Chair of Information Systems and Business Process Management (ISBPM) TUM School of Computation, Information and Technology (CIT) Technical University of Munich



Design of a Quality Management System Based on the EU AI Act

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Design of a QMS Based on the EU AIA



Motivation - Problem Statement

Problems of the EU AIA - Comments by legal experts:

- AIA lacks specificity for several (technical) requirements (e.g., Art. 9, Art. 15, etc.) [1].
- AIA imposes high bureaucratic demands and requires substantial resources to demonstrate compliance, especially for high-risk AI systems [1,2].

A survey of existing AI audit frameworks and tools has shown [3]:

- *Problems*: Lack of stakeholder inclusion, poor communication, and the absence of standardized designs.
- Solutions: Enhancing AI audit accountability by developing standardized, open-source frameworks and tools.

^[1] Bormhard/ Siglmüller. Al Act – das Trilogergebnis. Recht Digital - RDi. 2024;2:45-96.

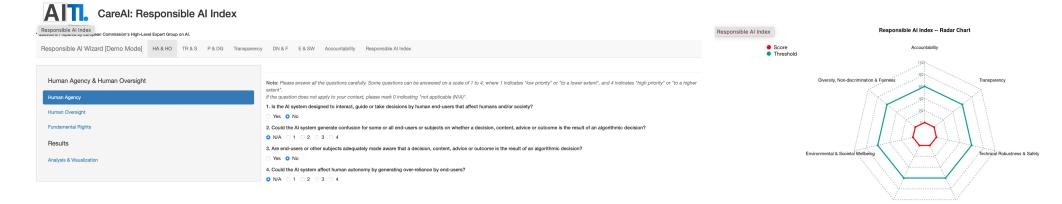
^[2] Schallbruch M. EU-Regulierung der Künstlichen Intelligenz: Informationstechnische Systeme im Fokus neuer rechtlicher Anforderungen. Datenschutz und Datensicherheit - DuD. 2021;45:438-43.

^[3] V. Ojewale, R. Steed, B. Vecchione, A. Birhane, and I. D. Raji, "Towards AI accountability infrastructure: Gaps and opportunities in AI audit tooling," CoRR, 2024. doi: 10.48550/.

Design of a QMS Based on the EU AIA

Motivation - Problem Statement

Example: Available open-source QMS-tool from research - careAl



[3] E. Thelisson, and H. Verma, "Conformity assessment under the EU AI act general approach," AI and Ethics, 2024. **4**(1): p. 113-121.

[4] ATI, careAI website: https://aitransparencyinstitute.com, accessed on 11 December 2024

Risk Criteria	Score	Required	Strength
Accountability	0.00	60.00	NA
Diversity, Non-discrimination & Fairness	0.00	60.00	NA
Environmental & Societal Wellbeing	0.00	60.00	NA
Human Agency & Human Oversight	0.00	60.00	NA
Privacy & Data Governance	0.00	60.00	NA
Technical Robustness & Safety	0.00	60.00	NA
Transparency	0.00	60.00	NA

Human Agency &

Privacy & Data Governa

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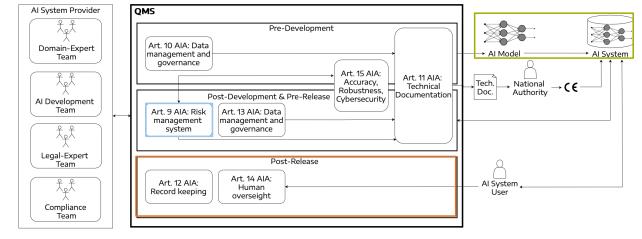


Motivation – Approach & Goal

Idea: Automated internal and external AI compliance checks by:

- ... having a QMS application containing several sub-services, each for one or multiple AIA requirements.
- ... connecting to the AI System (Model) for technical assessments.
- 3. ... adopting to a workflow engine for permanent logging post-release.

Goal: A single tool to map, perform, and track the compliance management process for AI systems.



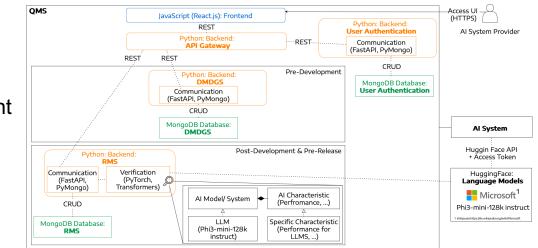
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Prototype - Design & Architecture

Design and Architecture:

- Microservice-based design.
- Connection to LLM: Phi3-mini-128k-instruct.
- Strategy Software Design Pattern for the efficient implementation of technical assessment metric for AI model assessments.



Prototype:

 Check the web-based application (https://power.bpm.cit.tum.de/gmsAIA/)



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Evaluation – Qualitative Analysis

Workshop with IT experts and Interview with legal expert:

- Focus group discussion with 7 IT experts.
- Expert interview with 1 legal expert.

Question of interest: Does the proposed QMS improve efficiency of the AI compliance management process and reduce the required resources?

6 (5 IT & Legal) experts totally agreed on that, 2 (IT) experts had no opinion.

Further Recommendation by Experts:

- Evaluate which tasks cannot be automatically checked within the QMS.
- The QMS should be broad enough to accommodate and document all types of AI systems.

Design of a QMS Based on the EU AI Act Limitations

- Only two basic sub-services have been implemented so far: Article 9 (Risk Management System) and Article 10 (Data Management and Governance System).
 More comprehensive sub-services need to be designed and implemented.
- Only one LLM (Phi3-mini-128k-instruct) is connected to the QMS prototype.
 The QMS must be able to connect to additional and diverse types of AI models and systems.
- Only 8 experts were consulted, which led to limited results from the evaluation.
 Expand evaluation in future work. Conduct more interviews for the requirement elicitation process, and evaluation to provide comprehensive and significant results.

Design of a QMS Based on the EU AI Act Future Work



One example for future work: A generalized EU AIA sub-service design process

2. Use existing methodologies (from research) to establish a list of requirements (from EU AIA, ISO standards, etc.) for each sub-service.
3. Create a process model and annotate it with the required data for each requirement list.

4. Implement **each process and data model** and incorporate humans in the execution (e.g., using a workflow engine).

5. Use **logs generated by the workflow engine** to ensure transparency and optimize sub-services using process mining techniques **for each implemented process**.

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1. Define list of sub-services.

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Thank you for attending the presentation! Any questions? ©