

T15P05 / Regulating AI: Governance Challenges and Policy Implications

Topic : T15 / SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Chair : Devyani Pande (National Law School of India University)

Second Chair : Shaleen Khanal (LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore)

Third Chair : Araz Taeihagh (National University of Singapore)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

The governance of artificial intelligence (AI) is witnessing rapid developments with the passage of the EU-AI Act, the world's first comprehensive law on AI. As a disruptive technology, AI has the potential to solve global challenges like climate change, improve efficiency in various sectors like manufacturing, health, education, and transportation. However, there are socio-technical, ethical, and safety challenges of AI adoption that have been discussed extensively (Agrawal et al., 2019; Burton et al., 2020; Calo, 2017; Etzioni & Etzioni, 2017; Ruschmeier, 2023; Sood & Lim, 2023; Tan & Taeihagh, 2021). The proliferation of generative AI along with general and narrow AI has led to distinctive and unique challenges to this landscape.

In this backdrop, governance of AI has received considerable attention with governments following varied approaches ranging from self-regulation and market-based approaches and a mix of entrepreneurial and regulatory governance (Djeffal et al., 2022). For instance, while the EU follows a horizontal approach without differentiating sectors for harmonization, the US adopts a sectoral approach (Haie et al., n.d.). The EU-AI Act delineates AI systems on the basis of their risks—unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal risk, while the UK government classifies risks of AI as societal harms, misuse risks, and autonomy risks (ibid.). Such differences will have ramifications for global governance of AI and the impact of the actions of different actors like the big tech (e.g. OpenAI, Meta, Google, Microsoft) involved in developing and integrating AI technologies in products and services (Khanal et al. 2024). With the pace of innovations of such companies moving faster than legislations and policies, insights into the governance of AI systems to balance innovation and regulation will be imperative for policymaking.

The panel will explore facets related to regulation of AI focusing on the following (not limited to) questions:

- What are the different frameworks used to understand the risks and formulate governance mechanisms for AI?
- How are governments balancing the innovation across sectors with the risks of AI?
- To what extent do the current governance mechanisms for AI in the global north and south address the challenges of adoption of AI?
- What are the challenges associated with implementation of existing AI governance mechanisms in the global north and south?
- What is the role of policy learning in adoption and governance of AI, especially for middle and low income countries?

CALL FOR PAPERS

The EU-AI Act had laid the foundation for governance and regulation of AI in the world. As this legislation was being deliberated, generative AI has been introduced along with narrow and general AI, making the regulation of AI complex. The use of generative AI has had implications in the education, healthcare, finance, and entertainment sectors (Chen et al., 2023; Mc Kinsey, 2023; Sood & Lim, 2023). In jurisdictions all over the world, especially in the global north, governments are taking steps to overcome the socio-technical challenges of AI by setting up institutes and including actors such as the technology companies.

The significance of actors such as the technology companies cannot be understated in the regulation of AI since innovation and deployment of AI by them is outpacing the legislations. Several governments have also made strides in proposing guidelines and legislations and examining the evolving rules and processes will be significant for policymaking for AI.

The panel invites papers involving research related to strategies for governing AI, be it narrow or general AI

or generative AI. The papers can involve empirical work involving surveys, theoretical work on different conceptualisations of regulation of AI or evolving models focusing on the actors and their strategies towards innovation and regulation of AI.

The papers can focus on the following research questions:

- Theoretical, conceptual, or empirical studies to understand the regulatory strategies for AI in the global north and south.
- Investigating the appropriateness and effectiveness of such strategies as well as different facets of regulation and governance of AI with implications for policymaking in different jurisdictions.
- Analysis of actors involved in the operation and deployment of AI and consequences for the regulation.
- Single and comparative case studies across different countries, sectors and types of AI to study their governance.

Traditional and systematic literature reviews on governance of AI, conceptual research on regulation of AI, and surveys examining the actors and their actions with implications for policymaking for AI will be suitable for the panel.

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Session 1

Friday, July 4th 10:15 to 12:15 (B9)

Discussants

Devyani Pande (National Law School of India University)

What is the relationship of trust in high-risk AI systems and institutional trust with policy preferences of public? Variations across Singapore, Seoul, and Tokyo

Shaleen Khanal (LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore)

Devyani Pande (National Law School of India University)

Araz Taeihagh (National University of Singapore)

Regulatory Policy and Implementation for AI Governance - Reflections on AI Usage Guideline at Taipei City

Naiyi HSIAO (National Chengchi University)

Can't We All Just Get Along? Opportunities and Challenges for AI Governance Cooperation Among the United States, European Union, and China

Nora von Ingersleben-Seip (University of Amsterdam)

Narrating AI Regulation in Germany: Stories of an Emerging Technology in the Bundestag (2017–2025)

Anne Goldmann (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

AI Governance amidst of the great power rivalry: Examining the critical role of the Big Tech

Hongzhou Zhang (Nanyang Technological University)

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Session 2

Friday, July 4th 16:00 to 18:00 (B9)

Discussants

Shaleen Khanal (LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore)

Regulating AI for Social Good: Ethical and Regulatory Governance for AI

M. Jae Moon (Yonsei University)

Building Policy Learning Frameworks for AI Adoption in Africa

Caroline Ikiriinya (University of Nairobi)

Edwin Grimsley (Baruch College)

The AI (Regulation) Race, Industrial Development, and International Economic Governance

Alexandros Bakos (Hamad Bin Khalifa University)

The Right to have a “Right to Explanation”: A Global South Perspective

Devesh Pandey (National Law School of India University)

Anubhav Bishen (National Law School of India University)

AI Governance in Algorithmic Trading: Some Regulatory Insights from the EU AI Act

Alessio Azzutti (University of Glasgow)

(Virtual) Governing Risks of Generative Artificial Intelligence: An Analysis of Sectoral Innovation Systems in Financial Services and Healthcare

Masaru Yarime (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)