

Summary of worldwide AI regulations:

Area	Time	Status:
<b>Australia</b>	<p>17 Jan 2024 (Interim Response on Safe and Responsible AI Consultation)</p> <p>7 Nov 2019 (AI Ethics Principles)</p>	<p>In Jan 2024, the Australian Government published its interim response to the Consultation into "Safe and Responsible AI in Australia" (the "Interim Response"). It considered mandatory guardrails for AI development, but it only tried to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working with industry to develop a voluntary AI Safety Standard</li> <li>• working with industry to develop voluntary labelling and watermarking of AI-generated materials</li> <li>• establishing an expert advisory body to support the development of options for further AI guardrails.</li> </ul> <p>Though Australia has established a voluntary framework of 8 AI Ethics Principles on 7 November 2019 for human wellbeing and human centric values, fairness, reliability and safety, and accountability among others, unlike EU, it has yet established mandatory AI regulation.</p>

Area	Time	Status:
China	15 Aug 2023 (Generative AI regulation)	<p>China AI regulations are evolving with an aim to balance the promotion of AI innovation and potential risks and ethical concerns. The present regulatory regime includes:</p> <p><b>General regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generative AI Regulation (生成式人工智能服务管理暂行办法): This regulation, effective 15 August 2023, focuses on generative AI technologies like large language models. It outlines requirements for data security, algorithm transparency, and content control.</li> <li>• Measures for the Administration of Deep Synthesis (深度合成服务管理规定): This regulation, effective 1 February 2022, targets deepfake technologies and mandates disclosure of deep synthesis activities and measures to prevent misinformation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sector-Specific Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations on Recommendation Algorithms (互联网信息服务算法推荐管理规定): This regulation, effective 1 March 2022, aims to regulate the use of algorithms in online content recommendation, promoting fairness and preventing information manipulation.</li> <li>• Data Security Law (数据安全法): While not specifically targeting AI, this law imposes strict data protection requirements that have significant implications for AI development and use, particularly in terms of data collection, storage, and processing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shanghai Regulations on Promoting the Development of AI Industry (上海市促进人工智能产业发展条例): This regulation, effective 1 January 2023, provides incentives for AI development in Shanghai and establishes guidelines for ethical AI practices.</li> <li>• Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Regulations on Promoting AI Industry (深圳经济特区人工智能产业促进条例): Similar to Shanghai regulation, this regulation focuses on promoting AI development in Shenzhen and addresses issues like data privacy and intellectual property.</li> </ul> <p>The above is not an exhaustive list of AI related regulations in China. AI regulatory landscape is evolving rapidly in China. New regulations and updates to existing ones are expected from time to time.</p>

Area	Time	Status:
E.U.	1 Aug 2024	<p data-bbox="624 240 1989 347">On 1 Aug 2024, the EU AI Act, the world's first AI regulation enters into force. The AI Act is designed to protect people's fundamental rights, establish a harmonised market, and create a supportive environment for innovation and investment. It classifies AI systems into 4 risk categories:</p> <ul data-bbox="624 355 1993 1214" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="624 355 1993 462">• <b>Minimal risk:</b> This category includes most AI systems, such as AI-enabled recommender systems and spam filters, which have no special obligations, but companies can voluntarily adopt additional codes of conduct.</li> <li data-bbox="624 470 1993 703">• <b>Specific transparency risk (or Limited risk):</b> This category includes AI systems like chatbots, that must clearly disclose to users that they are interacting with a machine. Certain AI-generated content, like deep fakes, must be labelled, and users need to be informed when biometric categorisation or emotion recognition systems are used. AI systems should be designed to mark synthetic audio, video, text and images content in a machine-readable format, and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated.</li> <li data-bbox="624 711 1993 938">• <b>High risk:</b> AI systems in this category will be required to comply with strict requirements, incl. risk-mitigation systems, high quality of data sets, logging of activity, detailed documentation, clear user information, human oversight, and a high level of robustness, accuracy, and cybersecurity. Regulatory sandboxes will facilitate responsible innovation and the development of compliant AI systems. Such high-risk AI systems include AI systems used for recruitment, or loan assessment, or to run autonomous robots.</li> <li data-bbox="624 946 1993 1214">• <b>Unacceptable risk:</b> This category includes AI systems considered a clear threat to the fundamental rights of people which will be banned. This includes AI systems or applications that manipulate human behaviour to circumvent users' free will, such as toys using voice assistance encouraging dangerous behaviour of minors, systems that allow 'social scoring' by governments or companies, and certain applications of predictive policing. Some uses of biometric systems will be prohibited, e.g. emotion recognition systems in the workplace and real time remote biometric identification for law enforcement in publicly accessible spaces.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="624 1222 1993 1367">The AI Act also introduces rules for so-called <b>general-purpose AI models</b>, which are designed to perform a wide variety of tasks including generating human-like text. These AI models are increasingly used nowadays. The AI Act ensures transparency along the value chain and addresses possible systemic risks of the most capable models.</p>

Area	Time	Status:
<b>Hong Kong</b>	25 Jul 2024 (Revision of Ethical AI Framework)	<p>Hong Kong does not yet have specific AI laws. However, some existing law and regulations, particularly data privacy related laws, would have significant implications on AI development. On 18 August 2021, Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (PCPD) published “Guidance on Ethical Development and Use of AI” to facilitate the development and use of AI in Hong Kong and assist organisations in complying with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (“PDPO”).</p> <p>On 25 July 2024, the Digital Policy Office of HKSAR Government further revised its Ethical Artificial Intelligence Framework to establish a common approach and structure in governing the development of AI applications in IT projects based on the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate organisations to understand the application of AI and big data analytics;</li> <li>• Complement other operating guidelines (e.g. privacy, security and data management);</li> <li>• Foster and guide the ethical use of AI and big data analytics in the organisations;</li> <li>• Facilitate organisations to consider requirements on AI ethics and assess the compliance of the IT projects; and</li> <li>• Assist organisations on identifying and managing potential risks in adopting AI and big data analytics in IT projects.</li> </ul> <p>Though different regulators (e.g. HKMA, SFC) have also issued guidance on AI related matters, a comprehensive set of law or regulations on AI is yet to be developed.</p>
<b>Singapore</b>	21 Jan 2020	<p>Singapore does not have specific laws or regulations directly governing AI. However, several existing laws and regulations are indirectly applicable to the use of AI, like Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA), Consumer Protection Act, Health Services Act and Road Traffic Act. Singapore believes that its balanced approach can facilitate innovation, safeguard consumer interests, and serve as a common global reference point.</p> <p>On 21 January 2020, the Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC) released the second edition of the Model AI Framework. It incorporated experiences of organisations adopted AI, and feedback from leading international platforms, which provide clearer and effective guidance for organisations to implement AI responsibly as set out in the Framework.</p>

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U.K.	5 Sep 2024	<p>In Sep 2024, UK signed its first international treaty with Council of Europe addressing AI risks with 3 over-arching principles: protecting human rights, protecting democracy, and protecting rule of law.</p> <p>In the King’s Speech in July 2024, the Labour government proposed introducing “binding regulation” on the handful of companies developing the most powerful AI models in banning the creation of sexually explicit deepfakes.</p> <p>This is different from the earlier approach that regulates AI development based on existing regulation to allow AI creativity.</p>
U.S.	30 Oct 2023	<p>There is currently no comprehensive federal legislation in the US that directly regulates AI. On 30 Oct 2023, the White House Executive Order on AI lists the following eight key principles and priorities to encourage the responsible development of AI technologies and safeguard against potential harms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AI must be safe and secure.</li> <li>• The US must promote responsible innovation, competition and collaboration to lead in AI,</li> <li>• Responsible development and use of AI require a commitment to supporting American workers</li> <li>• AI policies must be consistent with the Administration’s dedication to advancing equity and civil rights.</li> <li>• The interests of Americans who increasingly interact with/purchase AI/AI-enabled products must be protected.</li> <li>• Privacy and civil liberties must be protected</li> <li>• The federal government must manage the risks of its own use of AI</li> <li>• The federal government should exercise global leadership in societal, economic and technological progress</li> </ul> <p>Executive Orders are issued by the President to federal agencies and departments but do not have direct legislative effect at state level. However, more than 40 states have implemented AI related legislation to some extent, e.g. Colorado AI Act, California Consumer Privacy Act.</p>