AI Regulation

Emerging Approaches Across the World

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Consultation Paper On AI Regulation

Consultation End Date:

19 September 2024

Consultation Paper Outline

Why definitions are important?

Where is the Global AI Landscape?

What are the different approaches to AI regulation?

Why, when and how to regulate?

Definitions of AI

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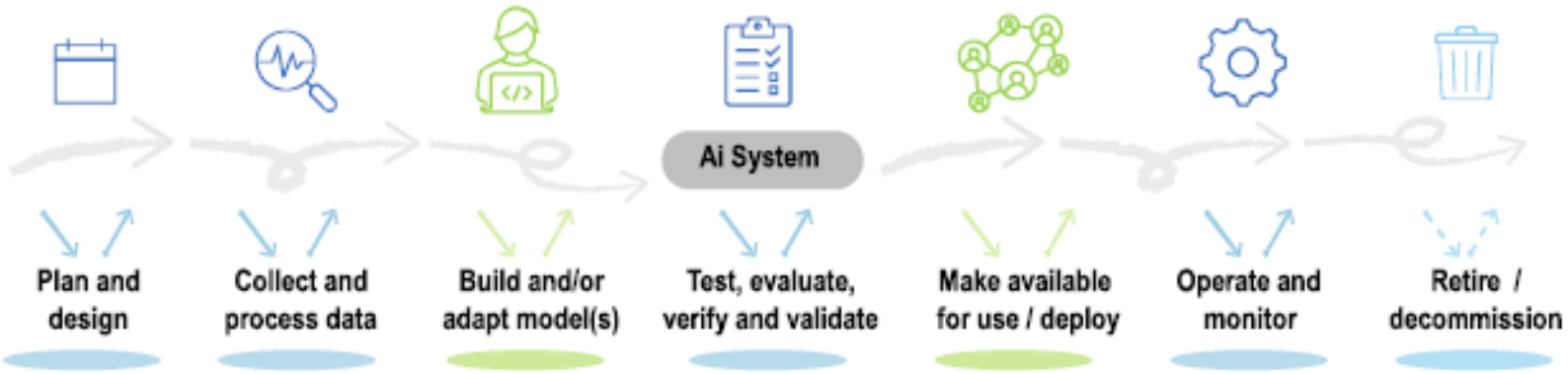
Defining AI - First Step Towards Regulation

Machines which can process data and information in a way that **resembles intelligent behaviour**, typically including aspects of **reasoning, learning, perception, prediction, planning or control**.



Stages of
AI System's Life Cycle

Defining “Regulation”

A “specific set of commands” consisting of “a binding set of rules to be applied by a body devoted to this purpose.”

For AI: the mandatory rules issued by public bodies that may affect the activities of those who participate in any stage of an AI system’s life cycle.

Note: the rules are **not limited to prohibitions or limits** but also include **enabling and facilitative approaches** to the development or adoption of AI systems

Different roles of the state

Regulator

- Legislators and regulators establish mandatory rules that are applicable to all stages of the AI life cycle.

Supervisor

- Judicial and governmental authorities enforce AI and related legal frameworks.

Developer

- Public bodies internally develop AI systems that will contribute to fulfil their objectives.

Buyer

- Public bodies acquire hardware & licenses of propietary AI systems to fulfil their objectives.

Deployer

- Public bodies deploy AI systems that contribute to fulfil their objectives.

End user

- Public officials use AI systems to carry out their activties.

Facilitator

- Public bodies create an environment that encourages the development & use of AI systems for example, by providing or facilitating access to key infrastructure and resources and increasing digital literacy (not just among public officials but also of the general population).

Enabler

- Public bodies foster the development and use of AI systems through hands-on approaches, for example, by investing or funding research projects and participating in public-private partnerships for the development of capabilities, infrastructure or technologies.

Source: Berryhill et al.[15], Gutiérrez[16] and Ubaldi et al.[17]

AI regulation – not starting from zero

Personal data protection and privacy	Consumer protection	Economic competition
Intellectual property rights	Access to information and transparency	Liability rules

Global Landscape on AI Regulation

TECH BRIEF

California Gov. Gavin Newsom's desk is overflowing with AI bills

Analysis by Gerrit De Vynck
with research by Will Oremus

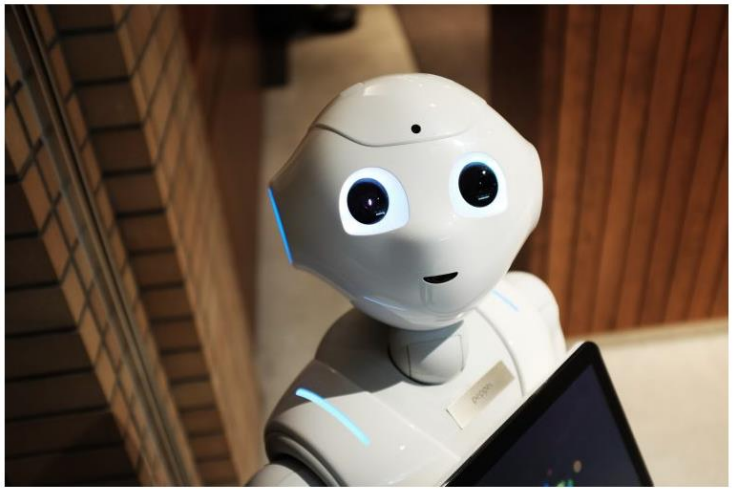
September 5, 2024 at 9:26 a.m. EDT

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Africa Begins Efforts to Regulate Artificial Intelligence

by **Grace Ashiru**
6 months ago

704 Views



Explainer

What will the EU's proposed act to regulate AI mean for consumers?

How does the bill define AI, how will it protect consumers from abuse, and what do the big tech companies think about it?

AI - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ASEAN launches guide for governing AI, but experts say there are challenges

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Latin America joins global AI regulations race as threats grow

Diana Baptista
Published: January 23, 2024

AI regulation – initiatives underway

Between 2016 to 2023, 32 countries have passed 148 laws mentioning "artificial intelligence”.

In Latin America : Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay.

In Africa: at least six countries - Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Nine AI Regulatory Approaches

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* Most AI regulations use a combination

The 9 AI Regulatory Approaches

1. Principles-Based

In accordance with international guidelines and principles Eg Do no harm

2. Standards-Based

Allowing organisations to self-regulate based on industry standards.

3. Agile and Experimentalist

Regulatory sandboxes to identify and mitigate risks

4. Facilitating and Enabling

Enabling environments for responsible, ethical and human rights compliant AI

5. Adapting Existing Laws

Sector-specific rules instead of issuing AI bills

6. Access to Information

Ensure that AI systems operate transparently and info is disclosed to stakeholders

7. Risks-Based

Preventing problems and controlling risks associated with AI

8. Rights-Based

Mandatory rules that protect and promote an individuals' human rights

9. Liability

Assigning responsibility and sanctions to problematic uses of AI

unesco

Why, when and how to regulate?

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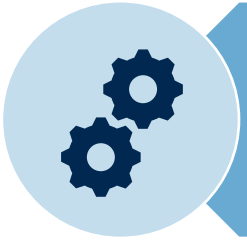
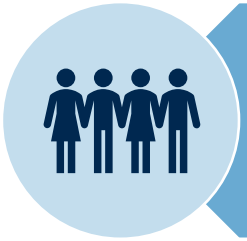
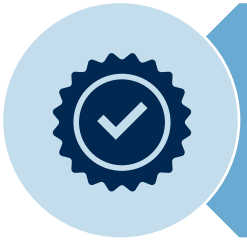
Why Regulate?



Address Public Problems
Market failure, state failure, unacceptable risk

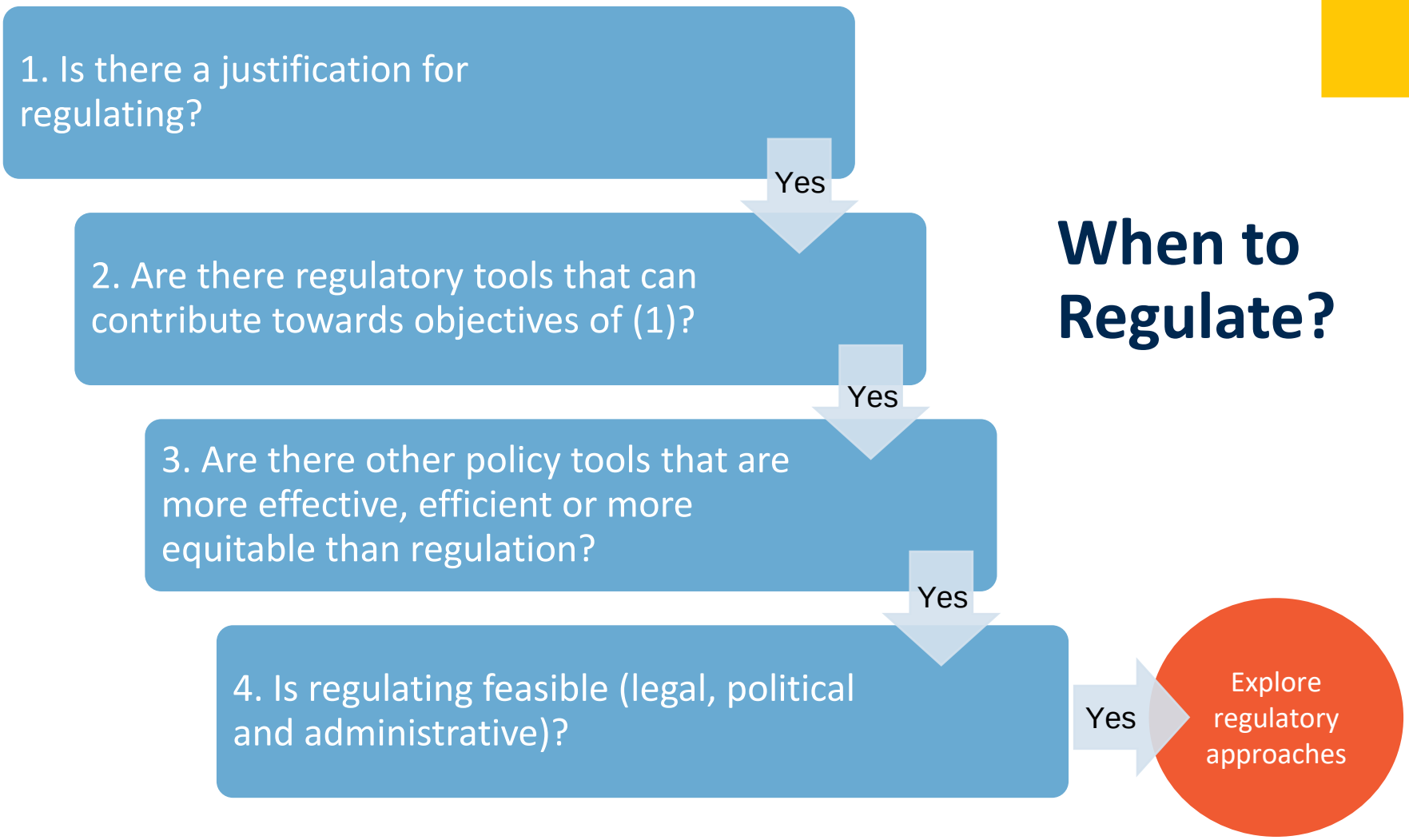


Fundamental and Collective Rights
To protect, respect, and promote fundamental and collective rights

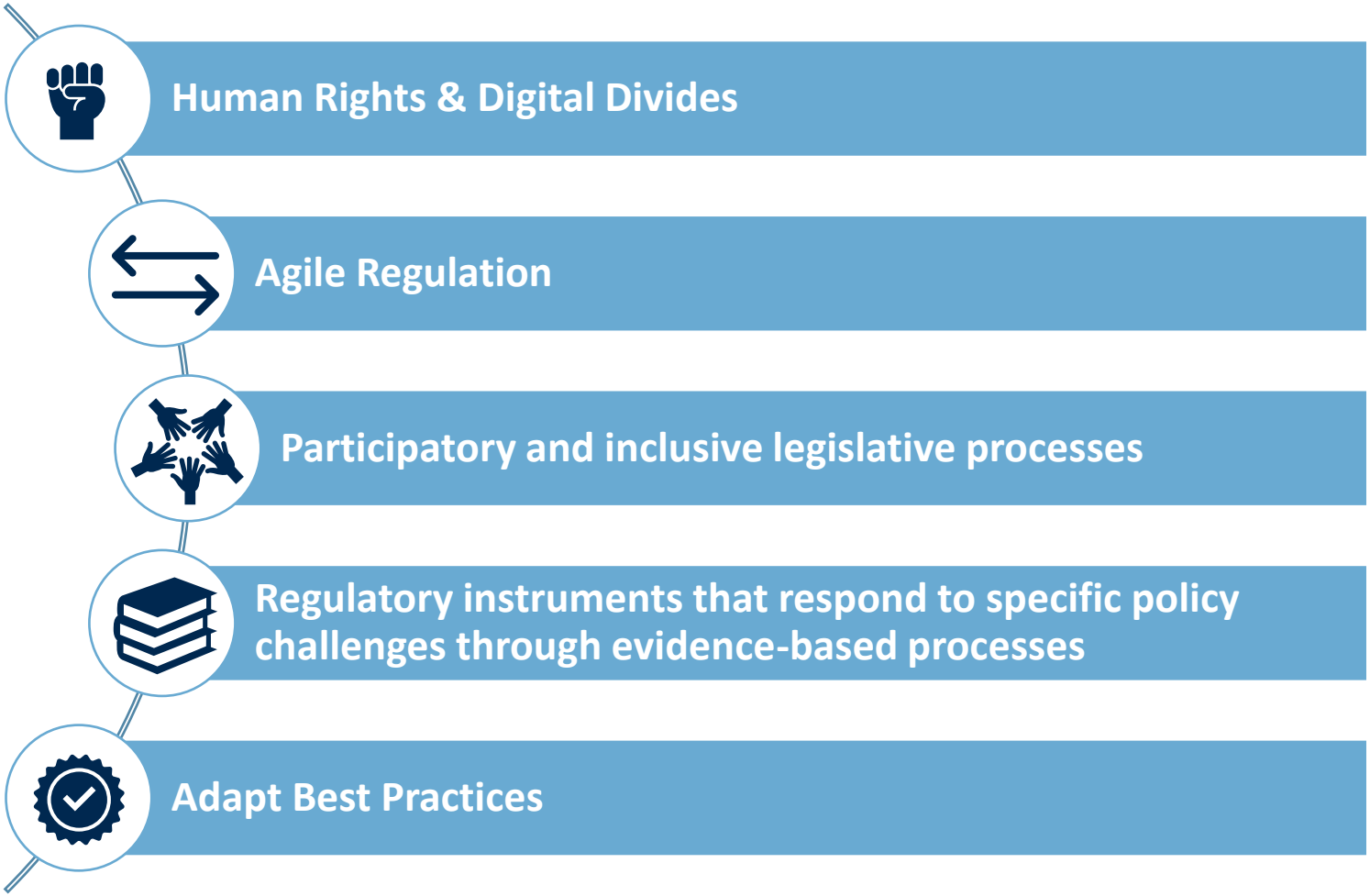


Achieve Desirable Future
Improve quality of life, enable and facilitative developmental opportunities

When to Regulate?



How to Regulate?



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Thank you for your attention