AI fairness and ethics are global concerns. This document examines different international approaches to bias mitigation in AI.

The United Nations advocates for human rights-based AI governance, emphasizing the importance of fairness and transparency in automated decision-making.

The European Union enforces transparency and fairness in AI through GDPR and the AI Act, setting strict compliance standards for AI developers.

The United States relies on industry standards and sector-specific regulations rather than a centralized AI fairness law. Federal agencies oversee AI ethics enforcement.

China's government-led AI ethics guidelines focus on fairness, transparency, and security. These policies shape the development of ethical AI frameworks.

The private sector, including companies like Google, IBM, and Microsoft, invests in AI fairness research, developing frameworks for responsible AI deployment.