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Comparative study of AI policies (that involve examining guidelines and principles) established by various organizations and regulatory bodies

Introduction:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming industries and societies worldwide. With its potential to solve complex problems and improve efficiency, there is a growing need to regulate its development and use. Various organizations and regulatory bodies have established AI policies to address ethical, legal, and societal challenges. This study compares key AI policies from global organizations, focusing on their guidelines and principles.

Comparative Analysis:

Organization/Body	Policy/Guidelines	Key Principles
European Union (EU)	AI Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Risk-based framework (high, limited, and minimal risk).- Focus on user safety, transparency, and accountability.- Prohibits harmful AI systems (e.g., social scoring).
OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)	OECD AI Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- AI should benefit people and the planet.- Ensure fairness, transparency, and explainability.- Robust safety mechanisms for AI.
United Nations (UN)	UNESCO Recommendations on AI Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promotes inclusivity, fairness, and human-centered design.- Advocates for

Organization/Body	Policy/Guidelines	Key Principles
		environmental sustainability and cultural diversity.
NITI Aayog (India)	National Strategy for AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AI for social inclusion (e.g., healthcare, agriculture). - Responsible AI development through ethical frameworks.
Google	AI Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be socially beneficial. - Avoid causing harm. - Ensure privacy and security. - Avoid bias and ensure fairness.
IBM	AI Ethics Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasizes transparency and explainability. - AI should augment human intelligence, not replace it. - Accountability in decision-making.
China	Ethical Norms for New Generation AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritizes national security and technological leadership. - Emphasizes harmony between AI and society. - Advocates for controllability and trust.
World Economic Forum (WEF)	AI Governance Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on public-private collaboration. - Promotes ethical use

Organization/Body	Policy/Guidelines	Key Principles
		of AI in governance and industry. - Emphasizes global cooperation.

Observations:

1. Common Themes:

- Ethical use of AI: Most policies emphasize fairness, transparency, and avoidance of harm.
- Accountability: Clear responsibilities for developers and users of AI systems.
- Human-centered AI: Ensuring AI benefits society and respects human rights.

2. Differences:

- **Focus Areas:**
 - EU: Regulatory frameworks with enforceable rules.
 - China: National security and leadership in AI.
 - India: Using AI to address social and economic challenges.
- **Implementation Approaches:**
 - Companies like Google and IBM focus on operationalizing principles in their AI systems.
 - Governments emphasize broader societal and economic impacts.

3. Unique Features:

- UNESCO integrates cultural diversity and sustainability into its guidelines.
- OECD and WEF focus on international cooperation and harmonization of AI standards.