

Global AI Regulation Tracker - Snapshot

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The tracker below provides a brief snapshot of AI policy and regulatory developments around the world, including links to relevant source materials. For a more comprehensive and live version of this tracker, please refer to the [Global AI Regulation Tracker](#).

Market	Status	Official Materials
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI ethics framework available (federal level). A comprehensive AI assurance framework available at NSW level. No AI-specific regulation yet. Following public consultation, the Australian government has announced it will introduce legislation to regulate high risk applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth AI ethics principles (2019): [New South Wales] AI Assurance Framework (2022): Consultation on Safe and Responsible AI in Australia Consultation (2023-24):
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various ongoing consultations into sector specific issues relating to AI (e.g. copyright, privacy, competition). Draft AI bill introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill C-27 (proposed since 2021): Canadian Directive on Automated Decision Making (2023): Canadian Guardrails for Generative AI - Code of Practice (Draft - subject to public comment) (2023): Consultation paper - Consultation on Copyright in the Age of Generative Artificial Intelligence (2023): Principles for responsible, trustworthy and privacy-protective generative AI technologies (2023):
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI ethics framework, toolkit and regulatory sandbox available. No AI-specific regulation yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model AI Framework (2020): Implementation and Self Assessment Guide for Organisations (ISAGO) (2020):

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI Verify (2022):• Proposed Advisory Guidelines on Use of Personal Data in AI Recommendation and Decision Systems (2023):• Cataloguing LLM Evaluations (Draft for Discussion) (2023):• Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI (2024): <p>Advisory Guidelines on use of Personal Data in AI Recommendation and Decision Systems (2024) :</p>
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Australia

Regulation Status

- No AI-specific regulation yet. But following public consultation, the Australian Government has announced it will look to regulate high risk AI applications.
- AI ethics framework available (federal level). A comprehensive AI assurance framework available at NSW level.

Latest Developments

- [\[1 May 2024\] Australian government announces ban on deepfake pornography](#): Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese has announced a \$925 million investment to combat violence against women, including (1) legislation to ban the creation and non-consensual distribution of deepfake pornography; (2) \$6.5m of additional funding for the eSafety commissioner to pilot age verification to protect children from pornography and other age-restricted online services; and (3) introducing anti-doxxing legislation in early August.
- [\[23 April 2024\] Australian government unveils update to AI regulation](#): It's been reported that the Australian government will signal the direction of the national AI regulatory approach by setting up the AI advisory group into a permanent advisory group to guide the plan. Unlike the current body, business leaders will be directly represented in the new advisory group. Australia is reportedly considering two visions of regulation for high-risk AI: a prescriptive EU-style AI law or legislation relying on broad principles.
- [\[26 March 2024\] Australian Parliament launches second inquiry into AI](#): The Australian Parliament will commence a second inquiry into AI, focusing on the broader implications and opportunities of the technology. The initiative is led by Greens senator David Shoebridge, with bi-partisan support. The committee's terms of reference will be: (1) Present trends and opportunities in the development and adoption of AI technologies in Australia and overseas, in particular regarding generative AI; (2) Risks and harms arising from the adoption of AI technologies, including bias, discrimination and errors; (3) Emerging international approaches to mitigating AI risks; (4) Opportunities to adopt AI in ways that benefit citizens, the environment and/or economic growth, for example in health and climate management; (5) Opportunities to foster responsible AI industry in Australia; (6) Potential threats to democracy and trust in institutions from generative AI; and (7) Environmental impacts of AI technologies and opportunities for limiting and mitigating impacts.
- [\[14 February 2024\] New artificial intelligence expert group](#): The Minister for Industry and Science Ed Husic announced the establishment of a new Artificial Intelligence Expert Group. The Group will provide advice to the Department of Industry, Science and Resources on immediate work on transparency, testing and accountability, including options for AI guardrails in high-risk settings, to help ensure AI systems are safe.
- [\[17 January 2024\] Australian Government's interim response to safe and responsible AI consultation](#): The Australian Government has published its interim response to the safe and responsible AI consultation held in 2023.

- [\[14 January 2024\] New laws to curb danger of high-risk AI:](#) The Australian government announced that it will set up an advisory body of industry and academic experts to work with government to devise a legislative framework around 'high risk' AI applications.
- [\[5 December 2023\] Australian Government establishes a Copyright and AI Reference Group:](#) The reference group will be a standing mechanism for ongoing engagement with stakeholders across a wide range of sectors, including the creative, media and technology sectors, to consider copyright issues in a careful and consultative way.
- [\[13 November 2023\] Government response to the Royal Commission into the Robodebt Scheme:](#) The Australian Government released its response to the report of the Royal Commission into the Robodebt Scheme. The Government has accepted or accepted in principle all 56 recommendations made by the Royal Commission.
- [\[18 October 2023\] Parliamentary Friends of Growth, Trade and Innovation launched:](#) A new cross-party forum has been launched in Parliament to drive economic growth and innovation through technology and innovation. The forum will provide a forum for government and parliamentarians to discuss and enhance the use of emerging technologies like AI, as well as run briefings and events on the latest research and development trends, as well as government trends. The first briefing was on the functions of AI, the economic implications of AI for Australia, and best practice approaches to regulation and governance. Business representatives that were in attendance included Atlassian, Accenture, Cochlear, Google, Harrison.AI, SEEK, and Xero.
- [\[28 September 2023\] Government response to the Privacy Act Review Report:](#) The Australian Government released its response to the Privacy Act Review Report. The Government accepted a number of the Review Report's proposals. In particular, on the topic of automated decision making (ADM), the Government agreed that: (i) Privacy policies should set out the types of personal info that will be used in ADM that will have a legal or similarly significant effect on individual's rights; (ii) Individuals should have right to request meaningful information about how an automated decision with legal or similarly significant effect is made.
- [\[7 July 2023\] Report of the Royal Commission into the Robodebt Scheme:](#) The Royal Commission into the Robodebt Scheme released its final report. The Report explored what went wrong with Robodebt, including a range of issues across Australia's public sector administration. Chapter 17 specifically dealt with AI and ADM issues, with two recommendations being (1) reform of legislation and implementation of regulation in relation to ADM and (2) establishment of a new body, or expansion of an existing body, to monitor and audit ADM processes.
- [\[1 June 2023\] Public consultation round into AI regulation:](#) The Australian federal government led by Industry and Science Minister Ed Husic, has launched public consultations seeking public submissions on AI regulation. As part of this, the government has released (1) a discussion paper titled 'Safe and Responsible AI in Australia' that canvasses existing regulatory and governance responses in Australia and overseas, identifies potential gaps and proposes several options to strengthen the framework governing the safe and responsible use of AI, and (2) a report by the National Science and Technology Council that assesses potential risks and opportunities in relation to AI, and will provide a scientific basis for discussions about the way forward. Public submissions close 26 July 2023.

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- [\[12 May 2023\] 2023-24 Budget](#): As part of the 2023-24 May Budget, the Australian Government has announced \$101.2 million to support businesses to integrate quantum and artificial intelligence technologies into their operations.
- [\[March 2023\] Responsible AI Network launched](#): The CSIRO launches a world-first program bringing together experts, regulatory bodies, training organisations, and practitioners to focus on responsible AI solutions for Australian industry.
- [\[16 February 2023\] Privacy Act Review](#): Australia released a review of its Privacy Act, with recommendations to align it closer to the GDPR.
- [\[March/April 2022\] Public consultation on AI regulation](#): Australian government sought public input on how to approach AI regulation. Final report yet to be released.

Sector developments

- [\[29 April 2024\] Consultation for the Online Safety Act Review](#): The Australian Government has opened a public consultation as part of a review of the Online Safety Act 2021. The review will examine whether changes are needed to ensure Australia's online safety laws remain fit for purpose. Among other issues, this review will consider the need for further protections to address online harms stemming from new and emerging technologies such as generative AI (including deep fakes) and algorithms, and whether the existing penalty regime works as an effective deterrent. Industry compliance consultation closes 21 June 2024.
- [\[1 May 2024\] Standards Australia and CSIRO release guidance on ISO/IEC 42001:2023](#): Standards Australia and CSIRO have released a report titled "Understanding 42001" which provides guidance on the "ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Information Technology – Artificial Intelligence – Management System" standard. It sheds light on the critical aspects of AI management system standards and their impact on Australian organisations and the wider community.
- [\[23 April 2024\] Copyright and AI Reference Group – Copyright and AI Reference Framework established](#): The Attorney-General Department has established the Copyright and Artificial Intelligence Reference Group (CAIRG) to facilitate engagement, information sharing and open discussion between government and non-government stakeholders on current and emerging copyright-AI issues to better prepare Australia for copyright challenges emerging from AI. The steering committee, consisting of 20 representatives from within the CAIRG, has been established to assist in testing ideas and proposals before consulting with the broader CAIRG. Unlike the temporary AI reference group set up by Industry minister Ed Husic in February and mostly comprised of academics, the CAIRG will "continue indefinitely at the government's discretion, subject to periodic review of its usefulness to government and participants" (CAIRG press release).
- [\[29 April 2024\] Alphinity and CSIRO release responsible AI framework for financial services](#): Alphinity Investment Management and CSIRO have released a responsible AI framework and toolkit to assist investors in navigating the AI opportunity. The toolkit, titled "The Intersection of Responsible AI and ESG: A Framework for Investors Report," consists of three parts and can be customized by investors to evaluate the impact of AI on their investment portfolio. The framework includes 27 AI use cases across 9 sectors to determine materiality risk.

- [\[27 March 2024\] AI foundation model report released by CSIRO:](#) The Australian Government has published a report on AI foundation models. The report was prepared by CSIRO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The report includes an overview of foundation models, impact assessments, policy considerations, use case examples, and more.
- [\[12 March 2024\] Industry code on search engines to curb AI-generated child abuse material comes into force:](#) The online safety code on internet search engine services came into force. Among other provisions, the code will require internet search engines to take important steps (e.g. regular reviews, testing and adjustments) to reduce the risk that material like child abuse material is returned in search results and that AI functionality integrated with the search engines are not used to generate "synthetic" versions of this material.
- [\[1 February 2024\] Productivity Commission releases papers on AI productivity, regulation and data access:](#) The Productivity Commission has released 2 research papers that suggest (1) the Government should focus on building Australia's AI skills and digital infrastructure, modelling best practice, building public trust, ensuring justness and establishing frameworks for data access and protections; (2) stepped approach to managing AI regulation, and which recognises that new technology does not necessarily imply the need for new rules and (3) Australia's data is an underutilised resource and that the Government should develop a comprehensive national data strategy would help provide confidence for businesses (including establishing clear and consistent arrangements to allow text and data mining (TDM) for the purposes of training AI models).
- [\[31 January 2024\] ASIC chair says current regulation around AI may not be sufficient:](#) ASIC Chair Joe Longo spoke at the UTS Human Technology Institute Shaping Our Future Symposium that the current state of AI regulation and governance in Australia may not be enough. That said, existing obligations around good governance and the provision of financial services don't change with new technology.
- [\[23 November 2023\] Digital platform regulators release working papers on algorithms and AI:](#) The Digital Platform Regulators Forum (DP-REG) has published working papers on algorithms and the large language models (LLMs) used in generative AI.
- [\[20 November 2023\] eSafety welcomes draft industry standards to tackle online child sexual abuse and pro-terror material:](#) Australia's eSafety Commissioner has commenced public consultation on draft industry standards which will require tech companies to do more to tackle seriously harmful content, including online child sexual abuse material and pro-terror content, especially those created with generative AI.
- [\[17 November 2023\] Australian Framework for Generative Artificial Intelligence in Schools:](#) This Framework seeks to guide the responsible and ethical use of generative AI tools in ways that benefit students, schools, and society. The Framework supports all people connected with school education including school leaders, teachers, support staff, service providers, parents, guardians, students and policy makers.
- [\[30 October 2023\] Cybersecurity Cooperative Research Centre Report on Data Poisoning and Label Poisoning:](#) The report from the Cybersecurity Cooperative Research Centre, titled 'Poison the Well: AI, Data Integrity, and Emerging Cyber Threats' explores the risks of 'data poisoning' and 'label poisoning', and suggests using Australia's modern slavery laws for AI data oversight.

- [\[8 September 2023\] eSafety Commissioner announces new rules on search engines to curb AI-generated child abuse material:](#) Australia's eSafety Commissioner will register an online safety code that will require internet search engines to take important steps to reduce the risk that material like child abuse material is returned in search results and that AI functionality integrated with the search engines are not used to generate "synthetic" versions of this material. The Search Code will come into effect six months from the date of registration.
- [\[24 May 2023\] Inquiry into the use of generative AI in the Australian education system:](#) The House Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training adopted an inquiry into the use of generative AI in the Australian education system on 24 May 2023 following a referral from the Minister for Education, the Hon Jason Clare MP.

Official Materials

- [\[Consultation\] Safe and Responsible AI in Australia \(2023-24\)](#) The official hub to the Australian Government's consultation into how government and regulators can manage any potential risks of AI and support safe and responsible AI practices.
- [\[New South Wales\] AI Assurance Framework \(2022\):](#) A comprehensive framework to guide the design, build and use of AI-enabled products and solutions. This framework is mandatory on New South Wales (NSW) government agencies, but can be a useful reference guide for organisations and developers outside of the NSW public sector.
- [Commonwealth AI ethics principles \(2023\)](#) outlines AI ethics principles - (1) human, societal and environmental wellbeing, (2) human-centred values, (3) fairness, (4) privacy, protection and security, (5) reliability and safety, (6) transparency and explainability, (7) contestability, and (8) accountability.

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Canada

Regulation Status

- Draft AI bill introduced.
- Various ongoing consultations into sector specific issues relating to AI (e.g. copyright, privacy, competition).

Latest Developments

- [\[7 April 2024\] Canada announces budget of \\$2.4 billion for AI:](#) Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has announced a \$2.4 billion package of measures from the upcoming Budget 2024 to secure Canada's AI advantage. The government will also develop a new Canadian AI Sovereign Compute Strategy to catalyse the development of Canadian-owned and located AI infrastructure. Additionally, a new Canadian AI Safety Institute will be created with \$50 million to further the development and deployment of AI. The announcement aims to increase innovation and economic growth to secure Canada's world-leading AI advantage for the future.
- [\[20 March 2024\] Competition Bureau releases feedback on AI and competition:](#) The Competition Bureau has released a discussion paper on AI and competition for public consultation. The paper examines the impact of AI on competition in Canada and seeks to understand how the Bureau can protect and promote competition in AI markets. Interested parties are invited to provide feedback on the issues raised in the paper until 4 May 2024.
- [\[7 December 2023\] Canadian privacy regulators launch principles for responsible development and use of generative AI:](#) Federal, provincial and territorial privacy authorities have developed a set of principles to advance the responsible, trustworthy and privacy-protective development and use of generative AI technologies in Canada.
- [\[28 November 2023\] Proposed amendments to the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act \(AIDA\):](#) Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry François-Philippe Champagne presented the House Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology with proposed amendments to the AIDA. The proposed amendments: (1) produce a new definition of "artificial intelligence system" (AI systems) and "machine learning model"; (2) set out initial classes of high-impact AI systems parameters for the Government to deem further classes of systems as high-impact systems; (3) establish distinct obligations on different actors across the AI value chain and clarify that AIDA's obligation only applies once systems (or machine learning models) are placed on the market or put into use; (4) require the establishment of accountability frameworks for those involved in the development and deployment of general-purpose or high-risk AI systems; (5) provide for new powers for the new Artificial Intelligence and Data Commissioner; and (6) align AIDA with the EU AI Act.
- [\[12 October 2023\] Government of Canada launches consultation on the implications of generative artificial intelligence for copyright:](#) Canadian government has launched public consultation into implications of generative artificial intelligence for copyright. Public submissions due by 4 December 2023, with findings to be posted online in 2024.

- [\[16 August 2023\] Canadian government seeks input on voluntary code of practice for generative AI](#): The Canadian government plans to consult with the public about the creation of a 'voluntary code of practice' for generative AI companies. The voluntary code of practice for generative AI systems will be developed through Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), and aims to ensure that participating firms adopt safety measures, testing protocols and disclosure practices.
- [\[April 2023\] Privacy investigation into OpenAI](#): Canada's privacy regulator has opened an investigation into OpenAI in response to a complaint alleged the collection, use and disclosure of personal information without consent

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- [Principles for responsible, trustworthy and privacy-protective generative AI technologies \(2023\)](#): Federal, provincial and territorial privacy authorities in Canada have developed a set of principles when developing, providing, or using generative AI models, tools, products and services. The principles include: (1) Establishing a clear audit trail for collecting and processing personal information, and when relying on consent, ensuring that it is valid and informed; (2) Being open and transparent about the way information is used and the privacy risks involved; (3) Making AI systems available for use; (4) Developing guardrails for privacy rights; and (5) Limiting the sharing of personal or confidential information.
- [Consultation paper on Copyright in the Age of Generative Artificial Intelligence \(2023\)](#): Consultation paper that explores the questions on: (i) the use of copyright-protected works in the training of AI systems; (ii) authorship and ownership rights related to AI-generated content; and (iii) liability, especially when AI-generated content could infringe existing copyright-protected works. Public submissions due by 4 December 2023, with findings to be posted online in 2024.
- [Canadian Guardrails for Generative AI: Code of Practice Draft \(subject to public comment\) \(2023\)](#): The Canadian Government has released a draft code of practice for generative AI for public comment. The code would be implemented on a voluntary basis by Canadian firms ahead of the coming into force of AIDA. The code proposes the following core elements: Safety, Fairness & Equity, Transparency, Human Oversight, Monitoring, Quality, Robustness, Testing, and Accountability.
- [Canadian Directive on Automated Decision Making \(2023\)](#): This directive applies to most of Canada's federal government institutions. It takes a principles-based approach to classifying AI into risk categories (low, moderate, high and very high). The directive requires Canadian Government agencies to classify new systems into one of the four risk categories. Graduated requirements require more intensive algorithmic impact assessments, transparency, quality assurance, recourse and reporting requirements for higher risk systems.
- [Bill C-27 \(proposed since 2021\)](#): The Canadian government introduced Bill C-27, also known as the Digital Charter Implementation Act, 2022. If passed, this package of laws will implement Canada's first AI legislation, the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA); reform Canadian privacy law; and establish a tribunal specific to privacy and data protection. The AIDA has 3 objectives: (1) regulate 'high-impact AI systems', (2) establish the AI and Data Commissioner as the regulator and enforcer, and (3) establish new criminal sanctions to restrict uses of AI that cause serious harm.

Singapore

Regulation Status

- No AI-specific regulation yet.
- AI ethics framework, toolkit and regulatory sandbox available.

Latest Developments

- [\[1 March 2024\] Singapore PDPC releases Advisory Guidelines on use of Personal Data in AI Recommendation and Decision Systems:](#) Following a consultation, Singapore PDPC has issued its advisory guidelines on personal data use for recommendation and decision AI systems.
- [\[28 February 2024\] Office and S release report on Law and AI:](#) The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore and the Singapore Management University released a report titled 'When Code Meets A Land: A Report on Issues at the Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Law'. The report does not advocate specific policy recommendations, but rather aims to provide the background and context for informed dialogue and decision-making about IP issues in AI (including copyright, patents, designs, infringement and TDM exceptions).
- [\[19 January 2024\] Singapore urges global law against deepfakes:](#) At the World Economic Forum at Davos, Singapore Communications and Information Minister Josephine Teo urged for "international rules" on deepfakes, especially following recent incidents in Singapore where deepfake videos of Singapore's PM and Deputy DM were used to promote investment scams.
- [\[16 January 2024\] Singapore proposes framework for trusted Generative AI development:](#) Singapore is seeking public feedback on its new Model AI Governance framework for generative AI which is expected to be finalised in mid-2024.
- [\[4 December 2023\] Singapore updates its strategy:](#) The new strategy titled 'Singapore 2.0' lays out 15 courses of action over the next three to five years. These include AI-centric training programmes, designate physical space for AI, and the allocation of a sufficient carbon budget for data centres.
- [\[31 October 2023\] First of its kind Generative AI Evaluation Sandbox for Trusted AI by AI Verify Foundation and IMDA:](#) Singapore's IMDA and AI Verify Foundation have launched the 'Generative AI Evaluation Sandbox', a new initiative to build knowledge and develop new benchmarks and tests for generative AI (GAI) systems. Basically, the Sandbox provides (1) a comprehensive 'catalogue' (basically a playbook) that collates current evaluation benchmarks and testing methods; and (2) an 'ecosystem' that provides "a space for experimentation and development" for independent, open source, and third-party model evaluations. Key players like Google, Microsoft, Anthropic, IBM, Nvidia, Stability AI and AWS are participating in this Sandbox.
- [\[13 October 2023\] Announcement of US-Singapore Critical and Emerging Technology Dialogue:](#) Singapore and US announced at the inaugural Dialogue on Critical and Emerging Technologies (CET Dialogue) held in Washington DC, that they had launched the

world's first ever interoperable AI Governance framework. The interoperable AI Governance framework is the result of a joint mapping of Singapore's AI Verify and US National Institute of Standards and Technology's AI Risk Management Framework.

- [\[5 October 2023\] MAS outlines AI implementation in financial services regulation](#): Singapore's financial regulator, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), has responded to parliamentary questions regarding the potential of AI, outlining the tech's strengths in its regulatory capabilities in the financial services sector.
- [\[19 June 2023\] Singapore is not looking to regulate AI](#): It is reported that Singapore is not rushing to set AI regulation even as there are repeated calls for government interventions to address its risks. "We are currently not looking at regulating AI," Lee Wan Sie, director for trusted AI and data at Singapore's Infocomm Media Development Authority, told CNBC.
- [\[7 June 2023\] Singapore launches 'AI Verify Foundation' Discussion Paper on Generative AI](#): Singapore's digital transformation board, the Infocomm Media Development Authority, has published a paper that proposes a framework for addressing the top risks associated with generative AI in Singapore. Singapore has also launched the AI Verify Foundation which is a not-for-profit organisation (owned by IMDA) that aims to promote best practices and standards for AI, particularly open-source AI-testing tools (such as AI Verify).
- [\[25 May 2022\] Singapore launches 'AI Verify'](#): Singapore launched 'AI Verify' which is the world's first AI Governance Testing Framework and Toolkit for companies that wish to demonstrate responsible AI in an objective and verifiable manner. AI Verify aims to promote transparency between companies and their stakeholders. Developers and owners can verify the claimed performance of their AI systems against a set of principles, ground standards and tests. AI Verify packages a set of open-source testing solutions together, including a set of protocols, checklists and a toolkit for convenient self-assessment. The Toolkit will generate reports for developers, management, and business partners, covering major areas affecting AI performance.

Official Materials

- [Advisory Guidelines on use of Personal Data in AI Recommendation and Decision Systems \(2024\)](#): The Advisory Guidelines offer clarity to organizations on using personal data for AI development, provide guidance on consumer consent information, outline obligations for third-party AI developers, and offer best practices for PDPA compliance. These guidelines should be used alongside other relevant advisory documents.
- [Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI \(2024\)](#): The AI Verify Foundation and Infocomm Media Development Authority have developed a draft Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI. This framework expands on the existing Model Governance Framework.
- [Cataloguing LLM Evaluations \(Draft for Discussion\) \(2023\)](#): A comprehensive 'catalogue' (basically a playbook) that collates current evaluation benchmarks and testing methods.
- [Proposed Advisory Guidelines on Use of Personal Data in AI Recommendation and Decision Systems \(2023\)](#): These guidelines clarify how the PDPA applies to the collection and use of personal data by organisations to develop and deploy AI systems which

are used to make decisions autonomously or to assist a human decision-maker through recommendations and predictions. These guidelines cover consent, business improvement and research exceptions, implementing data protection measures, anonymisation, notification and consent obligations, and accountability obligations.

- [AI Verify \(2022\)](#): AI Verify is an AI governance testing framework and software toolkit that validates the performance of AI systems against a set of internationally recognised principles through standardised tests, and is consistent with international AI governance frameworks such as those from European Union, OECD and Singapore. AI Verify toolkit is Minimum Viable Product (MVP).
- [Implementation and Success Assessment Guide for Organisations \(ISAGO\) \(2020\)](#) intended as a companion guide to the Model Framework, ISAGO aims to help organisations align their governance of the AI governance practices with the Model Framework. It also provides an extensive list of useful industry practices and provides help for organisations to implement the Model Framework..
- [Model AI Framework \(2020\)](#) The Model Framework provides detailed and readable guidance to private sector organisations to address key ethical and governance issues when deploying AI solutions. The Framework sets two guiding principles: (1) decisions made by AI should be explainable, transparent and fair, and (2) AI systems should be human-centric. These guiding principles are supported by 4 areas: (1) internal governance structures and measures, (2) human involvement in AI-augmented decision making, (3) operations management and (4) stakeholder interaction and communication. The first edition was released in January 2019, followed by a more detailed second edition in January 2020.

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