



Al governance mechanisms from The Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA) Companion Document¹







Frameworks already applying to the use of AI in Canada

- Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act
- Canada Consumer Product Safety Act
- Food and Drugs Act
- Motor Vehicle Safety Act
- Bank Act
- Canadian Human Rights Act and provincial human rights laws
- Criminal Code





Proposals in the AIDA

- Ensuring that high-impact AI systems meet safety expectations by building on existing consumer protection and human rights law
- Empowering the Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry to administer and enforce the Act
- Establishing a new Al and Data Commissioner to serve as a centre of expertise
- Prohibiting reckless and malicious uses of AI that cause serious harm through the creation of new criminal law provisions





Examples of high-impact AI systems



Screening systems impacting access to services or employment

Biometric systems used for identification and inference





Systems that can influence human behaviour at scale

Systems critical to health & safety





Kairoi Summaries



Example measures across Al tool's lifecycle



System design: determine whether use of Al is appropriate in intended context; conduct risk assessment

Development: document datasets and models; build in mechanisms for human oversight





Making available for use: provide documentation to users regarding datasets used, limitations, and appropriate uses

Managing system operations: ensure adequate monitoring and human oversight





How we can help





Communications: deliver accurate and meaningful narratives without recreating myths about Al



Technical advice: Identify and implement relevant standards and tools for your context



Public engagement: ensure impactful innovation through community management and public involvement



Governance: Foster responsible research and innovation with practices throughout organisational processes