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**AI POLICIES TOWARDS THE AGI  
CHALLENGE: AN INTERNATIONAL  
ASSESSMENT**

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# AI Policies towards the AGI Challenge: An International Assessment

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## Abstract

This work examines AI policies and AI legislation following a mixed research method that entails qualitative and quantitative analyses of national and international AI policy official documents, in combination with scientometric analyses of the scientific production. As concerns the former, this research covers countries from all continents (Australia, Canada, China, India, Israel, Japan, Norway, Russia, South Africa, UK, USA) and the EU. As for the latter, the scientometric research was carried out at a global scale. According to the results, the countries do not share the same academic interest in this important matter, neither their formal AI policy documents cover the same AI-related issues with the same emphasis. This analysis leads to the identification of gaps and common elements among national policies (i.e. emphasis on risks, safety) that are of interest to researchers, policymakers, governments, institutions and stakeholders. While there are significant differences among priorities towards AI, among the key findings of this research are the following: a) the most important words in the AI policy documents that have been examined are “risks”, “safety” and “ethics”; b) the emerging major issue of Artificial General Intelligence is not addressed in anyone of the official AI documents of the countries previously mentioned; c) there are significant differences in the geographical distributions of both the scientific production and the policy-making processes, with a handful of countries leading the way in both AI law and AGI. Yet, it is encouraging that the growth in the scientific literature about AI legislation grows faster than that related to AGI and so there is hope that countries and international institutions will be able to cope with the rise of AGI in terms of policy-making and legislation.

**Keywords:** AI law; AI policy-making; National AI policies; AGI; Content analysis; Scientometric analysis

## 1. Introduction

The spectacular developments in AI have raised concerns for governments and institutions worldwide, also regarding its impact on society, economy, and security, so several states around the globe are developing regulatory frameworks to balance innovation with ethical and societal considerations, some of which include transparency, accountability, and fairness (Cancela and Outeda 2024; Carnat et al. 2024; Shetty et al. 2025). An open and still unresolved problem is whether legislation about AI is (or will become) adequately developed to cope with the growth of

AI towards AGI. Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) refers to AI systems with general cognitive capabilities comparable to or beyond human intelligence.

Scholars have examined the effectiveness of current regulatory frameworks, pointing out challenges such as the trade-off between enhancing innovation and fostering compliance to regulations (Shetty et al. 2025; Colombo et al. 2025). Research studies examining AI policy across nations unveil priorities and issues in governance (Guenduez and Mettler 2023; Fosch and Golia 2019), whereas there is an urgent need for governance mechanisms that incorporate ethical principles, especially in public organizations (Guenduez and Mettler 2023, DeAlmeida et al. 2025). Specifically, AI governance varies by region, often reflecting national interests, social and political values, with some governments giving priority to economic growth and technological leadership, while others focus on ethical AI, data privacy, and public accountability (Guenduez and Mettler 2023). Reaching convergent policies and regulatory frameworks poses further challenge to the countries' legal systems. While, for instance, China prioritizes research and application, the US emphasizes the role of government regulation (Saheb and Saheb 2023, Wang et al. 2025). The involvement of AI regulations which allow controlled testing of AI applications while ensuring compliance with evolving legal standards is a promising aspect (Saheb and Saheb 2023; Díaz-Rodríguez et al. 2025). Similarly, ethical disclosure mechanisms increasingly gain attention as a means of ensuring that AI developers remain accountable throughout the AI lifecycle (Laux et al. 2024; Montagnani et al. 2024). Furthermore, several more differences can also be identified. First comes the lack of harmonization (since there is inconsistency in definitions and standards across borders that hinder effective regulation), legislation is struggling to keep pace with the rapid development of frontier AI capabilities, and many regulators lack the technical resources to effectively audit advanced AI systems. In addition, there is no dedicated global agency for the investigation of AI safety protocols (Reuters 2023), so, principles often fail to translate into practical meaningful measures.

Expectedly, shaping a legal document to address multiple issues related to AI at the national or international levels, is an extremely complex process, involving multiple stakeholders and forcibly considering social, economic, political, and other interests as well as ideological dispositions. Scientific research, however, also tackles problems that are of primary concern to society, so scientific output can also be an indicator of the degree to which the academia of a country corresponds to national or global challenges, particularly big ones such as the need to regulate AI, since, alongside with climate research and geopolitical security, the rapid growth of AI in the last years has risen as a primary issue of concern to states, companies, NGOs, individuals worldwide. Furthermore, research works in the legal aspects of AI given the anticipated AGI are indicative of the degree of concern within a country (at least in terms of researchers and their affiliated academic institutions involved). Hence, it is plausible to assume that the higher the level of development of AI and AGI and the higher the interest of society in these, the more papers will be published by researchers from that country.

Consequently, besides examining official documents of states and international organisations, a scientometric analysis will also be necessary to explore trends in scientific production and major areas of concern and to identify trends and correlations in space and time. Such a dual approach will reveal how states address the problems posed by AI as well as the response of researchers to the advent of AI and its rapid development towards AGI. Hence, the present research aims to identify the key issues in current AI policies in view of the onset of AGI and, subsequently, recommend steps for cohesive AI/AGI governance, especially through the investigation of the growth in the scientific literature on the legal aspects of AI and AGI, and their possible relationships both quantitatively and qualitatively.

More precisely, the objectives of this research are: a) to assess qualitatively, quantitatively and geographically the scientific literature related to AI law and AGI; b) to identify common elements and divergences among national AI policies after quantitative and qualitative examination of the official documents and c) to assess whether the rate of research interest and the current legislation in AI law worldwide is (at least quantitatively) commensurate with the research interest and the problems posed by the rapid expansion of AI towards AGI.

## 2.Methods and Data

Evidently, the level of complexity that these problems entail prompt for the adoption of a set of mixed research methods. Envisaging that both quantitative and qualitative data and observations are required, a "mixed methods" approach was adopted, which interweaves qualitative and quantitative datasets within a unified methodological framework that is tailored to address the demands of a particular scientific enquiry (Sale et al. 2002; Clark et al. 2008; Teddlie and Tashakkori 2009; Lund 2012; Almaki 2016; Plano Clark 2017; Oranga 2025). Mixed methods endow a research that aims at tackling a complex problem with higher degrees of flexibility and adaptability, particularly in cases that the research results are to be used to derive recommendations for policy-making (Johnson et al. 2007; Jogulu and Pansiri 2011).

In this case, mixed research methods comprise scientometric analyses (both quantitative and qualitative), with qualitative analyses of AI laws and quantitative analyses on the basis of certain keywords.

In order to explore the content of the legal documents, the official documents of AI laws of countries from all the continents (Australia, Norway, Israel, China, South Africa, Canada, Japan, Russia, India, UK, USA) and of some international organisations (EU, OECD etc) were analysed ([Appendix 1](#)). These documents are available open access and online and for this reason these particular countries were selected in the context of this study. Finally, a content analysis aimed at examining the presence of certain keywords: risk, trustworthiness, privacy, reliability, intellectual property, safe, secure, liability, ethic, and explainable. These important notions are all derived from scientific works, justifying the reason for choosing them. More precisely, *risk* is an important notion in the context of AI, as argued by (Mezei 2025), while *liability* (Schütte 2025; Zorkóczy 2025) and *ethics* (Pünkösty 2025) are significant considerations in AI systems as well. Further, *trustworthiness* and *privacy* protection are recurrent themes related to the management of AI (Yu et al. 2025), as are data *security* (Nanayakkara et al. 2025), *intellectual property*, *explainability* (Fitsilis 2019), *reliability* and *safety* (Sharma 2024). The official laws were analysed qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Thus, a set of the most frequently occurring words within each document was identified for further analysis, out of which the ten most frequently occurring words were identified as indicative of the approach towards regulation of AI that each one of these documents has adopted.

As for the Scientometric analysis, bibliometric data was taken from the Openalex database, one of the largest databases of scientific literature, with more than 240M works indexed. Two datasets were examined with total number of papers exceeding 2,500 and extending from 1980 up to 2025. The first relates to AI in legislation (hereafter referred to as "AI law") containing 1,639 papers and the second relates to AGI and contains 1,015 papers. Each one of these datasets was analysed with respect to keywords associated with each paper, co-occurrence of keywords among all pairs of papers and number of papers published per country over time. Next, the more important keywords associated with these papers are plotted as nodes (approx. 30 for each dataset) and, if two keywords appear in two papers, their respective nodes are linked together. Concomitantly, the sizes of nodes and links are proportional to the number of keywords and links in each dataset. The number of papers for each dataset was analysed quantitatively in space (geographically) and time (modelling scientific output). The content analysis was subsequently followed by a quantitative analysis of papers per country (for both datasets, again), which led to the creation of maps indicating classes of countries by number of papers per country.

## 3.Results

### 3.1. Analysis of official AI documents

#### *Australia*

Australia presents a voluntary, principles-based approach through institutions like the Responsible AI Network (RAIN) and AI Safety Guardrails (Department of Industry, Science and Resources [DISR], 2024a). Australia actively participates in GPAI and the G7 Hiroshima Process (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2023). Specific regulatory plans for foundation models are currently under development. Access controls and risk categorization are not yet established but there are currently efforts to that direction (DISR, 2024b).

#### *Canada*

For Canada, responsible public sector AI use is very critical as we can see from the AI Strategy for the Federal Public Service 2025–2027 (Government of Canada, 2025a). AIDA may have been withdrawn, however sector-specific obligations around transparency and ethical AI use still stand. Risk assessments and human oversight are mandatory for automated decision systems in the public sector, as stipulated by the Directive on Automated Decision-Making (Government of Canada, 2025b).

#### *China*

China has a centralized AI regulatory framework, focused on national security and societal control (Zou & Zhang, 2025). Generative AI providers must work transparently, while they are obliged to register and abide by severe content controls. Governance is supervised and monitored by the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC). No public engagement frameworks are in place, while red teaming or external audits are not required; self – assessment of the supervised AI services providers is prioritized (Franks, Lee, & Xu, 2024).

#### *India*

The regulatory approach is structured by foundational documents such as the NSAI, Principles for Responsible AI, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023 (Bharati, 2024), policies, guidelines and sector-specific regulations (Singh, 2025). In 2018, NITI Aayog, the government’s public policy think tank shared its National Strategy for AI (NSAI), publicly known as #AIFORALL. Currently, the proposed Digital India Act (DIA) of 2023 seeks to establish a comprehensive legal framework and to replace the Information and Technology Act of 2000; however, DIA has not been enacted to date (Shaheen, 2025). India participates in Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) and played a key role in organizing the 2023 GPAI Summit in New Delhi. The country reaffirmed its commitment to the OECD AI Principles promoting trustworthy, inclusive, and sustainable AI.

#### *Israel*

Israel promotes a soft-law framework, emphasizing responsible AI aligning with voluntary ethical guidelines, risk assessment mechanisms and regular internal auditing. The Inter-ministerial Ethics Committee monitors ethical coordination (Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology & Ministry of Justice, 2023). Transparency is not yet legally obligatory but is clearly and openly recommended. Alignment with OECD and UNESCO frameworks is a priority.

#### *Japan*

Japan’s recent shift towards a pro-innovation AI regulation is reflected in the governmental statement framing its intention to position Japan as “the most AI-friendly country in the world” (Cooper et al., 2025). Also, the interim report released on February 4, 2025, by the Cabinet Office’s AI Strategy Council and its AI Policy Study Group emphasizes the balance between innovation and risk, promotes international cooperation and contends that over-regulation could hinder AI’s benefits. The *AI bill* (“The Bill on the Promotion of Research, Development and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-Related Technologies”) that passed on April 24, 2025 in the House of Representatives and is expected to be enacted during the current parliamentary session (Times, 2025), advances a conducive regulatory environment for AI, fostering R&D and utilization of AI-related technologies and transparency in the R&D and application of AI technology.

### *Norway*

Norway follows the EU AI Act and the broader European regulatory framework, aiming for full implementation by 2026 (Corneliussen et al., 2024; OECD, 2024). The approach lies with ethical principles such as transparency, fairness, robustness, human rights, and sustainability (Corneliussen et al., 2024).

### *Russia*

The Decree No. 490 that established the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence up to 2030. In 2021 Russia published its first AI Code of Ethics highlighting principles like human-centered and humanistic approach, recognition of autonomy and free will of human, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability. In 2024 the National AI Strategy was amended including AI development in the national data economy program. Some of the most critical legislative developments include the enactment of Federal Law No. 123-FZ that introduced an experimental legal regime in Moscow to serve AI development while deploying special simulation procedures. In 2024 the Federal Law No. 169-FZ was enacted to introduce mechanisms for identifying individuals accountable for AI-related incidents and to establish a commission for settling damages from AI use (Digital Policy Alert, 2025, Yakov and Partners, 2024). In 2019, the AI Alliance Russia was established bringing together major Russian technology companies and academic institutions to collaborate on artificial intelligence (AI) research and development (AI Alliance Russia, 2024) and in 2022 the AI Ethics Commission was founded to monitor the implementation of the AI Code of Ethics from the signatories (AI Alliance Russia, 2022).

### *South Africa*

South Africa's National AI Policy Framework, as updated in 2024, emphasizes ethical, and sustainable AI innovative steps (Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, 2024). As a country, South Africa has commenced to discuss on risk-based governance mechanisms; however with no strict tiered risk classification (Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, 2024). South Africa emphasizes inclusive AI development in compliance with African Union's AI Strategy and strives for global responsible AI governance through its G20 leadership, also in cooperation with the African Union Commission (2024a, 2024b).

### *United Kingdom*

The UK government in its *AI Action Plan*, released in January 2025 (*AI Opportunities Action Plan*, 2025), aims to maintain global leadership on AI safety and governance through the AI Security Institute and a proportionate, flexible regulatory approach, in which it is suggested that the government should adopt a flexible "Scan > Pilot > Scale" approach (AI Opportunities Action Plan, 2025). The Artificial Intelligence (Regulation) Bill [HL], currently under progress before the Parliament (passed its 1<sup>st</sup> reading in the House of Lords in March 2025), establishes a central AI Authority to oversee the regulation of AI, assess emerging AI risks, construct regulatory sandboxes in cooperation with the regulators and support the AI innovation aiming to ensure alignment in approach across sectors. The Bill also sets out regulatory principles and provides for public engagement.

### *United States*

Following critical changes in April 2025, the United States has moved to a pro-innovation, forward leaning more organized federal approach with regards to AI governance. The White House OMB Guidance (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2025) instructs federal agencies to implement mandatory, minimum risk management practices for high-impact AI systems that are proportionate to the anticipated risk, involving pre-deployment testing, independent evaluations, and risk management schemes. Agencies should provide public redress mechanisms and consult and incorporate feedback from the end-users and the public. Developers of dual-use high-impact AI systems are now obligated to make transparent development, training data, and red-teaming outcomes.

## EU

The EU's AI Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689) has brought a structured risk-based and human – centric framework for the protection of EU fundamental rights, categorizing AI applications in respect of unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal risks they present (White paper on Artificial Intelligence, 2020). Its provisions apply to all persons (providers, deployers, importers, distributors, product manufacturers etc.) involved in the AI development and providing AI products or services within the Union (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, 2024, art. 2). Compliance requirements concern high – risk AI models and general – purpose AI models based on transparency, robustness, cybersecurity and risk mitigation standards, while the EU AI Act provides for penalties and other enforcement measures (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, art. 99). The European Union's AI Act is considered a milestone, introducing a risk-based approach to AI governance (Cancela and Outeda 2024; Laux et al. 2024), aiming to establish a legal framework that promotes responsible AI while ensuring that Europe maintains its momentum in AI innovation.

A content analysis of the official documents was performed next by using specific keywords, first for countries, and then for international organizations (table 1). When analysed individually though, it is interesting to observe that the AI official documents of some countries have the word “risk” with significantly higher frequencies in their official documents (Canada, Australia, USA, Israel, India).

	Keywords									
	risk	trust-worthiness	privacy	reliability	intellectual property	safe	secure	liability	explainable	ethic
<b>Countries</b>										
<i>Australia</i>	0,885%	0,006%	0,297%	0,017%	0,017%	0,681%	0,012%	0,070%	0,006%	0,227%
<i>Canada</i>	0,529%	0,000%	0,029%	0,000%	0,000%	0,200%	0,000%	0,014%	0,000%	0,000%
<i>China</i>	0,046%	0,000%	0,093%	0,046%	0,139%	0,139%	0,000%	0,139%	0,000%	0,093%
<i>Israel</i>	0,674%	0,000%	0,245%	0,061%	0,031%	0,215%	0,000%	0,153%	0,000%	0,368%
<i>Norway</i>	0,053%	0,000%	0,122%	0,008%	0,020%	0,057%	0,029%	0,008%	0,029%	0,184%
<i>S.Africa</i>	0,167%	0,000%	0,111%	0,000%	0,000%	0,195%	0,000%	0,000%	0,056%	0,528%
<i>USA</i>	0,516%	0,010%	0,194%	0,005%	0,031%	0,301%	0,097%	0,005%	0,000%	0,015%
<i>UK</i>	0,742%	0,002%	0,035%	0,000%	0,037%	0,513%	0,028%	0,049%	0,000%	0,044%
<i>India</i>	0,236%	0,002%	0,154%	0,014%	0,008%	0,111%	0,006%	0,036%	0,023%	0,211%
<i>Japan</i>	0,230%	0,000%	0,041%	0,023%	0,006%	0,035%	0,006%	0,032%	0,020%	0,207%
<b>Inter. Org.</b>										
<i>African Union</i>	0,415%	0,000%	0,046%	0,009%	0,046%	0,201%	0,046%	0,014%	0,000%	0,242%
<i>COE-1</i>	0,239%	0,000%	0,120%	0,120%	0,000%	0,359%	0,000%	0,120%	0,000%	0,000%
<i>COE-2</i>	0,317%	0,021%	0,085%	0,042%	0,000%	0,106%	0,021%	0,042%	0,000%	0,021%
<i>EU AI ACT</i>	0,885%	0,002%	0,017%	0,008%	0,009%	0,198%	0,010%	0,016%	0,001%	0,015%
<i>OECD GPAI Belgrade</i>	0,380%	0,000%	0,127%	0,000%	0,127%	0,253%	0,127%	0,000%	0,000%	0,127%
<i>OECD GPAI Delhi</i>	0,381%	0,000%	0,000%	0,000%	0,127%	0,761%	0,508%	0,000%	0,000%	0,127%
<i>UNESCO</i>	0,139%	0,042%	0,119%	0,000%	0,007%	0,160%	0,014%	0,021%	0,007%	0,788%

**Table 1.** Results of the quantitative content analysis for the national and international AI legislation with respect to 10 keywords per country (percentages indicate the frequency of each keyword with respect to the total word count of each official law document)

These results suggest that the countries examined prioritise different issues in their respective AI regulations. A regulatory focus on “risk” and “safe” notions can be identified mainly in the UK, Australia, Israel and the USA. Similarly, “privacy” is a major concern for Australia, Israel and USA, while “ethic” is a higher priority in South Africa, while “privacy” is of higher importance to Australia and the USA. Unexpectedly perhaps (and at least for the countries considered here), the keywords “trustworthiness”, “reliability”, “intellectual property”, “secure”, “explainable”, and liability, do not appear to attract much interest at the national level. And, as far as the official documents of the international organizations are concerned, the EU AI Act prioritizes “risks”, the OECD “safety” and “security”, the UNESCO and the African Union “ethic”.

The differences in the frequencies of occurrence of these keywords however, prompt for a further examination of the content of official documents. As risk and safety are the primary concerns, the contexts in which these appear in each document also differ (table 2). A second area of concern is public participation, transparency and auditing (table 3) and a third area relates to how each country handles gaps and regulations (table 4).

Country or Intern.Org.	Risk Approach	Safety Controls
<b>Australia</b>	Risk-based voluntary framework, moving towards binding standards	Embedded security measures under AI Safety Guardrails
<b>Canada</b>	Risk identification and explainability mandates	Ethical deployment protocols proposed
<b>China</b>	Prescriptive, Mandatory registration and content control which may spread false information and threaten national security	Content censorship, Output monitoring
<b>India</b>	Under development: tiered risk framework inspired by OECD & EU	Safety-by-design guidelines, human oversight requirements for public AI use
<b>Israel</b>	Risk and ethics co-regulation approach	Content oversight at organizational level
<b>Japan</b>	sector-specific laws and voluntary industry guidelines, international interoperability, balance between innovation and regulation, transparency, and ethical considerations	APIs, data lineage, AI safety evaluations or third-party certification systems
<b>Norway</b>	Soft governance, aligned with EU AI Act	General ethical and safety guidelines
<b>Russia</b>	Experimental regulatory regimes (Law 123-FZ, 169-FZ), gradually moving toward formalized risk tiers, concerns about the misuse of AI technologies	Restrictions on educational misuse, AI usage supervised under national strategy
<b>S.Africa</b>	No strict tiered risk categorization yet	Ethical frameworks and human-in-the-loop requirements
<b>UK</b>	currently sector-specific approach. Adoption of a flexible “Scan > Pilot > Scale” approach in Government ( <i>Action plan, 2025</i> )	Model-level safeguards, i.e. safety training; system-level safeguards i.e. real-time monitors
<b>USA</b>	Sector-specific but now mandatory Risk Management Plans, Risk Management practices proportionate to the anticipated risk, minimum risk management practices for high-impact AI use cases	API restrictions, Agency-Specific Safety Controls
<b>EU</b>	Four-tier risk classification (AIA) and specific-sector	Ban on unacceptable risk uses, high risk and general-purpose AI model risk mitigation

Table 2. Risks and safety controls

	<b>Transparency</b>	<b>Auditing</b>	<b>Public Participation</b>
<b>Australia</b>	Consultation and public sector transparency guidelines	External auditing encouraged	Extensive consultations
<b>Canada</b>	Transparency mandates in public AI deployment	Sector-specific auditing under Public Sector Strategy	Moderate (consultations)
<b>China</b>	Mandatory algorithmic transparency	Government-led audits	Limited and aligned with governmental opinion
<b>India</b>	Government transparency initiatives (AI Portal), India AI Observatory	Public sector audit initiatives, voluntary third-party for private sector	Broad stakeholder consultation (public + industry)
<b>Israel</b>	Transparency encouraged via Ethics Committees	Voluntary internal auditing mechanisms	Moderate
<b>Japan</b>	information sharing between developers-providers-users, cooperation with government oversight, dissemination to the public	Government oversight (AI strategy headquarters)	Moderate
<b>Norway</b>	Transparency encouraged, aligned with EU standards	No formal audits, but ethical reviews encouraged	Limited
<b>Russia</b>	Current legislative framework and the Ethics code mandate transparency; sectoral guidance emerging	State-controlled evaluations in sandboxes, internal testing encouraged, performance indicators to assess legal regimes	Moderate: ethics councils, academic and industry input on national strategy, AI Actors through the Ethics AI Code
<b>S.Africa</b>	Emphasis on inclusive and transparent AI practices	Third-party auditing encouraged	Moderate inclusivity
<b>UK</b>	all relevant actors to provide context-appropriate transparency and accountability on their plans	Evaluations via sandboxes; AISI system pre- and post-evaluations, also with external organizations	Public engagement, inclusivity
<b>USA</b>	Public Remedies, End-User and Public Feedback mechanisms in the design, development and use of AI	Risk Management Plans, Pre-Deployment Testing, completion of AI Impact Assessment before deploying any high-impact AI use case	Stronger emphasis (public feedback mechanisms)
<b>EU</b>	Transparency by risk level, special rules for high risk and general-purpose AI models	Independent Notified Bodies for high-risk AI and general-purpose AI models	Strong (public consultations)

Table 3. Transparency, auditing and public participation

<b>Gaps</b>		<b>Agile Regulation Mechanisms</b>
<b>Australia</b>	Need for binding legislation	Proposed iterative regulatory design
<b>Canada</b>	Private sector gaps	Incremental updates through Public Sector Strategy
<b>China</b>	Over-centralization risks, gaps on ethical aspects	State-controlled updates

<b>India</b>	Lack of a comprehensive legislative framework, copyright/AI intersection issues, limited private sector oversight	Iterative and consultative policy development; no formal agile mechanism yet
<b>Israel</b>	Lack of binding regulatory enforcement	Under discussion
<b>Japan</b>	lack of sanctions and enforceability; however, “name and shame” disclosure of AI developers and users infringing human rights.	updates through government gathering information on AI research/development/utilisation internally/abroad, surveys and analysis of human rights’ infringement cases
<b>Norway</b>	Very soft regulation	Gradual Adaptation to EU AI Act
<b>Russia</b>	No comprehensive AGI law, fragmented implementation, evolving sector-specific standards, lack of AI talent pipeline, imported hardware dependencies, Absence of Clear and Enforceable Ethical Guidelines.	Pilot-based agile updates via experimental legal regimes and annual review, legally defined indicators inform the revision of experimental legal regimes, Russia’s National AI Strategy includes a mandatory review every three years
<b>S.Africa</b>	Need for comprehensive national AI law	Future-proofing strategy under design
<b>UK</b>	existing voluntary guidelines lack enforceability, regulatory uncertainty	“Scan > Pilot > Scale” approach in Government ( <i>Action plan, 2025</i> )
<b>USA</b>	No unified federal AI Law	Agency-specific Risk Management updates
<b>EU</b>	Regulatory gaps on liability issues, Coordination for single compliance to all member states	Built-in periodic revisions for regulatory gaps and new challenges

Table 4. Gaps and agile regulation mechanisms

Evidently, the approaches to policy-making related to AI present significant variations in all fields of policy-making. There is no international consensus related to handling problems emerging from the use of AI and neither are any common policies. Further, the AI policies of each one of the countries considered here tend to conform with (or be affected by) policies of international institutions (table 5).

State or Organization	Official Documents										
	UN	Bletchley Declaration	UNESCO	G7	G20	QUAD	Hiroshima Declaration	EU AI Cooperation	BRICS AllianceE	GPAI	OECD
<b>Australia</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓
<b>Canada</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
<b>China</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		
<b>India</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
<b>Israel</b>	✓	✓								✓	✓
<b>Japan</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
<b>Norway</b>	✓		✓					✓			✓
<b>Russia</b>	✓		✓		✓				✓		
<b>S.Africa</b>	✓		✓		✓				✓		
<b>UK</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>USA</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
<b>EU</b>		✓			✓			✓		✓	

Table 5. National AI policies tend to preferentially conform with priorities of some key international institutions and policy documents

### 3.2. Scientometric analysis

The keyword “computer science” expectedly dominates the network of concepts, but it is interesting to observe that the AGI literature shifts toward non-engineering subjects such as law, sociology, political science, and economics (figure 1). Similarly, the literature of “AI law” gradually shifts to sociology and economics, while, besides the (expectedly) large number of occurrences of the terms “computer science” and “engineering”, the biggest node is “political science” and the (also non-technological) “psychology”, “philosophy” and “epistemology” (figure 2).

As concerns the geographical distribution of scientific publications, the US has the highest scientific production of papers related to AGI, but China has emerged with many papers in the last years, while emerging “hotspots” of scientific production are South Korea, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, and Norway, with India prominent among them (figure 3). The USA demonstrates the highest scientific production of papers also in the literature of AI law, but Russia and China quickly follow close, with many new papers published from them (figure 4).

Yet, the scientific production in both AI law and AGI is lagging behind in Africa, most countries of South America, South-East Asia, and Central Europe. Also, contrary to expectations, the scientific production in some countries that are well known for their advanced technology (Japan, Taiwan, S.Korea for instance) displays remarkably low output in both domains (figure 5 and figure 6).

The numbers of publications annually remained at low levels ever since the introduction of AI in the literature, but “exploded” after 2015 in both fields (figure 7). The numbers of publications changed dramatically after 2015, so the pre-2015 records do not reflect the current dynamics. Hence, to gain a deeper insight into the recent (and future) prospects of the literature, the publications output was modeled by quintic and quartic polynomials for AI Law and AGI respectively (figure 8, with  $R^2=98.5\%$  for AI Law and  $R^2=99.7\%$  for AGI). The data for the last decade (2015-2024) were also plotted for AGI vs AI Law and modeled by a cubic regression with  $R^2=97.5\%$  (figure 9). Yet, the quantity of publications in AI law increases *faster* than that of AGI (figure 10).

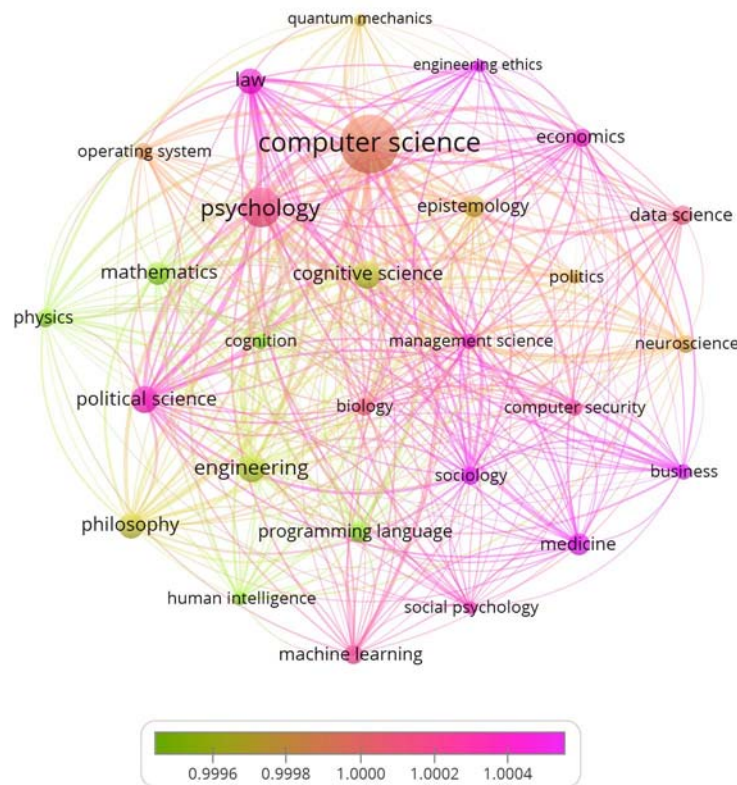


Figure 1. The 28 more frequently occurring keywords in the literature of AGI (keywords' occurrences in the relatively most recent literature with red)



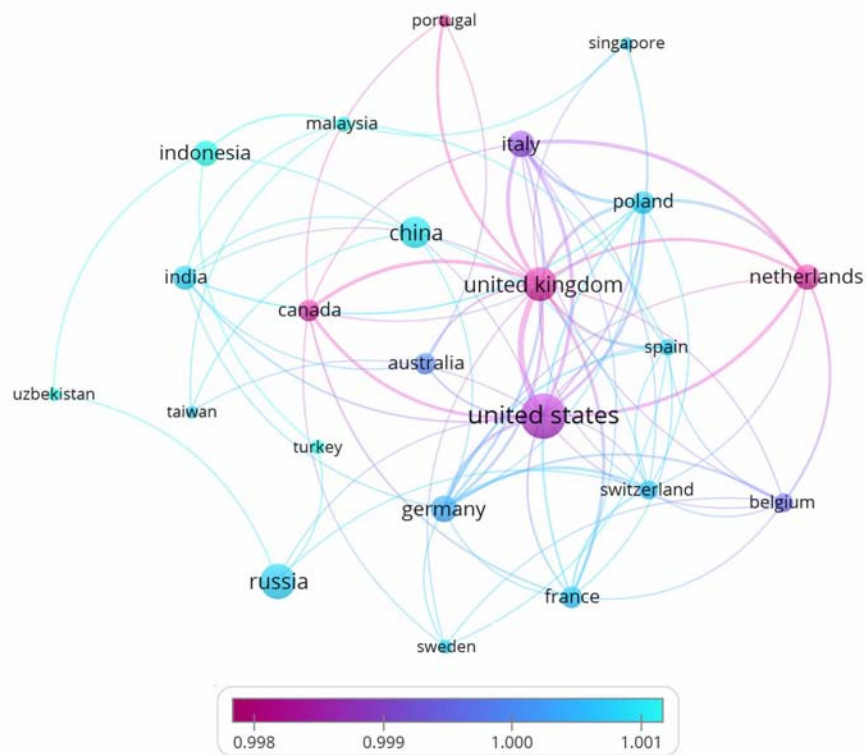


Figure 4. The countries from which originated the highest numbers of publications in the literature of AI Law and the links among co-authored papers

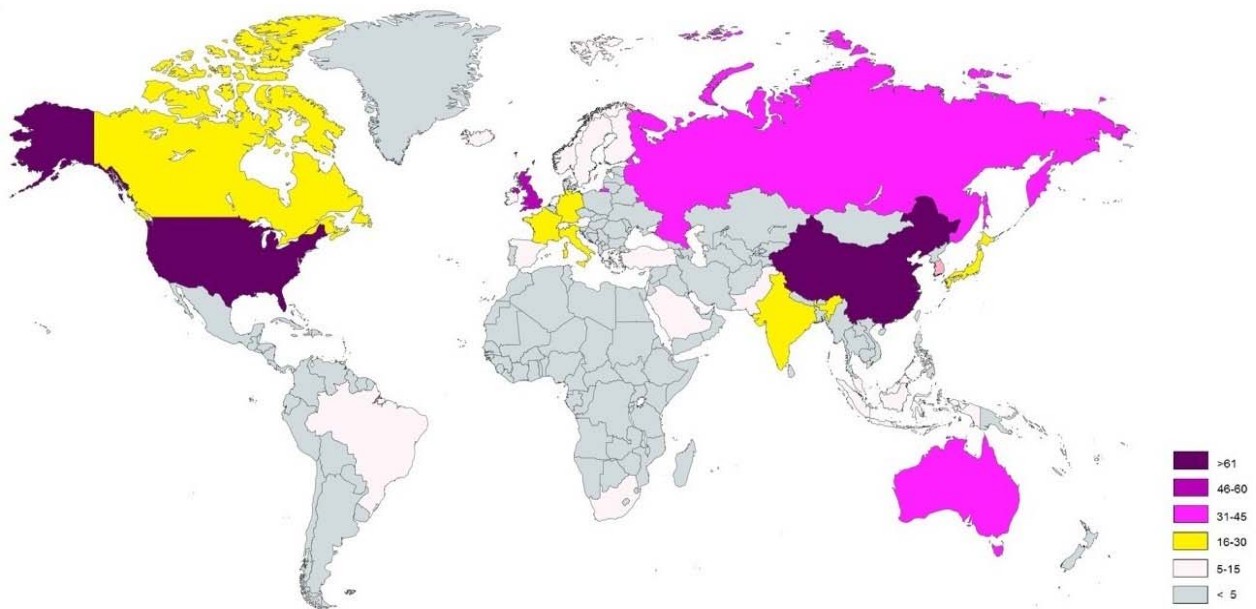


Figure 5. Classes of countries from which originated the highest numbers of publications in the literature of AGI

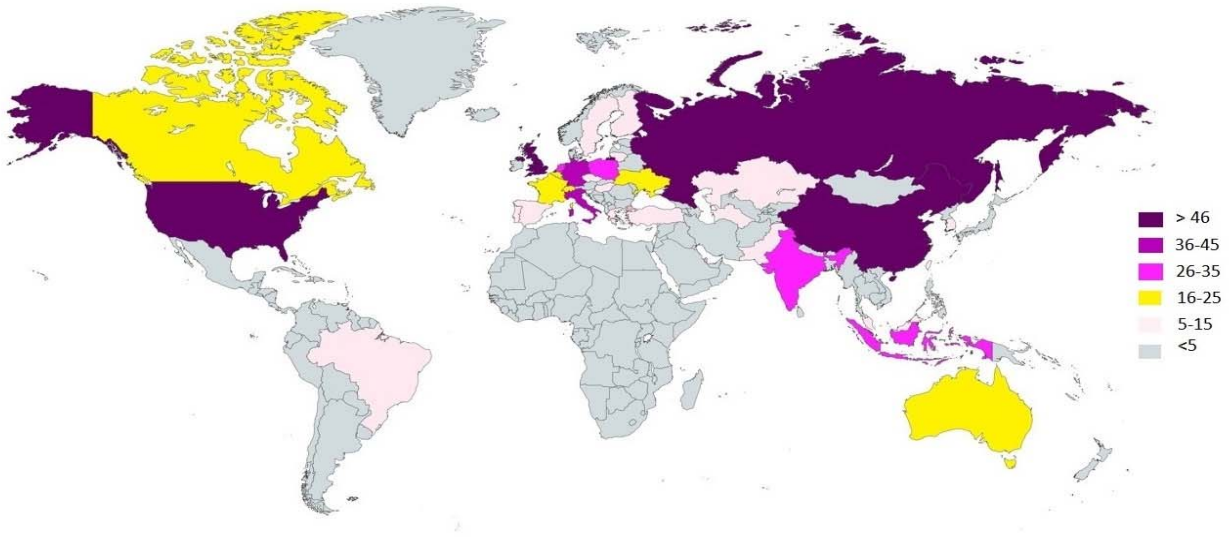


Figure 6. Classes of countries from which originated the highest numbers of publications in the literature of AI law

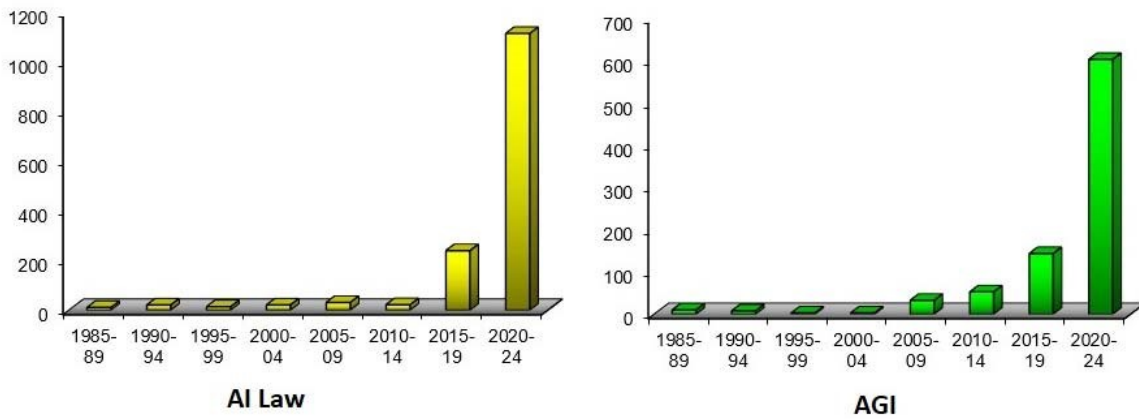


Figure 7. Quantity of scientific publications on AI law and AGI over the last 40 years (1985-2024), plotted at 5-year intervals

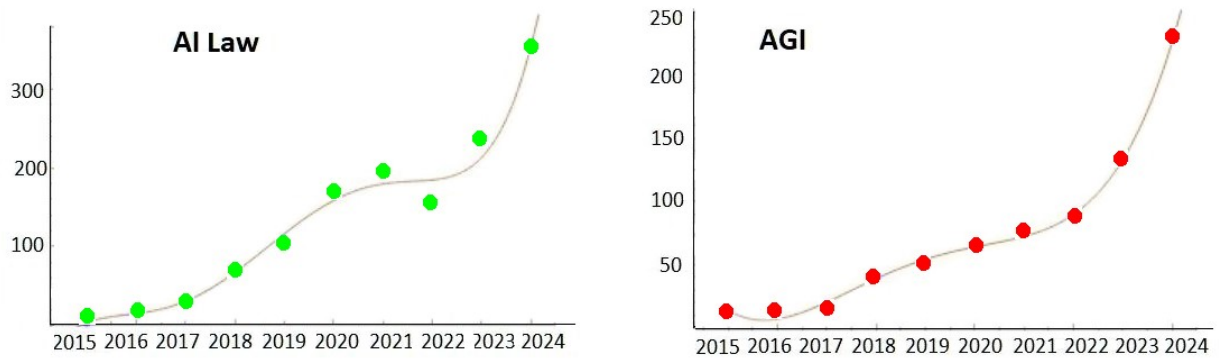


Figure 8. Quantity of publications over the last 10 years (2015-2024) and regression polynomials (quintic and quartic respectively) for the literature related to AI law and AGI

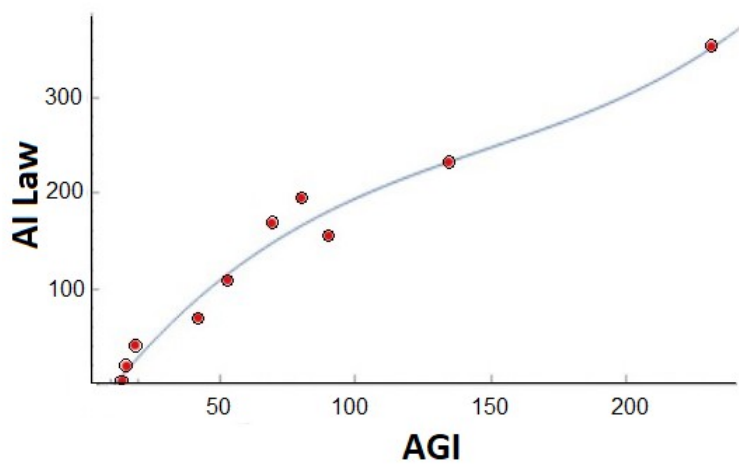


Figure 9. The number of publications on AGI against that on AI law for the last ten years (2015-2024) and a cubic regression

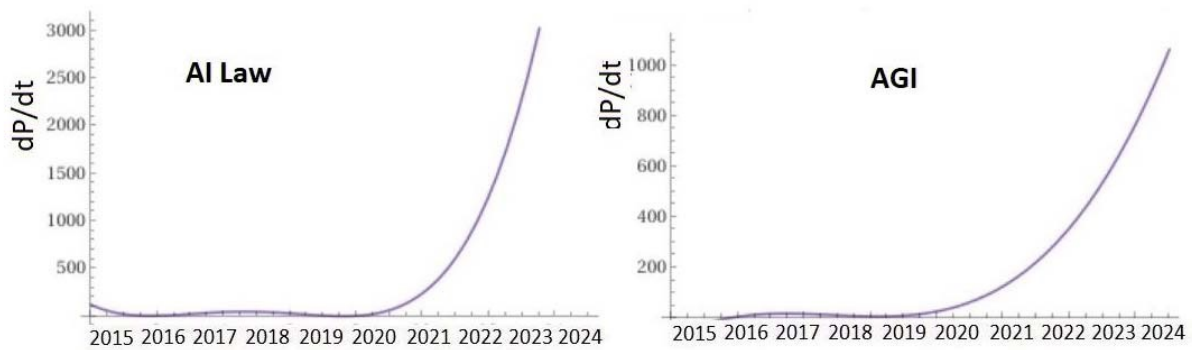


Figure 10. Rates of change of the number of publications for the AGI and AI law (derivatives of the respective polynomial models)

## 4. Discussion

By analysing the current AI legislation, we may gain important insights leading to formulating future AI policies that would better regulate AI at national and international levels. To begin with, *risk assessment and pre-deployment evaluation* are necessary to identify potential risks, ranging from safety and privacy issues to existential risks (OECD, 2023a).

Another important practice is *independent auditing and external oversight*. Third-party audits should provide unbiased evaluations of AI systems, which ought to follow safety and risk management protocols. While the EU requires specific assessments through independent bodies (European Commission, 2024), some of the emerging challenges may include standardizing methodologies and ensuring auditor independence.

Additionally, a good practice is *red teaming and adversarial stress testing*. To identify weaknesses and vulnerabilities, this practice involves testing AI systems against probable attacks, with the U.S. and EU including components of such testing (U.S. White House, 2023; European Commission, 2024). Despite being absolutely necessary, this issue is hardly even mentioned in the official law documents.

*Transparency and reporting obligations* is yet another best practice. Transparency is significant for accountability, asking developers to disclose model details, training data, and safety assessments. The EU's AI Act (European Commission, 2024) and U.S. initiatives (U.S. White House, 2022) both highlight the importance of clear disclosures while keeping in mind intellectual property.

Next, *safety restrictions and access controls* should be addressed in AI policies, since the implementation of technical controls (e.g., content filters, access limitations) can prevent misuse of AI and AGI in the future. Characteristic examples include China's registration for AI services (Ministry of Science and Technology of China, 2023) and the controlled API access practiced by major U.S. companies (U.S. White House, 2023).

It is imperative that there are both *governance and accountability structures*, establishing internal safety committees and external regulations to ensure responsibility and international collaboration with standards alignment, as well. The global impact of AGI pressures for a harmonization of policies and coordinated standards, and to mention some examples, already the Bletchley Park AI Safety Summit (Government of the U.K., 2023), the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, and the Global Partnership on AI have tried to highlight the key initiatives, promoting international collaboration. Furthermore, over 40 countries proposed standards for trustworthy AI to follow the same guidelines (OECD, 2023a).

Also, the role of international organizations is indispensable. For example, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2023) and Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) are networks that can promote legislative dialogue for robust AI governance internationally. Moreover, organizations such as the UN, OECD, G7/G20, and the Council of Europe can establish strict frameworks, such as the OECD AI Principles (OECD, 2023b), leading to an international AI observer tool. Along the same lines, the Global Partnership for AI (GPAI), an international initiative with (currently) 29 member-states has undertaken much of the coordination of AI policy making while aiming at bridging policies with practices.

Sector-specific regulations are also being formulated, particularly in areas such as AI-driven financial systems and autonomous vehicles (Montagnani et al. 2024; Dey and Jagadanandan 2025), while future regulations may also focus on integrating AI governance with sustainability objectives, aligning AI applications with environmental and social responsibility goals (Saheb and Saheb 2023; Ndaka et al. 2024). To do so, governments and policymakers should collaborate with scholars and society to identify and bridge the regulatory gaps, balancing technological innovation with ethical and legal imperatives. Further, not all AI governance challenges receive the same attention, even though they are significant. One example is transparency in AI decision-making, which remains an important concern, especially regarding algorithmic biases and explainability (Fosch and Golia 2019). And yet, there is no adequate public participation in AI policymaking since many AI policies are formulated by government or corporate agents with limited engagement from society.

AI regulations remain limited to country-specific frameworks, with few coordinated efforts to address global AI governance challenges, such as AI ethics harmonization, international data-sharing standards, and the impact of AI on labor markets. The European AI governance model is one of those that are expected to evolve in such a direction, capable of integrating national AI strategies with international regulatory standards (Cancela and Outeda 2024; Laux et al. 2024). Consequently, these issues lead to the following proposals. First, the creation of a global framework or universal governance instrument for AGI, and the establishment of an international agent to monitor high-risk AI developments. Moreover, regulations that are provided in a specific time frame (i.e., annually, or quarterly), in line with technological advances, could significantly contribute. Finally, regulatory training, multi-stakeholder engagement, mandatory transparency, independent audits, and clear accountability measures can ensure safe AGI development. By addressing these challenges and implementing the proposed recommendations, governments and international institutions can collaborate to ensure that AGI is developed and employed in a manner that maximizes benefits while dealing with possible risks.

With respect to the quantitative analyses, this work has some limitations. The use of a single bibliometric database is an important limitation, which may affect representativeness by country and field, therefore, future works should extend the analysis utilizing more data sources. Further, as there is no consistent operational definition of AGI, the paper does not account for this difficulty, which may be crucial for assessing such policies, hence it is difficult to determine whether current policies adequately address AGI regulation. These limitations suggest future research should focus on methodology validation, multi-database approaches, and standardized AGI definitions. Despite these shortcomings, the quantitative analyses carried out in the context of this research have been revealing. Geographically for instance, some countries appear to display high scientific production in AI law, others in AGI, some in both and some in neither. To address the question “Which ones combine both?”, a cross- classification was made that resulted in a world map (figure 11). This map reveals an encouraging result: the countries leading research in AGI are also leading research in AI law: US, China, Russia and the UK are the countries with the highest scientific production in *both* AGI and AI law. Yet a country that is also leading AI research, Japan, ranks in the lowest class of AI law production. Various countries and international organizations prioritise differently their AI regulations. With these results, a worldwide mapping can be created (figure 12) to help visualize the prominent keywords that appear in countries’ legal documents.

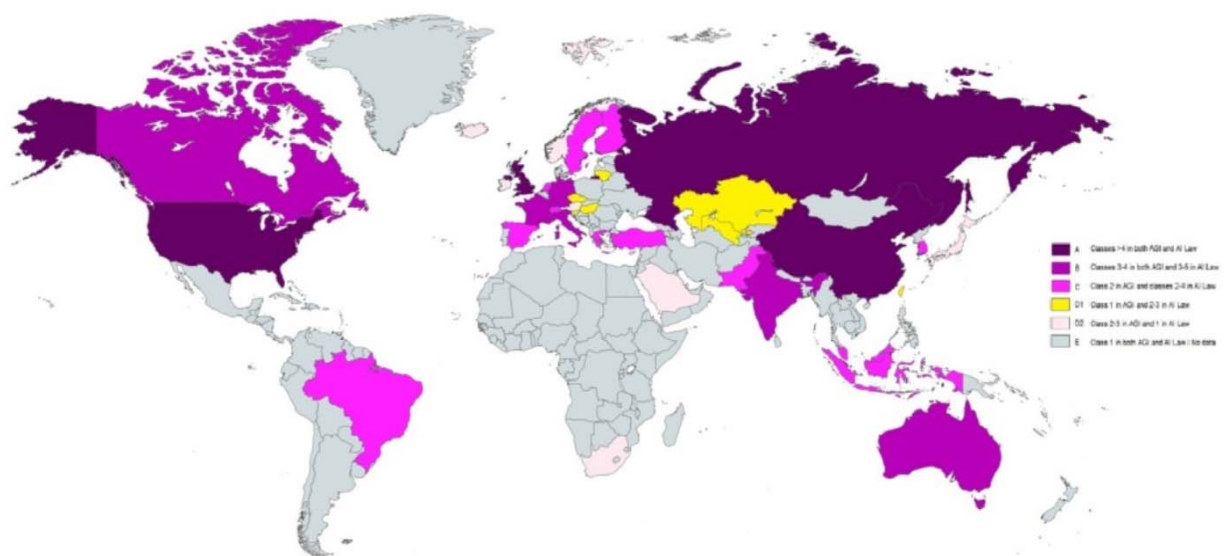


Figure 11. Classes of countries from which originated the highest numbers of publications in the literature of AGI *and* in the literature of AI law.

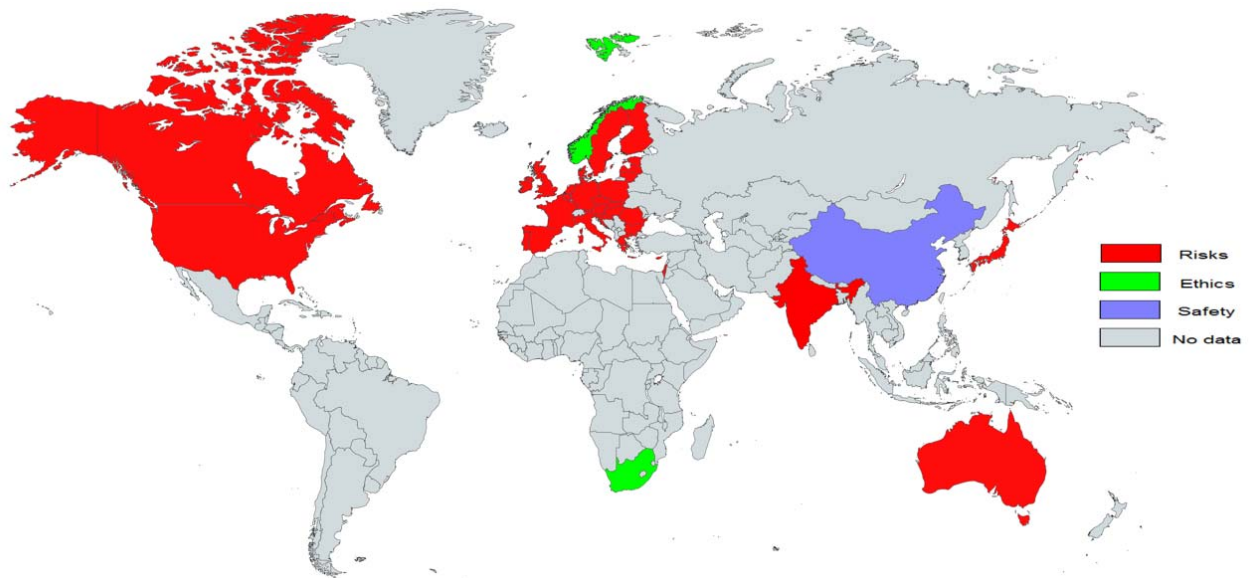


Figure 12. Most important keywords per country

## 5. Conclusions

Each country lays emphasis on different issues and this lack of conformity at a global scale probably reflects not only different political systems and different bureaucratic mechanisms within each country, but also different visions for the future of AI and how humans should interact with it.

As AI advances toward or beyond AGI, governments, and international institutions must shape governance structures that promote innovation while protecting humanity from existential risks. In short, some initial policies have been deployed but there is much more work to be done.

According to our results, while research in both fields remained stagnant until 2014, the year 2015 was a landmark year for both, since both domains attracted significant research interest thereafter, with the number of publications “exploding” particularly after 2020. As the qualitative analysis revealed, the trends in scientific research in both AI law and AGI are more or less similar, presenting a shift towards humanities, with sociology, political sciences, economics, and business prominently among them.

It is noteworthy that *none* of the official AI laws examined does the term AGI appear. This might imply that lawmakers (at least in the countries of which the official law documents have been examined) believe either that the laws they have established are adequate to address the challenge of AGI or that special laws will only be necessary when the AGI will have been attained (and officially acknowledged by some state or company).

Additionally, the word “risk” appears as one of the most frequently occurring words in the legal documents of some countries (Australia, Canada, Israel, USA), while it may not appear in all other countries' laws.

However, there is ground to believe that research in AI law will be able to cope with the challenges posed by the technological developments in AI on its way to AGI. This can be anticipated because i) most of the countries leading research in AGI are also leaders of research in AI law and ii) to this date, the rate of growth of the scientific literature on AI law is faster than that of AGI.

An interesting observation can be made from the networks of keywords in the scientific literature of AI law and AGI: while some of the most important keywords in the literature of AGI relate to philosophical and cognitive aspects of AI, these appear in lower frequencies in the literature of AI law, while keywords related to political science, sociology and economics that appear in high frequencies in the literature of AI law. This finding may imply that research priorities in AGI should also enrich the scientific research in AI law. Equivalently, and more importantly, political, economic, and social aspects of AI law should be taken into account in research related to AGI.

Finally, this work lays the groundwork for future works, extending the analysis utilizing more data sources, while focusing on methodology validation, multi-database approaches, and standardized AGI definitions, providing essential context for interpretation of the present findings.

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## Appendix 1. The legal documents analysed in this study

	Document title	Official source (website)
<b>Countries</b>		
<b>Australia</b>	Proposed AI Legislation and Mandatory Guardrails  Safe and Responsible AI in Australia	<a href="https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/voluntary-ai-safety-standard/10-guardrails#the-10-guardrails-at-a-glance-1">https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/voluntary-ai-safety-standard/10-guardrails#the-10-guardrails-at-a-glance-1</a>  <a href="https://consult.industry.gov.au/supporting-responsible-ai">https://consult.industry.gov.au/supporting-responsible-ai</a>
<b>Canada</b>	The Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA) – Companion document (2022) Pan-Canadian Artificial Intelligence Strategy	<a href="https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/innovation-better-canada/en/artificial-intelligence-and-data-act-aida-companion-document">https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/innovation-better-canada/en/artificial-intelligence-and-data-act-aida-companion-document</a>  <a href="https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ai-strategy/en">https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ai-strategy/en</a>
<b>China</b>	Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services (2023)	<a href="https://www.cac.gov.cn/2023-07/13/c_1690898327029107.htm">https://www.cac.gov.cn/2023-07/13/c_1690898327029107.htm</a>  1. the Provisions on the Administration of Algorithmic Recommendations for Internet Information Services, which came into effect in March 2022, regarding the use of algorithms to recommend content, product or services to users based on their preferences, behavior or other data; ( <a href="https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-01/04/c_1642894606364259.htm">https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-01/04/c_1642894606364259.htm</a> )  2. the Provisions on the Management of Deep Synthesis of Internet Information Services regulating AI-driven content creation or manipulation, which came into effect in January 2023; ( <a href="https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-12/11/c_1672221949354811.htm">https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-12/11/c_1672221949354811.htm</a> )

		<p>3. the Interim Provisions on Management of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services which came into effect in August 2023 (<a href="https://www.cac.gov.cn/2023-07/13/c_1690898327029107.htm">https://www.cac.gov.cn/2023-07/13/c_1690898327029107.htm</a>) –</p> <p>4. the Measures for the Service of Artificial Intelligence Meteorological Application which shall come into effect in June 1st, 2025 (<a href="https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-04/30/c_1747718893685033.htm">https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-04/30/c_1747718893685033.htm</a>)</p>
<b>India</b>	<p>The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI), also known as #AIForAll, was released by NITI Aayog in June 2018</p> <p>Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act)</p> <p>Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021</p> <p>Digital India Act (DIA) – Proposed Legislation</p> <p>Information Technology Act, 2000</p>	<p><a href="https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/National-Strategy-for-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf">https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/National-Strategy-for-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/06/2bf1f0e9f04e6fb4f8fef35e82c42aa5.pdf">https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/06/2bf1f0e9f04e6fb4f8fef35e82c42aa5.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/02/Information-Technology-Intermediary-Guidelines-and-Digital-Media-Ethics-Code-Rules-2021-updated-06.04.2023-.pdf">https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/02/Information-Technology-Intermediary-Guidelines-and-Digital-Media-Ethics-Code-Rules-2021-updated-06.04.2023-.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.shankariasparliament.com/current-affairs/digital-india-act-2023">https://www.shankariasparliament.com/current-affairs/digital-india-act-2023</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1999/1/A2000-21%20%281%29.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1999/1/A2000-21%20%281%29.pdf</a></p>
<b>Israel</b>	<p>Responsible Innovation: Israel's Policy on Artificial Intelligence Regulation and Ethics (2023)</p> <p>Privacy Protection Authority's Draft Guidelines (2025)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/ai_2023/en/Israels%20AI%20Policy%2023.pdf">https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/ai_2023/en/Israels%20AI%20Policy%2023.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.il/he/pages/ai_reg">https://www.gov.il/he/pages/ai_reg</a></p>

<p><b>Japan</b></p>	<p>AI Strategic Council and AI Institutional Research Group, Interim Report, 4 February 2025</p> <p><i>The Bill on the Promotion of Research, Development and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-Related Technologies (AI Bill),</i></p>	<p>AI Strategic Council / AI Institutional Study Group. (2025). <i>Interim Report</i>. <a href="https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/interim_report_en.pdf">https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/interim_report_en.pdf</a></p> <p>Times, J. (2025, April 25). Japan's Lower House passes AI promotion bill. The Japan Times. <a href="https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2025/04/25/japan/politics/lower-house-ai-bill/">https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2025/04/25/japan/politics/lower-house-ai-bill/</a></p> <p>Cooper, D. et al. (2025, March 24). <i>Japan plans to adopt AI-Friendly legislation</i>   Inside privacy. <a href="https://www.insideprivacy.com/international/japans-plans-to-adopt-ai-friendly-legislation/">https://www.insideprivacy.com/international/japans-plans-to-adopt-ai-friendly-legislation/</a></p>
<p><b>Norway</b></p>	<p>National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (2020)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/1febbb2c4fd4b7d92c67ddd353b6ae8/en-gb/pdfs/ki-strategi_en.pdf">https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/1febbb2c4fd4b7d92c67ddd353b6ae8/en-gb/pdfs/ki-strategi_en.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Russia</b></p>	<p>Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Russian Federation n. 490</p> <p>AI Code of Ethics</p> <p>Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 124 introducing amendments to Decree No. 490</p> <p>Federal Law No. 123-FZ introducing experimental legal regime in Moscow</p> <p>Implemented Federal Law establishing Digital Innovation and AI in Experimental Legal Regimes (FZ No. 169/Bill No. 512628-8)</p>	<p><a href="https://cset.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/Decree-of-the-President-of-the-Russian-Federation-on-the-Development-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-the-Russian-Federation-.pdf">https://cset.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/Decree-of-the-President-of-the-Russian-Federation-on-the-Development-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-the-Russian-Federation-.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://ai.ru/ethics_EN/AI_Ethics_Code.pdf">https://ai.ru/ethics_EN/AI_Ethics_Code.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/001202402150063?index=3">http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/001202402150063?index=3</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_351127/">https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_351127/</a></p> <p><a href="http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/001202407080020">http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/001202407080020</a></p>
<p><b>S. Africa</b></p>	<p>South Africa National Artificial Intelligence Policy Framework (2024)</p> <p>Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2024)</p>	<p><a href="https://fwblaw.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/South-Africa-National-AI-Policy-Framework-1.pdf">https://fwblaw.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/South-Africa-National-AI-Policy-Framework-1.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/44004-doc-EN-Continental_AI_Strategy_July_2024">https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/44004-doc-EN-Continental_AI_Strategy_July_2024</a></p>

		<a href="#">_Continental_AI_Strategy_July_2024.pdf</a>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>The <i>AI Opportunities Action Plan</i> (2025)</p> <p>The <i>Artificial Intelligence (Regulation) Bill [HL]</i> (2025) (under progress before the UK Parliament)</p>	<p><i>The AI Opportunities Action Plan: Ramping up AI adoption across the UK to boost economic growth, provide jobs for the future and improve people’s everyday lives.</i> (2025, January 13). GOV.UK. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-opportunities-action-plan/ai-opportunities-action-plan">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-opportunities-action-plan/ai-opportunities-action-plan</a></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence (Regulation) Bill [HL] <a href="https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3942">https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3942</a></p>
<b>USA</b>	<p>OMB Memorandum M-25-21. <i>Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust</i> (2025)</p> <p>OBM Memorandum M-25-22. <i>Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government</i> (2025)</p>	<p>Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. (2025, April 3). <i>Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust. OBM Memorandum M-25-21.</i> Washington, D.C. 20503, United States of America: The White House. Retrieved from The White House: <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-21-Accelerating-Federal-Use-of-AI-through-Innovation-Governance-and-Public-Trust.pdf">https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-21-Accelerating-Federal-Use-of-AI-through-Innovation-Governance-and-Public-Trust.pdf</a></p> <p>Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. (2025, April 3). <i>Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government . OBM Memorandum M-25-22 .</i> Retrieved from <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-22-Driving-Efficient-Acquisition-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-Government.pdf">https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-22-Driving-Efficient-Acquisition-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-Government.pdf</a></p>
<b>International Organizations</b>		
<b>African Union</b>	Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy August 2024	<a href="https://au.int/en/documents/20240809/continental-artificial-intelligence-strategy">https://au.int/en/documents/20240809/continental-artificial-intelligence-strategy</a>

<b>COE-1</b>	Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence September 2024	<a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence">https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence</a>
<b>COE-2</b>	Explanatory Report on the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence September 2024	<a href="https://rm.coe.int/1680afae67">https://rm.coe.int/1680afae67</a>
<b>EU AI ACT</b>	Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_2024_01689">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_2024_01689</a>
<b>OECD GPAI Belgrade</b>	OECD/GPAI Belgrade Declaration December 2024	<a href="https://oecd.ai/en/gpai-belgrade-declaration">https://oecd.ai/en/gpai-belgrade-declaration</a>
<b>OECD GPAI Delhi</b>	OECD/GPAI New Delhi Declaration July 2024	<a href="https://wp.oecd.ai/app/uploads/2025/01/gpai-new-delhi-declaration-2024.pdf">https://wp.oecd.ai/app/uploads/2025/01/gpai-new-delhi-declaration-2024.pdf</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	UNESCO Global AI Ethics and Governance Observatory 2021	<a href="https://www.unesco.org/en/artificial-intelligence/recommendation-ethics">https://www.unesco.org/en/artificial-intelligence/recommendation-ethics</a>