



AI Governance: AI Regulations in different countries.

In the ever-evolving landscape of Artificial Intelligence (AI), governance becomes the linchpin for ensuring accountability, responsibility, and oversight throughout the AI lifecycle. It acts as a structured approach to address inherent flaws in AI creation primarily stemming from human biases and errors, and emerges as the crucial safeguard, aiming to mitigate risks and ensure the fair and equitable benefits of machine learning algorithms.

This blog post unravels a global analysis of AI governance, focusing on the varied approaches to AI regulation in different countries.

A robust AI governance framework fosters ethical and transparent AI practices, enhancing trust among users and establishing a foundation for responsible AI development and deployment. The Global AI Legislation Tracker from the [IAPP Research and Insights](#) identifies legislative policy and related developments and offers brief commentary on the wider AI context in specific jurisdictions, listing index rankings.

The following examples showcase the evolving nature of AI governance on the global stage:

European Union:

[EU AI Act: first regulation on Artificial Intelligence](#)

The EU introduced the “AI ACT” in April 2021, aiming to create a harmonized regulatory framework for AI, which classifies AI systems into risk categories and establishes requirements for high-risk AI, including conformity assessments and data usage restrictions. In June the European parliament voted to approve it.

Country (A-Z)	Specific AI governance law and policy	Relevant authorities	Other relevant laws and policies	Wider AI context
EU	<p>The EU AI Act moved to the trilogue stage, where a final version will be debated, June 2023. Passage of the act is expected by the end of 2023 or in early 2024. The three positions in the trilogue discussions are put forward by the commission, council and European Parliament. In brief, some of the proposals being debated in trilogue include measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit certain types of AI systems, i.e., those that are manipulative, exploitative, perform social scoring or use “real-time” biometric ID systems. Classify high-risk AI systems and set out requirements with which these systems and their providers must comply. Delegate regulatory and enforcement authorities. Prescribe standards of conformity which may be applied by high-risk systems. Ensure transparency obligations for AI systems which interact with natural persons. Provide innovation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed future EU AI Board European Data Protection Board Member state AI authorities, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain's AI supervision agency, the Agencia Española de Supervisión de la Inteligencia Artificial Member state data protection authorities, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France's Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés Germany's Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information Italy's Garante 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Data Protection Regulation (in force) Digital Services Act (in force) Digital Markets Act (in force) AI Liability Directive (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some EU member states have national AI strategies, many of which emphasize research, training and labor preparedness, as well as multistakeholder and international collaboration. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France's national AI strategy lays out three main objectives: improve the AI education and training ecosystem, establish an open data policy for implementing AI applications and pooling assets, and develop an ethical framework for fair and transparent use of AI.

Image Source: [By IAPP Research and Insights](#)

Canada:

[Artificial Intelligence and Data Act](#)

In June 2022, the Government of Canada tabled the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA) as part of Bill C-27, the Digital Charter Implementation Act, 2022. Canada has also published guidelines on AI ethics and responsible AI development. Federal and provincial privacy laws, such as the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), apply to AI systems handling personal data.

China:

[AI Regulations](#)

China released the “New Generation AI Development Plan” in 2017, outlining ambitious goals for AI development. Regulations in China encompass data security, AI ethics, and export controls on AI technologies. The country is working on AI standards and certification processes with its recent draft published on regulation for generative AI and is seeking public input on the new rules.

Country (A-Z)	Specific AI governance law and policy	Relevant authorities	Other relevant laws and policies	Wider AI context
Canada	<p>Canada's anticipated AI and Data Act, part of Bill C-27, is intended to protect Canadians from high-risk systems, ensure the development of responsible AI, and position Canadian firms and values for adoption in global AI development. The AIDA would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure high-impact AI systems meet existing safety and human rights expectations.• Prohibit reckless and malicious uses of AI.• Empower the Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry to enforce the act. <p>Canada also issued a Directive on Automated Decision-Making, which imposes several requirements on the federal government's use of automated decision-making systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Innovation, Science and Economic Development• Canadian Institute for Advanced Research• Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (in force)• Privacy Act (in force)• Consumer Product Safety Act (in force)• Food and Drugs Act (in force)• Motor Vehicle Safety Act (in force)• Bank Act (in force)• Canadian Human Rights Act (in force)• Criminal Code (in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ranked No. 5 on Tortoise's Global AI Index.• According to its AI Strategy, by 2030 Canada plans to achieve an AI ecosystem founded on scientific excellence, exceptional training and talent pools, public-private collaboration, and commitment to AI technologies which produce positive social, economic and environmental change for people and the planet. In achieving these goals, Canada has established three AI institutes: Amii in Edmonton, Mila in Montreal, and the Vector Institute in Toronto. These institutes are involved in initiatives to address the climate crisis, to develop responsible use of AI, and to promote leadership and excellence in AI. Beyond research, Canada is working to revolutionize the health care system with AI.
China	<p>China is one of the first countries to implement AI regulations. Chinese lawmakers are in the process of drafting a comprehensive AI regulation. Various regulations and policies apply to specific AI uses. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Algorithmic Recommendation Management Provisions (in force)• Interim Measures for the Management of Generative AI Services (in force)• Deep Synthesis Management Provisions (draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cyberspace Administration of China• Ministry of Industry and Information Technology• Ministry of Public Security• State Administration for Market Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cybersecurity Law (in force)• Data Security Law (in force)• Personal Information Protection Law (in force)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ranked No. 2 on Tortoise's Global AI Index.• See China's AI development plan. <p>Activate Windows</p>

Image Source: [By IAPP Research and Insights](#)

By examining the regulatory landscape alongside specific case studies, we gain insights into the diverse approaches countries take in governing artificial intelligence. The Global AI Legislation Tracker from the [IAPP Research and Insights](#) identifies legislative policy and related developments and offers a brief commentary on the wider AI context in specific jurisdictions such as Australia, Brazil, Singapore, and other countries, listing index rankings. To view the Global AI Legislation Tracker [click here](#). The field of AI regulation is dynamic and constantly evolving therefore many countries are in the process of developing or refining their AI regulations to address emerging challenges and opportunities in the AI landscape.