

Artificial Intelligence and the Law: Regulatory Frameworks and Liability for Damages

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Abstract:

Advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence require a clear and comprehensive legal framework capable of addressing the novel challenges they present. Accordingly, legislators must develop specific regulations that define the legal responsibilities arising from the use of AI technologies. These laws should include explicit provisions on liability, identifying who bears responsibility in cases where AI systems cause harm. Moreover, such legislation must take into account the degree of autonomy of these systems, as highly interactive or self-operating AI applications are likely to necessitate more precise mechanisms of accountability, compensation, and oversight.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence – Resulting Damages – Legal Liability – Civil Liability – Criminal Liability.

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of Artificial intelligence is steadily increasing across various sectors of life, reshaping modes of interaction, productivity, and evaluation. As the scope of AI applications expands, an urgent need arises to understand the legal responsibilities stemming from its actions. While AI offers innovative solutions to complex problems, it also raises critical questions concerning authority, legal accountability, and the ethical dimensions associated with the use of intelligent systems.¹

Legal liability for the actions of artificial intelligence presents numerous challenges, foremost among them the difficulty of determining who is responsible for damages caused by such systems. In some cases, harm may result from decisions made autonomously, without direct human intervention, necessitating a reassessment of traditional legal frameworks. Moreover, it is often difficult to hold designers or programmers accountable for the outcomes of intelligent systems², which further complicates legal issues. Consequently, there is a pressing need to develop modern legal frameworks that reflect the specific nature of artificial intelligence and provide clear, comprehensive answers regarding the attribution of responsibility in cases of harm or damage. Furthermore, current legal frameworks often fall short of adequately addressing the violations that may result from the misuse of artificial intelligence or from defective algorithms. This limitation underscores the importance of close collaboration among lawmakers, AI specialists, and ethicists in crafting legal policies that both protect individuals and society and encourage technological innovation. The discussion on the legal dimensions of artificial intelligence also calls for deeper reflection on human values and ethical considerations. Such an approach can foster the development of a balanced regulatory environment—one that supports the growth of emerging technologies while remaining sensitive and responsive to ongoing societal and ethical challenges.

Axis one: The Conceptual Framework of Artificial Intelligence

Understanding the nature of artificial intelligence (AI) requires a structured examination. First, it is essential to define AI and explore its various conceptual dimensions. Second, one must analyze its different types and the distinctive characteristics of each. Finally, it is necessary to identify the fundamental components that constitute the concept of AI. This structured approach provides a clear foundation for examining both the technological and legal implications of AI systems.

First: The Concept of Artificial Intelligence

The concept of artificial intelligence represents a central pillar in the modern technological era, referring to the ability of systems and machines to simulate human intelligence³. This concept

¹ Mohamed Ali Abu Ali, *Criminal Liability for Damages Caused by Artificial Intelligence*, Master's Thesis in Criminal Law, Dar Nahdet Al-Arabia for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, p.5.

² Mohamed Al-Khatib, *Civil Liability and Artificial Intelligence: The Possibility of Accountability—An In-Depth Analytical Study of the Rules of Civil Liability in French Civil Law*, *Kuwait International Law College Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1, Doha, Qatar, 2020, p. 110.

³ Ben Othman Farida, *Artificial Intelligence: A Legal Approach*, *Dafatir Al-Siyasa wa Al-Qanun Journal*, University of Wisni Ali, Algeria, Vol. 12, No. 2, 2020, p. 159.

encompasses a wide range of applications, including machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics. These systems are designed to perform tasks that typically require reasoning and analysis, thereby enhancing their capacity to make informed decisions based on complex datasets.

Artificial intelligence technologies rely on advanced algorithms and learning models that are partially based on neural network methodologies. These systems are trained on vast datasets to enhance their performance and accuracy. This process often involves the use of deep learning techniques, which employ multi-layered architectures to analyze data and extract patterns. Despite the numerous advantages of artificial intelligence—such as increased efficiency and improved decision-making capabilities—there remain significant questions concerning the legal and ethical responsibilities associated with the use of these technologies.⁴

The significance of artificial intelligence lies not only in what it can accomplish but also in how it shapes societies and business practices. In the context of legal liability for the actions of AI systems, the contemporary legal environment demands continuous review to ensure that existing laws remain aligned with the emerging challenges posed by these technologies⁵. Legislators and scholars must therefore consider how responsibility should be assigned in cases where intelligent systems commit errors or unlawful acts. This necessity calls for the development of a more flexible and adaptive legal framework—one capable of keeping pace with the rapid evolution of artificial intelligence.

1- Types of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence encompasses a wide range of forms and can be classified according to several different criteria. One of the most fundamental classifications divides it into two main categories: narrow (or weak) AI and general AI.

Narrow AI refers to systems specifically designed to perform particular tasks, such as voice recognition or data analysis. These systems rely on advanced algorithms and require vast amounts of data to learn and improve their performance, yet they remain limited in scope and functionality. Common examples of narrow AI include search engine algorithms, biometric identification systems, and data analytics tools.⁶

General artificial intelligence, on the other hand, represents a far more ambitious stage of development, aiming to create systems capable of understanding, analyzing, and applying knowledge across a wide range of domains in a manner comparable to human reasoning. Although general AI holds immense potential⁷, it remains in the early stages of research and is

⁴ Khaled Mostafa Fahmy, *Legal Liability Arising from the Use of Artificial Intelligence and Robots in Light of European Directives and National Legislation: A Comparative Study*, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2024, 1st ed., p. 50.

⁵ A'rab Kamila, "Robot Liability in the Context of Artificial Intelligence," article published in the proceedings of the *Financial and Industrial Investment Forum on Artificial Intelligence*, Mouloud Mammeri University, Algeria, 2020, p. 115.

⁶ Maha Yousri Abdel-Latif, "Legal Liability of Artificial Intelligence," *Al-Qanun Journal*, Zagazig University, p. 100.

⁷ Ben Othman Farida, *Ibid.*, p. 160.

difficult to implement in practical applications. Developing such systems poses significant scientific and technical challenges, as it requires the capacity for critical thinking, creativity, and the ability to generate innovative solutions to complex problems.

In addition, artificial intelligence can also be categorized according to its underlying computational and learning techniques, such as -machine learning- and -deep learning-. Machine learning involves methods that enable systems to recognize patterns and extract knowledge from data, allowing them to improve performance through experience. -Deep learning-, a subset of machine learning, focuses on the use of multi-layered artificial neural networks that mimic the way the human brain processes information.

These diverse forms of AI offer distinct capabilities and insights, contributing to a deeper understanding of how such systems influence society and emphasizing the need for appropriate legal frameworks to govern their use.

2- The Elements of Artificial Intelligence (User and Developer)

Interacting with artificial intelligence requires a precise understanding of the respective roles of both the user and the developer, as each contributes to shaping the scope of legal responsibility arising from the use of such systems. The user is defined as the individual or entity that relies on AI technologies for specific purposes—whether in business, education, healthcare, or everyday applications.

This necessitates that users possess adequate knowledge of how these systems operate and an awareness of the potential risks and consequences associated with their use⁸. For instance, a user may incur legal liability if an AI-based technology is employed in a manner that causes harm to others or violates existing laws. Therefore, continuous education and training are essential to enable users to keep pace with the rapid developments in the field of artificial intelligence.

The developer, on the other hand, is the individual or entity responsible for creating and advancing intelligent systems. The developer's role involves designing algorithms, structuring datasets, and testing systems to ensure optimal performance. Developers also bear legal and ethical responsibilities, which include ensuring system safety, maintaining the accuracy and integrity of input data, and complying with both local and international laws governing data protection and individual rights.⁹ Developers must adopt clear accountability standards when designing artificial intelligence systems, ensuring, for example, that the data used for training are free from bias, as biased data can lead to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. Both **users** and **developers** should work collaboratively to ensure the safe and ethical use of AI technologies. This cooperation requires the establishment of review and evaluation mechanisms, as well as the exchange of knowledge regarding relevant laws and regulations.

⁸ Yahya Dahshan, "Criminal Liability for Damages Caused by Artificial Intelligence," *Al-Sharia and Law Journal*, College of Law, United Arab Emirates University, 2019, p. 20.

⁹ Sara Atmizi, *Artificial Intelligence under Criminal Law*, Master's Thesis in Public Law, Graduate School, Al-Quds University, Palestine, 2022, p. 21.

Such a partnership helps foster a responsible environment that strengthens public trust in technology, leading to more effective and reliable applications while minimizing risks and legal complications arising from the irresponsible use of artificial intelligence¹⁰.

- **The User**

In the context of artificial intelligence, the ****user**** refers to the individual or entity that utilizes systems and applications based on AI technologies. Users may range from ordinary individuals to commercial enterprises or governmental institutions.

In practice, the use of artificial intelligence spans a wide variety of scenarios—from everyday applications such as virtual assistants and personalized recommendations, to advanced solutions in fields like healthcare, finance, and manufacturing. In these domains, intelligent algorithms are employed to analyze data and make predictive, data-driven decisions¹¹.

It is also essential to distinguish between active and passive users. Active users are those who interact directly with artificial intelligence systems—by entering data, modifying software, or utilizing the generated outputs. In contrast, passive users are those who receive results or services without engaging directly with the system.

Defining the notion of the user within the context of artificial intelligence therefore requires a nuanced understanding of the environments in which this technology is applied, as well as the specific individual or institutional objectives associated with each category of users¹².

Legal responsibility in AI use depends on how the technology is applied and the extent of user influence on outcomes. Users must act responsibly and ethically, recognizing their shared accountability with developers to ensure that AI technologies produce fair and beneficial results.¹³

- **The Developer**

The developer is responsible for designing and implementing AI systems by defining objectives, analyzing data, and selecting suitable algorithms. Effective development requires proficiency in programming languages such as Python or Java and expertise with frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch to build scalable and reliable AI solutions¹⁴.

¹⁰ Mohamed Abdel Latif, *Liability for Artificial Intelligence between Public Law and Private Law*, paper presented at the Conference on Legal and Economic Aspects of Artificial Intelligence and Information Technology, Faculty of Law, Mansoura University, 2021, p. 5.

¹¹ Mohamed Abdel Latif, *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹² *WEISTER v. VANTAGE POINT AI, LLC*, Case No. 8:21-cv-1250-SDM-AEP, United States District Court, M.D. Florida, Tampa Division, August 3, 2022.

¹³ Jimin Shaw, *Tesla's Autopilot System Responsibility Under The California Injury Act*, Boston College of Intellectual Property and Technology Forum, 2017, p.17.

¹⁴ Ryan Calo, A. Michael Froomkin, and Ian Kerr, *Robot Law*, Edward Elgar Publishing, USA, 2016, p.210.

The -developer- also serves as a vital link between emerging technologies and market needs. Through interaction with clients, developers gather information about system requirements and guide efforts to meet them. This process demands deep analysis and an understanding of human behavior, underscoring the importance of collaboration between developers and users. Ultimately, developers play a central role in shaping the future of artificial intelligence by creating systems capable of new forms of reasoning and learning—developments that have direct legal and ethical implications.

Second: The Legal and Regulatory Framework of Artificial Intelligence

The study of artificial intelligence from a legal perspective requires examining both the **legal** and **regulatory** frameworks governing its use and development. The **legal framework** establishes the fundamental principles and general rules defining the responsibilities of individuals and entities interacting with AI systems (**Section One**), while the **regulatory framework** focuses on the mechanisms and practical procedures that ensure the effective and balanced implementation of those rules (**Section Two**).

1- The Legal Framework of Artificial Intelligence

The legal framework for artificial intelligence requires the establishment of regulatory rules and strict guidelines to ensure the safe and ethical use of this technology. In recent years, many countries have begun developing specific legislation on AI, aiming to strike a balance between promoting innovation and protecting individuals' fundamental rights. This framework includes clear standards related to data collection methods, the use of machine learning, and ensuring that AI-based systems operate with transparency and accuracy.¹⁵

Privacy and data protection represent core elements of the legal framework governing artificial intelligence. Regulations such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) impose strict rules on the collection and processing of personal data. Companies employing AI systems must demonstrate responsibility in handling user information, including obtaining explicit consent from individuals. Furthermore, the legal framework requires AI systems to provide understandable explanations for their decisions, thereby strengthening accountability and transparency¹⁶.

¹⁵ Al-Faqih bin Abdullah, "Limits of Tort Liability for the Acts of Artificial Intelligence Technologies," *Journal of Jurisprudence and Law*, Issue 1, p.30.

¹⁶ Dorola Jelonek, Agata Mesjas-Iech, Cezary Stepniak, Tomasz Turekleszek, Ziora, *The Artificial Intelligence Application in the Management of Contemporary Organization: Theoretical Assumptions, Current Practices and Research Review*, Springer, Cham, 2019, p.24.

Countries and international organizations are increasingly working to harmonize legislation to address global challenges posed by artificial intelligence, through conferences and shared standards that promote cooperation between governments and companies. This demonstrates that the legal framework for AI goes beyond mere laws; it represents a balance between technological innovation and ethical principles, emphasizing the need for relevant actors to effectively manage the legal implications arising from the widespread use of AI technologies.

2-The Legal Liability of Artificial Intelligence Systems

Legal liability for the actions of artificial intelligence represents one of the most prominent challenges arising from modern technological development. The actor responsible for causing harm or committing offenses is no longer limited to humans; intelligent systems now participate—at varying degrees of autonomy—in decision-making and execution. This emerging reality has compelled legislators and legal scholars to reconsider traditional concepts of liability, both civil and criminal, in order to develop legal solutions that balance the protection of rights with the promotion of innovation.

This section aims to analyze the foundations of legal liability in AI systems by examining its civil and criminal dimensions and highlighting the challenges it poses to lawmakers seeking to regulate the relationship between humans and machines within a fair and evolving legal framework.

- **Legal Liability**

Legal liability for the actions of artificial intelligence (AI) is gaining increasing importance in a world that increasingly relies on technology. This concept is generally divided into two main categories: civil liability and criminal liability. Civil liability concerns compensation for damages resulting from the improper or incorrect use of AI¹⁷, which may include physical harm or financial losses caused by AI systems to individuals or property. The allocation of such liability depends on various factors, such as the level of human supervision over intelligent systems, whether the system was responsibly programmed, and whether instructions or commands were given by users or developers.

- **Civil Liability**

Civil liability within the framework of actions performed by artificial intelligence (AI) systems represents a highly significant aspect that requires a precise understanding of the nature and functioning of these systems. Civil liability typically arises from harm caused to others as a result of acts or behaviors—whether those acts are direct or stem from the tools used, in this case, AI systems.

The concept of civil liability intersects with key elements such as wrongful conduct,

¹⁷ Mohamed Radi, *Regulations for Establishing Civil Liability for Damages Caused by Artificial Intelligence Technologies and Methods of Compensation*, Al-Majalla Al-Qanuniya [The Legal Journal], Issue 3, Vol. 20, p. 995.

damage, and causation, which necessitates a careful assessment of the role of AI in the harmful event and the identification of the parties responsible..¹⁸

Regarding civil liability for actions performed by artificial intelligence systems, several key considerations must be taken into account. First, it is essential to determine whether the damages resulting from such actions fall under traditional liability regimes, such as contractual or tort liability. It may also be necessary to assess the degree of autonomy of AI systems, as more advanced technologies can make independent decisions and interact with their environment in ways that might qualify them as independent agents in the eyes of the law. This raises complex questions about accountability and the extent to which liability can be traced back to developers, users, or even the systems themselves.¹⁹

- **Criminal Liability**

Criminal liability for artificial intelligence (AI) systems raises complex legal challenges centered on identifying responsibility when AI causes harm or commits an offense. The key issue lies in the absence of intent (*mens rea*)—a core element in criminal law—since AI systems act autonomously without human intention. This prompts debate over whether liability should fall on programmers, companies, or operators.

To address these challenges, laws must evolve to account for AI's unique nature and growing autonomy. A flexible legal framework is essential to ensure accountability while keeping pace with technological advancements.²⁰

Second Axis: The Role of Governments in Regulating Artificial Intelligence

Governments play a central role in regulating artificial intelligence by shaping policies and legislation that balance innovation with the protection of individual and societal rights. This requires the development of a comprehensive legal framework that establishes standards for responsible use and defines the legal obligations of stakeholders, with a particular focus on cybersecurity and privacy amid rising risks of breaches and misuse of personal data.

Government efforts should also promote transparency and accountability by setting rules for understanding algorithmic processes, conducting risk assessments, and performing regular audits of AI systems. Additionally, the establishment of independent bodies to monitor and evaluate AI

¹⁸ Mimoun Sofiane, *Civil Liability Arising from the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies under Algerian Legislation*, Faculty of Law, Algeria, p. 35.

¹⁹ Marcelo Corrales, Mark Fenwick, *Ibid*, p. 16.

²⁰ *WEISTER v. VANTAGE POINT AI, LLC*, Case No. 8:21-cv-1250-SDM-AEP, United States District Court, M.D. Florida, Tampa Division, August 3, 2022.

applications is essential to strengthen public trust and mitigate risks associated with harmful or unfair AI practices.²¹

First: Future Trends in Legal Responsibility

The legal responsibility for the actions of artificial intelligence is moving toward the development of clear legislative frameworks that define the responsibilities of developers and users, while regulating its use in areas such as healthcare, transportation, and business. Future trends focus on establishing comprehensive legal structures to assess risks, enhance transparency and security, and protect individual rights while ensuring justice. Emphasis is also placed on the importance of coordination between legal and technical researchers to adapt traditional laws to digital innovations and ensure the responsible and sustainable use of artificial intelligence.²²

Section Two: Social Impacts of Artificial Intelligence

The social impacts of artificial intelligence (AI) are evident in several key areas, including work, culture, and ethics.

In the labor market, AI technologies enhance productivity and efficiency, yet they also pose challenges such as job displacement due to automation. This structural shift in employment demands advanced skills in computing and programming, widening the gap between available skills and market needs, thereby exacerbating economic and social inequalities.

In the cultural domain, AI influences how individuals consume information and entertainment. Algorithms provide personalized recommendations in areas such as music and film, which may create “information bubbles” that limit exposure to diverse perspectives. This shaping of individual awareness can affect social interactions and contribute to social fragmentation²³.

Finally, the ethical dimensions of artificial intelligence raise questions regarding privacy, accountability, and the impact of automated decisions on individuals. For instance, using AI to make decisions that involve personal data can lead to privacy violations. Another challenge lies in clarifying the legal responsibilities of businesses and organizations that rely on these technologies, particularly concerning decisions that may involve biased or discriminatory criteria. Understanding these social impacts requires broad collaboration among policymakers, labor unions, and civil society organizations to ensure that AI is integrated into society in a safe, responsible, and positive manner²⁴.

²¹ Imad Dahiyat, Towards a Legal Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Our Lives: The Problematic Relationship Between Humans and Machines, *Al-Ijtihad Journal for Legal and Economic Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 5, 2009, p.16.

²² Imad Dahiyat, *Ibid.*, p.17.

²³ Mohamed Al-Khatib, *Ibid.*, p.123.

²⁴ Sara Atmezi, *Ibid.*, p.24.

1- Practical Applications of Artificial Intelligence

The practical applications of artificial intelligence (AI) are diverse, enhancing efficiency and improving service quality across various sectors.

In the healthcare sector, AI contributes to precise analysis of patient data, facilitating faster and more accurate diagnoses. Intelligent systems leverage machine learning algorithms to analyze medical images, such as X-rays and MRI scans, enabling early detection of diseases like cancer and consequently improving treatment outcomes. Additionally, healthcare institutions utilize AI-powered chatbots to provide preliminary medical guidance, reducing the burden on physicians and increasing efficiency in handling patient inquiries.

In the business sector, AI has significantly improved customer experience and boosted sales. Big data analytics allows companies to better understand consumer behavior, enabling more targeted and effective marketing campaigns. Moreover, AI-driven recommendation systems, commonly found in e-commerce platforms, offer personalized suggestions based on users' browsing and purchase history, enhancing conversion rates.

Furthermore, governments are increasingly adopting AI to enhance public services. For instance, intelligent traffic management systems analyze real-time data from surveillance cameras and sensors to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion. In security, facial recognition technologies are employed to monitor sensitive locations, thereby strengthening safety measures. Nonetheless, ethical and privacy challenges remain, necessitating careful regulation to ensure safe and responsible use of these technologies.²⁵

2-Legal Implications of Using Artificial Intelligence

The legal implications of AI usage are multifaceted, requiring a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities arising from this technology across various sectors. AI's impact on legal systems is complex, raising numerous issues related to liability, compensation, security, and privacy. When an AI system makes decisions with legal consequences—such as employment decisions or providing legal advice—determining responsibility can become a source of legal tension among individuals, companies, and developers of these systems. Current legislation must reconsider the concept of liability to ensure alignment with the new dynamics introduced by this technology²⁶.

Furthermore, issues related to privacy and data collection raise significant concerns in contexts involving AI-related responsibilities. AI systems often process sensitive data, placing a substantial burden on developers and users to ensure compliance with applicable data protection laws. Any unlawful use of such data—whether due to negligence or security breaches—can result in serious legal consequences, including financial penalties and litigation. Therefore, it is

²⁵ Doaa Hatem & Lama Al-Azzawi, *Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Liability*, *Al-Mufakkir Journal*, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Mohamed Biskra, Issue 18, 2016, p.30.

²⁶ Mohamed Ali Abu Ali, *Ibid*, p.10.

essential to establish a legal framework that clearly defines the required safeguards and responsibilities when integrating AI technologies into everyday applications.²⁷

It is essential to consider the legal implications of artificial intelligence (AI) use when designing collaborative strategies between legislative bodies and stakeholders across various sectors, with the aim of establishing comprehensive laws that align with technological innovations. This collaboration seeks to create a dynamic legal environment that balances the promotion of innovation with the protection of fundamental rights of individuals and communities.

Legal awareness regarding AI actions is also a crucial element for ensuring the responsible use of this technology. The rapid advancement of AI applications, such as automated decision-making and big data analysis, necessitates educating individuals and organizations about the relevant legal aspects. This education helps prevent potential violations of fundamental rights while promoting transparency and accountability in the deployment and use of AI systems.

Legal awareness plays a crucial role in enhancing accountability for decisions made by artificial intelligence systems, enabling individuals and organizations to understand the potential legal consequences of their actions and promoting ethical and responsible use of this technology. The rapid expansion of AI necessitates a flexible legal response capable of adapting to emerging challenges, including organizing workshops and training programs to raise legal awareness among users and developers, thereby fostering trust between consumers and companies and encouraging responsible innovation.

Balancing innovation with legal security requires careful assessment of the opportunities and risks associated with AI technologies, as unclear legal frameworks may hinder innovation. Therefore, legislators should periodically update laws and establish policies that clearly define legal responsibility in the event of errors or damages, while integrating ethical principles to guide innovation. Clear legal frameworks do not restrict innovation; rather, they encourage it by providing a stable environment that protects rights and supports experimentation and the practical expansion of AI applications. Ultimately, achieving a balance between innovation and legal security delivers long-term strategic benefits for all stakeholders.

Conclusion:

Legal liability for the actions of artificial intelligence (AI) is a complex issue that intersects legal, ethical, and social dimensions. The primary challenge lies in determining responsibility when damages or losses occur—whether it falls on designers, users, or the AI systems themselves—especially given the unpredictable behavior of some applications.

Current laws often rely on traditional concepts of liability, which necessitates their reevaluation to keep pace with technological advancements. Moreover, variations in international legislation highlight the need for coordination between countries and the establishment of common frameworks to ensure global protection of rights.

It is essential to develop flexible and effective legal rules that balance innovation with protection,

²⁷ Doaa Hatem, Lama Al-Azzawi, *Ibid*, p.31.

incorporating mechanisms for monitoring AI usage and assessing risks. Transparency in AI decision-making is critical to build user trust, while privacy and cybersecurity considerations ensure the protection of personal data.

Finally, collaboration among governments, regulatory authorities, and the private sector is vital to establish a comprehensive legal environment, coupled with specialized education and training in AI to guarantee responsible and ethical use of technology.

Recommendations :

1. Develop Flexible Legislation: Establish comprehensive laws that account for the nature and rapid evolution of AI while balancing innovation and legal protection.
2. Enhance Transparency: Require companies and developers to clarify how AI systems make decisions to ensure accountability and credibility.
3. Risk Assessment Mechanisms: Implement systems to monitor AI usage and evaluate its impacts on individuals and society.
4. International Coordination: Develop shared regulatory frameworks to standardize legal norms and safeguard rights globally.
5. Education and Training: Strengthen the capacities of users and developers through specialized training programs to facilitate safe and ethical interaction with AI technologies.
6. Data Protection and Privacy: Integrate strict rules for personal data protection and cybersecurity into all AI-related legislation.

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