Governments worldwide are taking different approaches to regulate and mitigate bias in AI. This document explores key regulatory efforts.

The European Union has introduced the AI Act (2021), which classifies AI systems based on risk levels. High-risk systems must meet strict fairness and transparency requirements.

The United States lacks a comprehensive AI bias law but relies on the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to enforce fairness under consumer protection laws. States like Illinois have passed biometric data regulations.

China has implemented AI governance guidelines emphasizing fairness and transparency. Companies deploying AI must ensure non-discrimination in algorithms.

Global organizations like UNESCO and OECD advocate for ethical AI principles focusing on non-discrimination, transparency, and fairness.