AI Regulations in Comparison

	OECD 05/2019	UNESCO 11/2021	UNO		VATICAN (the Holy See) 01/2023	COUNCIL OF EUROPE 03/2024	EU		NATO 10/2021
	CIVIL AI	**CIVIL AI**	**CIVIL AI**	**MILITARY AI**	**CIVIL AI**	**CIVIL AI**	**CIVIL AI**	**MILITARY AI**	**MILITARY AI**
Legal form	Non-binding Recommendation G7 Hiroshima Summit in May 2023: 'Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for All AI Actors' World Economic Forum Davos 06/2023 on global AI regulation	Non-binding Recommendation	Non-binding Resolution 03/2024 21-23 September 2024 UN General Assembly 'Summit of the Future': Global Digital Compact	Non-binding Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons 1983 Continued negotiations from 2014 in Geneva 2016 Establishment of a governmental panel of experts 2019 Protocol Additional with eleven guidelines including lethal automatic weapons systems 02/2023 REAIM Conference The Hague 09/2023 REAIM Conference Seoul 04/2024 Vienna Conference on AWS	Rome Call: non-binding agreement between the three religious communities and global AI companies 06/2024 G7 Summit, participation of the Holy Father	Binding Framework agreement	Binding regulation 03/2024	Non-binding regulation 09/2018 EP resolution: Ban on 'killer robots'	AI strategy with 4 goals AI Order February 2023 from the NATO Data and Artificial Intelligence Review Board, a certification standard
Categories									
I. Positive / Negative Impact assessment, interests	Positive assessment for trustworthy AI Sustainable growth Quality of life Just society Durability	Fundamentally positive Attitude towards AI	Fundamentally positive Positive attitude towards AI: Utilisation of economic and scientific potential Non-discrimination against countries and societies of the Global South		Fundamentally positive attitude towards AI in the civilian sector	Fundamentally positive attitude towards AI: Compatibility of AI technology with democracy, rule of law, human rights	Positive economic approach Domestic AI market: Growth Competition Innovations **vs** Risk-based approach Potential threat to fundamental and human rights		Fundamentally positive attitude towards AI Application in the military and civilian sector
II. Impact on political and social sectors	Private sector Investments Corporate governments Risk management	Organisational fields: *Teaching Education Research Culture Development Equality-Inclusion Diversity Environment Health Labour*	CIVIL AI 03/2024 Sustainable development Agenda 2030 No inclusion of military use Elimination of the North-South asymmetry	**No inclusion of military integration**	Application in all areas of life, also in ecclesiastical sector	**Conflict with the USA:** Exclusion of the private sector (private companies) only Opt-in clause Entire military and security sector	Privacy & Security Product Safety Consumer Protection Social and Labour Law Environmental Protection Health and Safety Internal and External Security		Co-operation with the private sector and science coordinated by a 'Defence innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA)'
III. Support for ethical codification of values	Value-based principles: Rule of law Democracy Human rights	United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) plus 8 additional conventions Own definition of AI ethics	United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) plus 8 additional agreements Demand for global AI ethics standards		'Ethics of algorithms' in the sense of a 'digital anthropology'	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) plus additional protocols	Charter of Fundamental Rights 2009 European Convention on Human Rights plus additional protocols		Responsible use of AI technology
IV. Restrictions / prohibitions / measures	Legal responsibility of the operator/inventor	Age limit for AI use 13 years and above	Call for a ban on 'social scoring' and mass surveillance		Responsibility of states and companies	No prohibitions Principle of human supervision	Classification by risk type **Low risk**: general AI systems, not covered by the AI Regulation, voluntary compliance with codes of conduct **Limited risk** **High risk**: potential risk to safety and fundamental freedoms, two categories (1. AI systems with product safety standards, 2. AI systems in specific sectors with registration in a database) **Unacceptable risk** to fundamental rights: general ban on seven AI applications, exceptions: law enforcement with judicial authorisation, medical/security surveillance, AI research/development, military/defence/national security		The spectrum ranges from a ban of LAWS up to national use even without human control
V. Control / Instruments	Evidence base for measuring implementation AI Observatory: information exchange, data, practices	Global AI Ethics and Governance Observatory plus network of national AI ethics advisory boards and multi-stakeholder workshop	Prelude to 'Summit of the Future: global digital compact' in autumn 2024 GDC: -Scientific advisory board -Dialogue between governments and business -Optional oversight by the High Commissioner's Digital Human Rights Advisory Service			Legal guidance for users on risk mitigation Minimum requirements for impact assessment of fundamental and human rights	Central AI Unit at the European Commission Decentralised implementation of the EU high-risk AI database		Special Institution for Science and Technology, supported by the NATO Innovation Fund