# **GLOBAL AI GOVERNANCE**

# ACCOUNTABILITY

- Developer Policy
- Deployer Policy
- Leadership Policy

#### AI GOVERNANCE TEAM

- Cross-disciplinary group
- HR, IP, Privacy, Cyber, Engineer, Data Scientist, etc.
- Training in regular cadence

#### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

- Transparency & Explainability
- Fair and unbiased
- Accuracy
- Robustness
- Safe and secure
- Privacy-enhanced
- Human oversight

- Technical documentation and logs
- Continuous monitoring
- Contestability
- Contract and oversight of Al vendors and model providers
- Decommissioning Al system



#### **DATA GOVERNANCE**

- Input data for use of Al
- Training data for AI development

**LEGAL COMPLIANCE** 

#### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

- Identify/rank risks
- Document risk assessment via Al impact assessment

## DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL AI LAWS

### **Comprehensive AI Laws**

- EU AI Act
- Colorado's Concerning Consumer Protections in Interactions with AI ("Colorado AI Law")
- South Korea's Artificial Intelligence Development and Establishment of a Foundation for Trustworthiness

#### Narrower AI Laws in the US

- Texas Responsible Al Governance Act (prohibited practices)
- Utah Generative Al Law (transparency)
- Illinois Al law amending Human Rights Act (transparency and avoiding discrimination)
- Illinois Al Video Interview Act (transparency and consent)
- New York City Local Law 144 (transparency and bias audit)
- California Generative AI: Training Data Transparency (AB2013) (transparency regarding training data)
- California Al Transparency Act (SB942) (Al detection tool and manifest and latent disclosures on Al-generated content)
- California AI in Healthcare Services (AB3030) (transparency regarding communication generated by AI)
- Chatbot Laws (transparency)

## **Interaction with Existing Laws**

- Data privacy law considerations (state Attorneys' General and California Privacy Protection Agency)
  - **CCPA: New regulations on "Automated Decisionmaking Technology**"
- Employment laws (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)
- Unfair and deceptive practices (Federal Trade Commission)
- Explaining credit decisions following adverse action (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau)