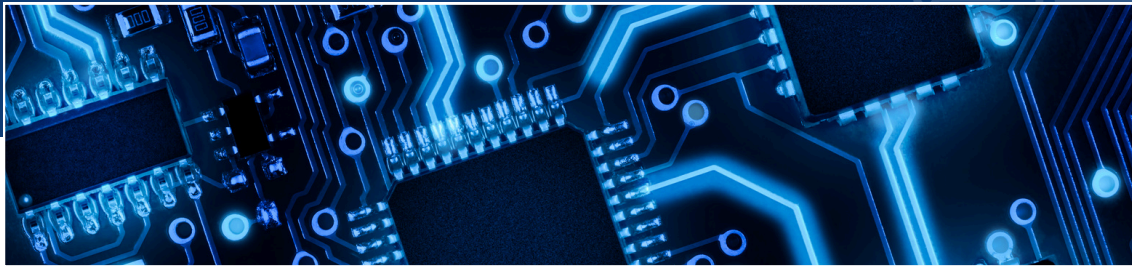


Artificial Intelligence & Technology In International Law

News Update | March 2025



UK Moves Towards AI Regulation with New Bill

Lord Holmes recently presented the Artificial Intelligence (Regulation) Bill to the House of Lords for its second reading on March 4, 2025. This Bill represents the latest effort in the UK to create a dedicated regulatory framework for the rapidly evolving field of AI.

Key Proposals of the Bill:

- **Creation of an AI Authority:** The Bill proposes establishing a new regulatory body, the AI Authority, responsible for overseeing the development and use of AI.
- **Core Regulatory Principles:** The AI Authority would ensure adherence to key principles including: Safety, Transparency, Fairness, Accountability, Contestability.
- **Alignment with Sector Regulators:** The Authority would work alongside existing sector-specific regulators on AI matters.
- **Risk Assessment and Monitoring:** The Bill mandates the AI Authority to assess and monitor AI-related risks across the UK economy.
- **Regulatory Sandboxes:** The Authority would collaborate with other regulators to create "regulatory sandboxes" where companies can test AI technologies in real-world environments under controlled conditions.

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- Public Consultation: The Bill requires the AI Authority to conduct a public consultation on the risks, opportunities, and appropriate regulatory frameworks for AI.
- The proposed legislation also outlines several crucial design requirements for AI systems.
- The Bill emphasizes transparency and user protection by mandating clear Health Warnings and Labelling for providers of AI-powered products or services and allowing third parties accredited by the AI Authority to audit the processes and systems of AI products and services.

The Bill is currently awaiting its second reading in the House of Lords.

[Click Here to See the Bill](#)

OECD Published Common Framework for Reporting AI Incidents

On 28th February 2025, OECD published a report outlining a common framework for reporting AI incidents.

“This paper presents a common framework for reporting artificial intelligence (AI) incidents that provides a global benchmark for stakeholders across jurisdictions and sectors. The framework enables countries to adopt a common reporting approach while allowing them to tailor responses to their domestic policies and legal frameworks. Through its 29 criteria, the framework aims to help policymakers understand AI incidents across diverse contexts, identify high-risk systems, assess current and emerging risks, and evaluate the impact of AI on people and the planet.”

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Third Draft of General Purpose AI Code of Practice Released

On 11 March 2025, the final round of drafting for the general-purpose AI (GPAI) Code of Practice started. This revised draft features a streamlined structure and incorporates refined commitments and detailed measures based on stakeholder feedback from the previous December 2024 version. It introduces comprehensive transparency and copyright obligations for all GPAI providers while allowing exemptions for open-source models and provides a user-friendly Model Documentation Form to consolidate required compliance information. A notable addition is a dedicated section for providers of advanced GPAI models deemed to pose systemic risks under Article 51 of the AIA, which outlines protocols for risk assessments, incident reporting, and cybersecurity. The AI Office is independently developing a template for publicly summarizing GPAI training data and offering guidance on AIA rules, clarifying the scope and exemptions for open-source models. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback by 30 March 2025 through an interactive website and upcoming workshops, with the final Code expected in May to support effective compliance.

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European Commission Releases Updated Model Contractual Clauses for AI Procurement

On 5 March 2025, the European Commission released an updated version of its model contractual clauses, originally introduced in September 2023. These are designed to promote responsible AI procurement. This update features more comprehensive clauses for high-risk AI systems and streamlined, lighter measures for lower risk systems, accompanied by practical guidance on implementing procurement practices in line with the AI Act (AIA). The clauses mandate contractual obligations for establishing risk and quality management systems, providing technical documentation, ensuring robust human oversight, and upholding transparency and data governance. They guide contracting parties toward full AIA compliance.

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Japan Government Enacts New AI Bill

On 28 February 2025, Japan's government passed a landmark AI bill empowering the state to investigate and address AI misuse. The legislation obliges companies to cooperate with governmental measures by assessing potential harms ranging from spreading false information to human rights infringements, with public disclosure for violations and instructing corrective actions without imposing direct penalties. Instead, penalties for malicious misuse remain under existing criminal and copyright laws. A high-level task force led by Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba, including all Cabinet ministers, has been established to craft a cohesive national AI strategy. The bill also calls for enhanced international cooperation in setting global AI standards.

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China Mandates Labelling of AI-Generated Content

On 14 March 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China introduced the final "Measures for Labelling Artificial Intelligence-Generated Content" alongside the mandatory national standard "Cybersecurity Technology – Labelling Method for Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence." Set to take effect in September 2025, these Labelling Rules are designed to boost transparency across the entire lifecycle of AI-generated content. The regulations require explicit labels for content that could mislead the public, such as text, voice, or face-swapped media, and encourage the embedding of implicit labels within metadata. Additionally, online service providers must verify the presence of these labels and disclose when content is AI-generated, ensuring clarity and accountability for both creators and consumers.

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South Korea Implements Guidelines to Safeguard Users in Generative AI Services

On 28 February 2025, the Korea Communications Commission introduced new guidelines aimed at mitigating user harm linked to generative AI services. These guidelines will take effect on 28 March 2025. The guidelines outline six key measures: protecting user personality rights through advanced detection systems; clearly communicating the AI-driven nature of outputs; reducing algorithmic bias and facilitating reporting of discriminatory outputs; managing input data collection with clear consent options; defining responsibilities for AI-generated content to minimize harm; and ensuring that content dissemination adheres to ethical standards. These best practices are intended to safeguard against issues such as deepfakes and discrimination, fostering a safer digital environment for users.

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Governor of Virginia Vetoes High-Risk AI Law

On 24 March 2025, the Governor of Virginia vetoed HB 2094, a proposed law aimed at regulating high-risk AI systems. The bill would have compelled developers to provide extensive documentation on system limitations, performance evaluations, and measures to mitigate algorithmic discrimination, while also requiring deployers to disclose AI usage to consumers and offer avenues for appeal in cases of adverse decisions. With potential fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and enforcement by the Attorney General, the Governor criticized the law for imposing burdensome requirements that could stifle innovation, job creation, and investment.

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UK Copyright Licensing Agency Expands Licences to Support Generative AI Use in the Workplace

On 18 March 2025, the UK Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA) announced that new permissions would be added to its commercial and public sector licences, enabling businesses to use copyright-protected content as input prompts for generative AI tools. Effective 1 May 2025, these expanded licences will allow companies to upload or copy and paste third-party materials into AI systems without infringing copyright, subject to a licence fee.

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Italian Senate Approves Bill Amending Copyright Protections for AI Works

On 20 March 2025, the Italian Senate approved a bill that amends Law No. 633 on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights, thereby restricting copyright protection to works that result from human intellectual effort. Under this new provision, AI-generated content will only be eligible for copyright protection if it reflects a significant contribution from a human author. The bill also provides access to online materials and texts for text and data mining (TDM) provided this access is legitimate. In addition, it assigns oversight responsibilities under the EU AI Act to the Agency for Digital Italy (AgID) and the National Cybersecurity Agency (ACN), with AgID serving as the notifying authority and ACN as the market surveillance authority. The bill now awaits final approval from the Chamber of Deputies.

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US NIST Finalises Guidelines to Mitigate Cyberattacks on AI Systems

On 20 March 2025, the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) issued a set of comprehensive guidelines aimed at helping AI developers and deployers identify and mitigate cyberattacks. The guidelines distinguish between predictive and generative AI systems and categorize potential attacks by the system type, the stage of the machine learning process targeted, and the attacker's objectives. They provide detailed mitigation techniques such as adversarial training, randomised smoothing, and formal verification.

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