



What is the Al Act?

First binding legal framework for AI (2024, phased 2025–2027)

Risk-based approach: Unacceptable → High Risk → Limited → Minimal risk

Applies to providers, deployers, and generalpurpose Al systems Why it matters for lawyers

As users: law firms performing Al-powered research, review, drafting, predicting outcomes

As advisors: clients expect Al Act guidance

As professionals: duties of care, confidentiality, independence overlap with AI Act

Key obligations under the Al Act



1. AI LITERACY (ART. 4): STAFF TRAINING



2. PROHIBITED
PRACTICES (ART. 5):
BANS
MANIPULATION,
SOCIAL SCORING,
ETC.



3.
TRANSPARENCY
(ART. 50):
DISCLOSE AI USE,
LABEL SYNTHETIC
CONTENT



4. HIGH-RISK
SYSTEMS
(ANNEX III):
RISK
MANAGEMENT,
OVERSIGHT,
DOCUMENTATION



5. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (FRIA): ASSESS RIGHTS RISKS

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Interaction with existing duties



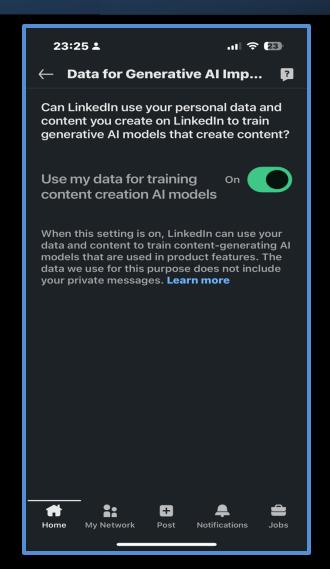
GDPR & data protection overlap



Professional secrecy & confidentiality



Duty of competence: ignoring AI risks = negligence



Fines: up to €35m or 7% of global turnover

Risks & penalties

Loss of client trust & reputational damage

Professional liability and malpractice exposure

What to do now



Audit Al tools in your firm



Review contracts with vendors



Draft internal Al-use policies



Provide Al literacy training



Keep documentation of AI use & oversight

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Al Act: Risks & Opportunities

Lawyers can lead in shaping compliant AI use

 Advising clients on Al Act = new practice area

Al + law = efficiency, with safeguards

The AI Act is also a business opportunity

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