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## Navigating Global Approaches to AI Regulation



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As artificial intelligence continues to advance at a rapid pace, countries around the world are formulating strategies to balance the benefits of generative AI with its potential risks. This post provides an overview of how AI regulation is being approached in the European Union (EU), the United States (US), and the United Kingdom (UK). If you want to dig deeper, please review the linked article below.

The European Union has taken a pioneering step by enacting the world's first comprehensive legal framework for AI regulation through its [AI Act](#). This legislation, which entered into force in August, adopts a risk-based approach that categorizes AI systems based on their potential to cause harm.

Oversight is divided between national authorities and the European Commission's newly established AI Office, which faces the significant task of

implementing codes of practice and technical standards. The EU aims to set a global standard with this legislation, but effective implementation and enforcement remain challenging tasks ahead.

In contrast, the United States has adopted (so far) an incremental approach, with concerns about hindering innovation influencing both federal and state legislative efforts. Rather than introducing a comprehensive federal law similar to the EU's, US lawmakers plan to incorporate AI-related provisions within various legislative initiatives across different committees. This strategy focuses on preventing harm while also prioritizing investment in AI research and development. At the state level, various regulations are emerging, particularly around issues like deepfakes and consumer protection, leading to concerns about creating a confusing regulatory landscape and potentially stifling startups. In the absence of overarching federal legislation, reliance has shifted toward self-regulation and voluntary commitments, with federal agencies increasing scrutiny to prevent misuse and protect competition. Notably, a new administration coming into the white house in 2025 means there is a higher likelihood of this regulatory landscape changing in the coming years.

The United Kingdom is concentrating on empowering regulators rather than enacting new laws, aiming to [foster innovation in its growing AI sector](#). Recognizing AI's potential to enhance economic growth and productivity, the UK government is strengthening the capabilities of existing regulatory bodies. Initiatives such as the newly launched "Regulatory Innovation Office" are designed to assist regulators in removing barriers to technology adoption. Industry leaders advocate for a more adaptive and collaborative regulatory approach, emphasizing the need for regulators to work closely with businesses and respond swiftly to technological advancements. This strategy reflects the belief that flexible regulation can effectively address the challenges posed by AI without impeding innovation.

In summary, while the EU has established a comprehensive legal framework aiming to set a global benchmark, the US is proceeding with caution, integrating AI considerations into existing legislative processes. The UK, on the other hand, is enhancing regulatory capacities to adapt to technological

changes without imposing new laws that might hinder innovation. It is still the early innings of AI regulation and each regulatory landscape is likely to change as time passes and the technology continues to progress.

With no signs that the artificial intelligence boom is slowing down, the world's attention has shifted to how countries will manage the risks of generative AI along with its rewards.

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