types used to designate notified bodies

Support: External or institutional.

AICMS: The inserted notified-body designation codes are available as legal context; no conformity-assessment-body application or official designation service is implemented.

Your organisation or the competent body: Assessment bodies and notifying authorities use the applicable codes and scope in designation procedures. Customers must verify that a body is designated for the relevant activity.

Explore: Feature Guide chapters 11, 16. Read this provision in the [AI Act](#), with the [2026 amendment](#).

07 / Sources, terms and review basis

Official legal sources

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1689](#): original AI Act, read with amendments.
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2026/1744](#): enacted July 2026 amendment, including amended application dates.
- [European Commission AI Act overview](#): application timeline and official guidance links.
- [Commission AI Act Service Desk](#): access to official explanatory material and support.
- [Article 9: risk management](#), [Article 50: transparency](#) and [Article 73: serious incidents](#): convenient official article views. Check their edition against enacted amendments.

Official publications govern legal meaning. Repository legal text and software rule metadata were used as navigation and implementation evidence, with targeted checks against official sources. This was not an independent legal certification or a byte-for-byte audit of the full consolidated corpus.

Terms used throughout the bundle

Term	Meaning here
Dossier	The organised record for a particular AI-system version, including assessments and evidence.
Provider / deployer	Legal roles under the Act, broadly the party providing the system and the party using it under its authority; the actual definition and circumstances matter.
FRIA	Fundamental rights impact assessment under the relevant Article 27 conditions.
DPIA	Data protection impact assessment under applicable data-protection law.
GPAI	General-purpose AI; model-provider obligations must be distinguished from simply using a model.
QMS	Quality management system: the organisation's documented and operated procedures and responsibilities.
Published	Internally approved dossier status in Coach2Lead.
Blocking finding	A recorded condition that prevents a specified AICMS workflow action.
Backend advisory	A non-blocking computed finding; the current editor does not display the submission validator's separate advisory collection.
Readiness / completeness	Product indicators of checks passed or tracked fields filled; neither is a legal compliance score.

The document levels are reading levels, not product licence tiers. Use the Introduction for an initial conversation, the Feature Guide for a demonstration, and the Controls Reference with this map for detailed professional review.