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DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: Legal frameworks have recently been proposed as a means of regulating Artificial Intelligence through risk-based classification. In this paper, we show how AI governance models can be synthesized from environmental abstractions and high-level ethical specifications across the EU, USA, and China. We present a comparative analysis which suggests that the shift toward centralized federal oversight performs as well or better than previous ethical-based models. Our results indicate that this automated legislative synthesis is crucial for balancing global innovation with human rights in an increasingly automated economy.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Legal Regulation, EU AI Act, National Policy Framework, Risk-based Classification, Executive Order 14179, Algorithmic Accountability, Human Rights, Digital Sovereignty, Innovation Policy, technological sovereignty.

Annotatsiya: So'nggi yillarda sun'iy intellektni tartibga solish vositasi sifatida riskga asoslangan tasniflashga tayanuvchi huquqiy mexanizmlar taklif etilmoqda. Mazkur maqolada Yevropa Ittifoqi, AQSh va Xitoy tajribasi misolida sun'iy intellektni boshqarish modellari muhitga oid abstraksiyalar va yuqori darajadagi etik me'yorlar asosida qanday shakllantirilishi mumkinligi ko'rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqotda keltirilgan taqqoslama tahlil natijalari markazlashgan federal nazoratga o'tish avvalgi etik yondashuvlarga asoslangan modellarga nisbatan kamida teng yoki undan yuqori samaradorlikni ta'minlashini ko'rsatadi. Olingan natijalar avtomatlashtirilgan qonunchilik sintezi globallashtirgan innovatsiyalarni inson huquqlari bilan muvozanatlashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt (AI), huquqiy tartibga solish, EU AI Act, milliy siyosat tizimi, riskga asoslangan tasniflash, Executive Order 14179, algoritmik javobgarlik, inson huquqlari, raqamli suverenitet, innovatsiya siyosati, texnologik suverenitet.



Аннотация: В последние годы в качестве средства регулирования искусственного интеллекта предлагаются правовые механизмы, основанные на риск-ориентированной классификации. В данной статье показано, как модели управления ИИ могут быть сформированы на основе экологических абстракций и высокоуровневых этических принципов на примере ЕС, США и Китая. Представленный сравнительный анализ свидетельствует о том, что переход к централизованному федеральному надзору обеспечивает не менее, а в ряде случаев и более высокую эффективность по сравнению с прежними моделями, основанными на этических подходах. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что автоматизированный синтез законодательства играет ключевую роль в обеспечении баланса между глобальными инновациями и защитой прав человека в условиях усиливающейся автоматизации экономики.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект (AI), правовое регулирование, EU AI Act, национальная политическая система, риск-ориентированная классификация, Executive Order 14179, алгоритмическая подотчётность, права человека, цифровой суверенитет, инновационная политика, технологический суверенитет.

INTRODUCTION

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) became real life assistant, reason to regulate it became clear. As it evolves, European Union (EU) was first one to make a legal framework of it. By 2024 they already made a regulation on AI by The European Parliament and of The Council in 13 June 2024¹.

AI is a fascinating, powerful technology that has exploded in popularity in recent years — global private investments in GenAI alone skyrocketed from approximately \$3 billion to \$25 billion from 2022 to 2023².

Becoming pioneer was regular. As they act on regulating AI, it made a lot impact in global laws where other countries like USA, China and so others focus on regulation AI. As stated before being first was risk but they managed to make it more precise and better. Now their regulation is one of the main resources for other countries who wants to regulate ai and they are making their laws from EU AI Act.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

This research relies on a series of fundamental sources to analyze global trends in the legal regulation of artificial intelligence. The 2024 European Union “AI Act” and the detailed guide presented by Bird & Bird experts in 2026 serve as the theoretical foundation for the work, facilitating an understanding of the risk-based approach in this field³. The “human-centric” principles studied by Balcioğlu and his co-authors, along with the regulatory barriers in smart city contexts explored in the research of Jørgensen and Ma, enrich existing theoretical perspectives⁴. Simultaneously, the United States’ transition from the 2023 “AI Bill of Rights” to a federally centralized national policy in 2026 is examined comparatively through the analyses of Morrison Foerster and Deloitte⁵. Finally, the Chinese experience is reviewed based on Kovachich’s strategic approaches and the 2022 algorithm management regulations, thereby synthesizing the ethical, economic, and technological aspects of artificial intelligence regulation on an international scale into a cohesive whole⁶.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative research and comparative legal analysis methods to examine global trends in the legal regulation of artificial intelligence. The European Union’s 2024 AI Act, the US National Policy Framework of March 2026, and China’s 2022 algorithmic governance legislation were selected as the objects of the study and their specific characteristics were compared based on the degree of centralization, regulatory objectives, and risk classification criteria.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As the main reason why EU implied this AI Act in first place is Human Rights consideration as its is main core of it. Ai can be dangerous as they not only distract people, it also can harm human brain and psychology as

1 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32024R1689>

2 https://www.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/topics/digital-transformation/generative-ai-and-the-future-enterprise.html?utm_medium=Direct

3 European Union Artificial Intelligence Act: a guide 26 February 2026; Bird&Bird

4 Impact of EU Regulations on AI Adoption in Smart City Solutions: A Review of Regulatory Barriers, Technological Challenges, and Societal Benefits; by Bo Nørregaard Jørgensen * and Zheng Grace Ma;

5 https://www.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/topics/digital-transformation/generative-ai-and-the-future-enterprise.html?utm_medium=Direct

6 Kovachich, L. (2020, July 7). Chinese experience of developing the artificial intelligence industry: strategic approach. <https://clck.ru/U8Egn>



they use it more. As EU states in framework, discrimination, humiliation or act of other kind of harming, targeting certain groups, nations or races, so this ai act places legal framework on ethical boundaries, placing wall on these and controlling ai well beingness and regulating it. There also economic and innovational objectives as it stands for EU making profit over Ai governance and investing on it. They put legislation on how and how much investment would be on this field and make it easy for investors to put their capital on ai governance and ai innovations (Figure 1).⁷

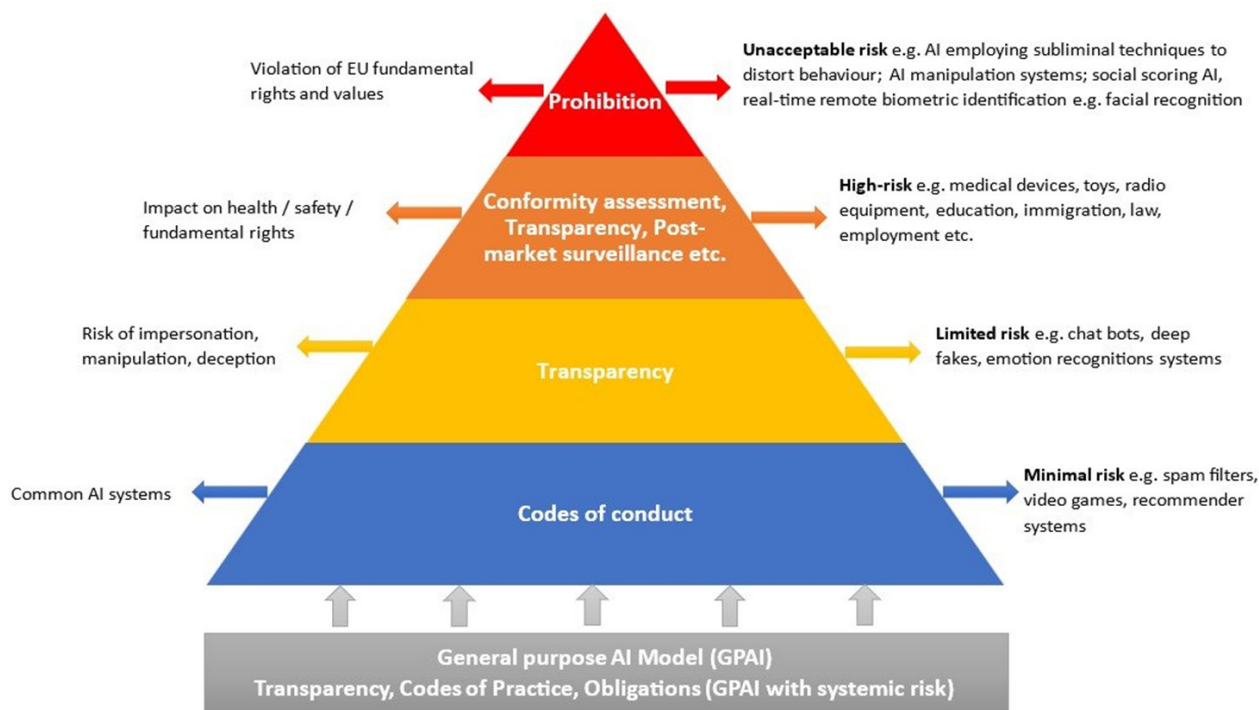


Figure 1: Risk classification of AI systems under the EU AI Act

Figure 1. Risk classification of AI systems under the EU AI Act

In the figure 1, it categorizes AI systems into different levels and outlines the potential risks or harms they may incur if not properly regulated.⁸

On AI Act the EU classified AI systems four risk-classification:

a) Minimal risk or no risk. Most AI systems pose no significant risk and can operate as usual without being impacted by regulatory measures, such as video games and spam filtering tools.

b) Limited risk. AI systems with relatively low levels of risk are mainly subject to general transparency requirements. For instance, they must clearly inform users when content is generated by AI, enabling individuals to make informed choices about how to use it further, as seen in tools like chatbots and other generative AI applications.

c) High risk. High-risk AI systems are those that may lead to serious harm or adverse outcomes if they fail or make incorrect decisions. Such systems are permitted on the EU market only if they meet strict regulatory standards and obligations. Examples include AI used in medical diagnostics and autonomous driving technologies.

d) Unacceptable risk. Certain AI applications are deemed to pose unacceptable risks and are therefore prohibited within the EU, as they infringe on fundamental rights and freedoms. These include practices such as behavioral manipulation, predictive policing, emotion recognition in workplaces or educational settings, and social scoring systems that influence access to services or opportunities. Remote biometric identification technologies, including facial recognition, are also largely banned, with limited exceptions.⁹

These risks make it easy to regulate and fine those who break the rules. The AI Act contains a list of prohibited AI practices, which, in the EU, prohibits placing on the market, putting into service, or using an AI

⁷ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666659625000241>

⁸ <https://www.emergobyul.com/news/european-artificial-intelligence-act-impact-medical-devices>

⁹ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai#:~:text=Application%20timeline,the%20AI%20Act%20that%20will:>



system that employs any of these practices. The list prohibits: using subliminal techniques or purposefully manipulative or deceptive techniques to materially distort behavior, leading to significant harm; exploiting vulnerabilities of an individual or group due to their specific characteristics, leading to significant harm; social scoring systems, i.e., evaluating or classifying an individual or group based on their social behavior or personal characteristics, leading to detrimental or unfavorable treatment; evaluating a person's likelihood of committing a criminal offense based solely on profiling or personal characteristics, except when used to support human assessment based on objective and verifiable facts linked to a criminal activity; facial recognition databases based on untargeted scraping from the internet or CCTV; inferring emotions in workplaces or educational institutions, except for medical or safety reasons; biometric categorization systems that categorize a person based on their sensitive data, except for labelling or filtering lawfully acquired biometric datasets such as images in the area of law enforcement; and real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly available spaces for law enforcement purposes, except in narrowly defined circumstances (Figure 2).¹⁰

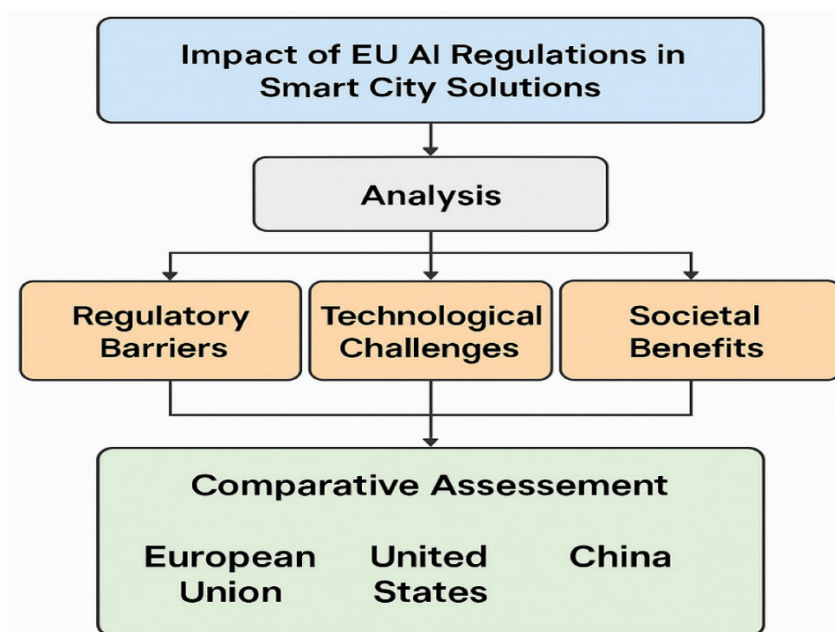


Figure 2. Impact of EU AI regulations in Smart city solutions

In the figure 2, conceptual framework of the review outlining the structured analysis of EU AI regulation in smart city solutions, organized into three thematic pillars—regulatory barriers, technological challenges, and societal benefits—followed by a comparative assessment of governance approaches in the European Union, the United States, and China.¹¹

USA: AI Bill of Rights

Section 1. Purpose.

Artificial intelligence (AI) presents both tremendous opportunities and significant risks. Its responsible use can solve pressing problems and make our world more prosperous, productive, innovative, and secure. However, misuse can exacerbate social ills such as fraud, discrimination, bias, and misinformation; displace the workforce; stifle competition; and threaten national security. To harness the potential of AI for good and reap its many benefits, we must mitigate the risks. This will require a community-wide effort that includes government, the private sector, academia, and civil society.

My Administration has made the safe and responsible management of AI a priority and is promoting a coordinated approach across the Federal Government. The rapid growth of AI capabilities is driving the United States to lead the way in this era for our security, our economy, and our society.

The fundamental truth is that artificial intelligence mirrors the values of the individuals who design it, those who operate it, and the datasets from which it learns. I am firmly convinced that the power of our collective beliefs, the bedrock of our civilization, and the ingenuity, variety, and altruism of our citizens allowed America to flourish in previous chapters of history. These identical elements serve as the basis for our achievements

¹⁰ <https://www.twobirds.com/-/media/new-website-content/pdfs/capabilities/artificial-intelligence/european-union-artificial-intelligence-act-guide.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.mdpi.com/2078-2489/16/7/568>



in the present day. We possess every capability required to direct AI functionalities toward the goals of equity, protection, and fresh triumphs for everyone.¹²

USA: Executive Order 14179

Section 5. Implementation of the Order

Revocation. (a) The Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology (ASST), the Special Advisor for Cybersecurity and Cryptography, and the Assistant Secretary for National Security Affairs (ASNSA), in collaboration with all relevant agency heads, shall promptly review all policies, directives, regulations, and other actions adopted pursuant to the repealed Executive Order 14110, dated October 30, 2023 (Regarding the Safe and Secure Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence). The ASST, the Special Advisor for Cybersecurity and Cryptography, and the ASNSA, in collaboration with the relevant agency heads, shall identify any actions taken pursuant to Executive Order 14110 that are inconsistent with or interfere with the policies set forth in section 2 of this order. If such actions are identified, the heads of departments shall suspend, review, revoke, or propose to take such action in accordance with applicable law. If in any case it is impossible to complete such suspension or revocation process immediately, the APST and the heads of departments shall take immediate steps to ensure that all preferential exemptions available under the relevant law are maintained until such process is completed.¹³

On March 20, 2026, the Trump administration released a National Policy Framework that includes recommendations for a unified national approach to regulating artificial intelligence. The proposals, which were submitted to Congress, are based on seven key pillars: (1) protecting children, (2) supporting AI infrastructure and small businesses, (3) intellectual property, (4) censorship and free speech, (5) fostering innovation, (6) training the workforce, and (7) prioritizing state AI laws. This framework represents a policy choice based on a federally-led regulatory model that takes precedence over state laws. It builds on the December 2025 AI Executive Order, which directs the administration to develop legislative proposals for Congress, including the creation of a special AI Judicial Task Force to identify and challenge state laws that conflict with federal policy.

The document calls on Congress to limit some of the powers of states, including traditional police functions such as child protection and fraud prevention, territorial control over IS infrastructure, and local laws that would be “undue burdensome” in terms of government procurement and use of IS. These recommendations continue the priorities set out in the December executive order, such as child and community safety and freedom of expression, while denying states similar special privileges. The framework also covers new areas such as intellectual property, training, support for small businesses, protecting residents from the costs of data centers, prohibiting the creation of new federal regulators, and creating regulatory “sandboxes.”¹⁴

Legal oversight of artificial intelligence (AI) has shifted in recent years from ethical considerations to a more economic and national security strategy. The AI Bill of Rights, announced in 2023, was primarily aimed at protecting civil liberties, preventing discrimination, and ensuring algorithmic transparency. At that time, the AI market in the United States was in its infancy, with a market size of \$42.0 billion in 2023¹⁵. This market share was led by advertising and media, healthcare, and finance (BFSI), while the law sector still had a small share.

By early 2026, the conceptual framework for legal regulation had been radically updated. The “National Policy Framework” presented in March 2026 abandoned the “soft” approach of 2023, which had a recommendatory nature, and introduced centralized management at the federal level. Analysis at the beginning of 2026 shows that the SI market continued to grow rapidly and expanded its economic sphere of influence. This led to the need to limit the divergent laws of the states and establish a single national standard.

While the 2023 regulatory framework sought to mitigate AI risks at the societal level, the new 2026 Executive Order 14179 prioritizes maintaining America’s global technological leadership. The 2026 approach gives AI the authority to review or overturn local laws that interfere with federal policy through new mechanisms, such as the AI Litigation Task Force. This marks a shift from the 2023 “safety first” approach to the “innovation and federal primacy” approach.

The 2026 framework also addresses new economic areas such as intellectual property, support for small businesses, and the creation of “regulatory sandboxes.” While regulatory efforts in 2023 are more focused on managing societal risks, policies in early 2026 aim to protect the public from data center costs and reduce bureaucracy by prohibiting the creation of new federal regulators.

The US legal policy on AI has shifted from a “precaution and protection” model in 2023 to a “global leadership and innovative expansion” model in 2026. The almost 2.5-fold increase in market size in three

¹² <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2023-24283/p-2>

¹³ <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/executive-order-14179-removing-barriers-american-leadership-artificial-intelligence>

¹⁴ <https://www.mofo.com/resources/insights/260402-trump-administration-releases-national-ai-policy-framework>

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years has required more stringent and uniform (unified) legal regulation. The new strategy is aimed not only at ensuring security, but also at ensuring that the US economy gets the maximum benefit from SI. In the future, this federal-centralized approach is expected to reshape the legal relationship between the states and the federal government and set the American standard for SI regulation internationally.

The rapid advancement and proliferation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) present a dual imperative for national governments. While AI serves as a powerful catalyst for economic expansion, scientific innovation, and enhanced public administration efficiency, it simultaneously introduces profound risks concerning ethics, security, data privacy, and human rights. In response to these complexities, nations globally are proactively establishing specialized regulatory frameworks.

China currently stands as a preeminent global leader in both the technological deployment and the legal governance of AI. Shifting beyond broad strategic ambitions, China has pioneered the implementation of concrete legislative acts targeting specific facets of AI development and utilization. Analyzing the Chinese model is of significant scholarly and practical value, as it illustrates how one of the world's largest economies navigates the systemic integration of AI across all societal sectors.

China has taken a multi-pronged approach to AI governance, combining national strategies, regulatory frameworks, and industry collaboration to shape the responsible development of artificial intelligence. Central to this effort is the establishment of governance bodies and mechanisms that oversee ethical standards, technical guidelines, and sector-specific applications.

One of the key regulatory milestones is the [Provisions on the Administration of Algorithm Recommendation of Internet Information Services \(2022\)](#)¹⁶, which aims to ensure transparency and accountability in algorithmic recommendation systems used online. This regulation reflects China's growing emphasis on curbing algorithmic bias and protecting user rights.

The Provisions on the Administration of Algorithm Recommendation of Internet Information Services, which took effect in March 2022, establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for how technology companies in China deploy recommendation systems. At its core, the regulation requires service providers to uphold social morality and professional ethics while adhering to the principles of fairness, transparency, and proportionality. These rules apply to a wide range of technologies, including personalized feeds, search rankings, and dispatching systems used in the gig economy.

One of the primary focuses of the law is the protection of user rights. Service providers are mandated to inform users about the basic logic and operating mechanisms of their algorithms. Crucially, companies must provide an easy way for individuals to opt out of personalized recommendations or delete the specific tags used to profile them. The law also strictly prohibits the use of algorithms for "price-gouging," where different users are charged different prices for the same service based on their data.

Furthermore, the regulation addresses social concerns such as internet addiction and the protection of vulnerable groups. It forbids the push of content that might lead to excessive consumption or unhealthy habits, especially among minors and the elderly. For platform workers like delivery riders, the law ensures that algorithms cannot be used to impose unreasonable workloads or bypass labor safety standards. To ensure compliance, providers with significant social influence must register their algorithms with the state, undergo security assessments, and maintain internal systems for reporting and handling public complaints.

The foundation of China's artificial intelligence strategy rests on four primary pillars. The first is foundational technology, specifically microchips. China remains reliant on imports from nations like the U.S., Taiwan, and the Netherlands. However, the "trade war" initiated by the United States in 2018 aimed at slowing Chinese technological growth has pushed the country to prioritize technological sovereignty and domestic chip production. The second pillar is data, where China's massive population provides a significant competitive edge. The third is human capital; while China is rapidly training experts, it still trails the U.S. in high-level talent. Finally, the commercial ecosystem is driven by private IT giants that, despite being independent, maintain close ties with the state, allowing for the swift large-scale deployment of new AI technologies¹⁷.

While China excels in data availability and infrastructure, it continues to address its weaknesses in hardware and specialized personnel through aggressive state-funded research and education initiatives.

To ensure this growth is sustainable, China has established a legal framework designed to provide "rules of the game" for investors and developers. This regulatory approach is defined by several core characteristics (Figure 3):

¹⁶ [Provisions on the Administration of Algorithm Recommendation of Internet Information Services \(2022\)](#)

¹⁷ Kovachich, L. (2020, July 7). Chinese experience of developing the artificial intelligence industry: strategic approach. <https://clck.ru/U8Egn>

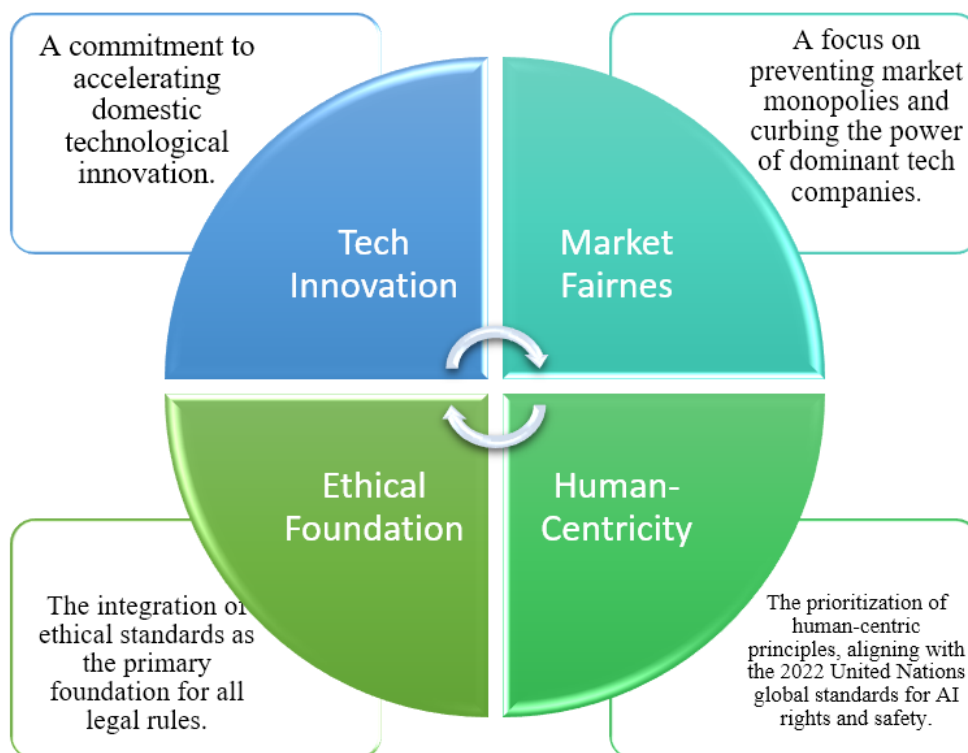


Figure 3. Core Pillars of AI Regulation: Innovation, Market Fairness, Ethics, and Human-Centricity

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The period from 2022 to 2026 shows a fundamental change in approaches to regulating artificial intelligence. If earlier this issue was discussed mainly within the framework of abstract moral principles, today technology has become an integral pillar of national economy and state sovereignty. Different legal models have emerged in this regard among the major world powers: the European Union has taken normative leadership based on a hierarchy of human rights and security, while the United States has moved to a centralized federal control system in order to maintain global technological dominance. China, on the other hand, is putting forward its own model that combines social stability with technological independence. Global powers no longer question the need to regulate artificial intelligence. On the contrary, the main struggle is over which model of governance will be more effective and dominant in an increasingly automated world economy. The future legal landscape will be determined by the competition and interaction of these different systems.

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