Link to information: <https://legalnodes.com/article/global-ai-regulations-tracker>

The US has no unified AI regulation but has multiple guidelines to govern AI on a federal level

* Executive Orders:
* Maintaining American Leadership in AI
  + <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/02/14/2019-02544/maintaining-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence>
  + The goal of this executive order is for the US to continue leading AI research and development and is guided by 5 principles:
    1. The US must drive tech breakthroughs in AI across the federal gov’t, industry and academia to promote “scientific discovery, economic competitiveness and national security”
    2. The US must drive development of “appropriate technical standards” and reduce barriers to the safe testing and release of AI technologies in order to allow the creation of new AI-related industries and the adoption of AI by existing industries
  + The gist of the executive order seems to be that the US should push for more use, development and research of AI while ensuring data security and privacy. It seems that this executive order has an emphasis on national security, so I’m not sure if this is coming from a place of wanting to increase security around the US or from a genuine concern about individuals’ personal privacy when it comes to AI.
  + Since executive orders are not laws, is this still enforced and what legal bearing does this have? Also, is this executive order still in effect since it’s been 4 years since its signing? The president that signed this executive order is in his second term, so I am not sure if this order is being reactivated somehow or if there is another executive order or even a law or bill that will be similar to it to enforce this.
* Promoting the Use of Trustworthy AI in the Federal Government Act
  + <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/12/08/2020-27065/promoting-the-use-of-trustworthy-artificial-intelligence-in-the-federal-government>
* Legislation:
  + AI Training Act: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/2551>
  + National AI Initiative Act
* Proposed Bills:
  + Algorithmic Accountability Act
  + Transparent Automated Governance Act
  + Global Technology Leadership Act

EU:

* AI Act
  + [Main Requirements:](https://legalnodes.com/article/eu-ai-act-overview)
    - Risk-based approach: AI systems are classified into different risk categories based on their potential impact on users and society
    - Prohibition of certain AI practices: AI systems that try to manipulate human behavior, exploit vulnerabilities or support gov’t social scoring are prohibited; “biometric categorization,” predictive policing and software scraping facial images from the Internet to create databases are prohibited
    - High-risk AI systems will need to meet specific requirements regarding transparency, data quality, documentation, transparency and registration obligations
    - Foundation models and general purpose AI providers are subject to extensive documentation, transparency and registration obligations
    - Supervision and oversight: each EU member States will designate European Artificial Intelligence Board (EAIB) members to monitor and enforce AI Act compliance
    - Fines and penalties: non-compliance can incur fines of up to 7% of the “global annual turnover” of the legal entity responsible for the AI system
* AI Liability Directive

The UK doesn't have comprehensive AI regulation and doesn't plan to roll it out; the country instead advocates for using sector-specific AI laws for guidance (does this refer to AI sector laws?)

Switzerland takes a similar stance on this as the UK and only amends (adds to) existing laws to accommodate AI, including:

* integrating rules on AI transparency (letting people know when AI is used for something) into already established data protection laws
* Modifying the local competition laws, product liability laws and general civil laws to address AI system needs

A more substantial and meaningful version of this framework has been clarified by the Position Paper (2021) by the Swiss Digital Society Initiative in collaboration with the University of Zurich

Canada Legislation:

* AI and Data Act
* Directive on Automated Decision-Making

Brazil is developing an AI Bill that aims to prohibit certain high-risk AI systems, sets up a “dedicated regulatory body” (probably a gov’t entity that is dedicated to regulating AI) and impose “civil liability” (most likely they will able to be held liable in civil suits but not criminally) on AI developers and deployers; it would also require quick reporting of significant security breaches and guarantee people the right to understand AI-driven decisions and rectify biases

Asia:

* China:
  + China is working on drafting a holistic AI framework and currently have the following rules in place to govern certain AI applications:
    - Algorithmic Recommendations Management Provisions
    - Ethical Norms for New Generation AI
    - Opinions on Strengthening the Ethical Governance of Science and Technology
  + The following AI governance initiatives are in progress:
    - Draft Provisions on Deep Synthesis Management
    - Measurement for the Management of Generative AI Services
* Japan:
  + The gov't relies on guidelines and lets the private sector manage their AI use
  + Guidelines:
    - Guidelines for Implementing AI Principles
    - AI Governance in Japan Ver 1.1
  + Japanese sector-specific laws (e.g. data protection, antimonopoly, copyright) stay relevant in the context of AI in spite of not being explicitly designed for it
* India:
  + India currently lacks specific legislation for AI governance, but the future Digital India Act is set to focus on regulating high-risk AI apps
  + A specialized task force has also been established to delve into the ethical, legal and societal aspects of AI; this paves the way for a potential AI regulatory body and enhances the country's AI legislative landscape

Australia hasn't introduced specific laws or policies on AI and instead emphasizes leveraging (amending?) current AI regulations for AI oversight. The report “The State of AI Governance in Australia” (2023) issued by the University of Technology Sydney gives a better outlook on the stare of AI governance in Australia.