# Regulation on Artificial Intelligence across the globe

Intelligence has enabled human where human stands today, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) works as enhancement or multiplier of this intelligence through machine, But with times issues with AI has emerged mainly due to biasness.

In order to address this biasness and ensure transparency, across the globe several efforts are on to structure regulatory aspects of AI through promoting fairness and responsibly development and deployment of AI.

**Regulation in European Union (EU)i:**

EU has taken notable steps to regulate AI and ensure it’s usage responsibly. Several types of AI regulation have been in place –

* EU AI Act[[1]](#endnote-1) – This act has been agreed upon in December 2023 & set to become legally binding by mid of 2024. There are two main provisions in this act through which Eu wants to govern usage of AI responsibly –
  + - * 1. Risk Based Approach – This Act requires models like ChatGPT and General Purpose AI (GPAI) to comply with transparency obligation. Models with high impact and systematic risk need to conduct model evaluation, assess and mitigate systematic risk.
        2. Government usage of AI – Governments can use biometric surveillance data in public spaces for prevention and investigation of crime, but such data can’t be used for social scoring or biometric categorization of system to infer political or religious beliefs etc.
* EU has also introduced General Data Protection Regulation which acts as Horizontal Regulations. Also, Vertical Regulation or Sectoral Regulation like EU Medical Devices Regulation is there which is applicable to particular sector.

**Singapore Regulatory Body[[2]](#endnote-2):**

In recent years, Singaporean regulatory bodies have taken significant steps to provide guidance for the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI). These initiatives include the launch of AI Verify testing tool, Advisory Guidelines, and introduction of Veritas Toolkit. The AI verify testing tool provides AI Governance Testing Framework that helps to test fairness, explainability, and robustness of AI models. Similarly, the Advisory Guidelines aim to clarify how the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) applies to the collection and use of personal data in AI systems. This can bring transparency and best practices to address privacy concerns. Further, the toolkit like Veritas Toolkit has been introduced for financial institution that helps in assessment of ethics, accountability, and transparency in AI and Data Analytics.

**US Artificial Intelligence Regulations[[3]](#endnote-3):**

The US federal government, through agencies like the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), is shaping its approach to AI regulation.

* **NIST** has released the Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework 1.0 (RMF), a guide for managing AI risks. The RMF defines trustworthiness in AI systems through seven characteristics: *safety, security, explainability, privacy, fairness, accountability, and validity*. It also outlines four key functions: *mapping, measuring, governing,* and *managing AI systems*.
* The **FTC** has indicated increased scrutiny on businesses using AI, warning against unfair or misleading practices.
* The **FDA** plans to regulate AI-powered clinical decision support tools as devices.

These developments provide insights into the considerations likely to shape future AI regulation in the US. They are crucial for businesses implementing or planning to implement AI technologies in the United States.

**National Strategy for AI – India (Ethics, Privacy, Security and AI)[[4]](#endnote-4)**

AI development presents both opportunities and risks for ethics, privacy, and security. So, to remove the biasness, data privacy and accountability issue is crucial.

**Dealing with privacy issues:**

* Benchmark national data protection and privacy laws with international standards: European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) guidelines, which have been enforced in May 2018, encourage design of less-privacy invasive systems.
* Establish sectoral regulatory frameworks: It provides additional protection to user privacy and security.
* Establish a data protection framework with legal backing.
* Encourage AI developers to adhere to international standards.

**Security in AI:**

* Negligence test for damages caused by AI software, as opposed to strict liability.
* Here, by this framework government want to make that party liable only for the loss due to damage where AI was unexpected and prohibited.

It is expected that all the AI based companies adhere the standard practices while developing the AI tools.

1. [EU sets global standards with first major AI regulations | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/12/europe-landmark-ai-regulation-deal/) [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. [B\_Oct\_Responsible\_Use\_of\_AI - Centre for Technology, Robotics, Artificial Intelligence and the Law (nus.edu.sg)](https://law.nus.edu.sg/trail/responsible-use-of-ai/) [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. [US Artificial Intelligence Regulations: Watch List for 2023 | Insights & Resources | Goodwin (goodwinlaw.com)](https://www.goodwinlaw.com/en/insights/publications/2023/04/04_12-us-artificial-intelligence-regulations) [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/National-Strategy-for-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)