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THE INTERSECTION OF LAW AND TECHNOLOGY: A CRITICAL STUDY ON REGULATORY CHALLENGES AND ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence has fundamentally transformed governance and regulation, introducing complex ethical and legal challenges. The rapid integration of autonomous technologies has disrupted traditional notions of liability, accountability, and transparency in legal systems. This study evaluates global AI governance mechanisms, identifies ethical vulnerabilities, and proposes a harmonised model integrating legal precision with moral accountability to achieve sustainable technological development. A qualitative and comparative analytical approach was employed, combining doctrinal, thematic, and jurisdictional analysis across the European Union, United States, and Asia-Pacific regions. Data were assessed using standardised 0–100 index scores for consistency. The European Union attained a Governance Index score of 88, an Ethical Integration score of 91, and an Enforcement Index of 85. The United States achieved an Innovation Adaptability score of 90 but a lower Enforcement score of 64, while the Asia-Pacific region demonstrated balanced performance with scores ranging from 80 to 84. Accountability and transparency recorded high criticality levels, with scores of 92 and 86, respectively, indicating persistent governance challenges. Hybrid governance frameworks combining ethics-by-design and law-by-design achieved superior performance, reaching 94 in accountability and 91 in transparency. These standardised results confirm that multidimensional frameworks surpass single-model systems. Overall, AI governance remains uneven across jurisdictions, and establishing interoperable, adaptive legal-ethical systems is essential to enhance global regulatory coherence and ensure that AI innovation aligns with fairness, justice, and human dignity.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence Governance, Ethical Regulation, Legal Accountability, Algorithmic Transparency, Hybrid Policy Frameworks, Global Harmonisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Economics, communication, and governance have undergone significant transformations due to the increased application of artificial intelligence (AI) in key sectors. There is an increasing number of applications of autonomous decision-making algorithms in the sphere of financial transactions, medical diagnosis, security systems, and law [1]. This has increased the prevalence of dominant AI-driven actions and made it more challenging to hold accountability and responsibility over the actions [2]. Nowadays, digital ecosystems are not only the sphere where innovation, moral dialogue, and lawlessness may exist. Technology and law are paradoxical to each other; on the one hand, AI may be applied to make our lives more efficient and predictable, but on the other hand, it also introduces an element of obscurity, bias, and human rights dangers [3,4]. The appearance of intelligent systems that are not controlled by humans puts the validity of the current regulatory models into question. Conventional legal principles based on human agency will find it hard to comprehend autonomous liability [5]. The pace of the spread of machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics has exceeded the development of legal norms. As a result, the ethical frameworks that were limited to philosophy are now required in the process of establishing binding regulation mechanisms [6]. The governments and international bodies are trying to balance between the development of technologies and the safeguarding of basic rights, but the lack of agreed-upon AI standards remains a hindrance to the development of a coherent policy [7,8]. According to modern studies on the intersection of AI and law, the focus has shifted towards the increasing importance of digital ethics and the accountability of algorithms [9]. A study on the topic of governance frameworks has pointed to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) by the European Union and the new EU Artificial Intelligence Act as exemplary work on the topic of structured regulation [10]. Others point to the dependence of the U.S. on the sectoral system of governance, which is characterised by disjointed systems of oversight that are more focused on innovation than precaution. Comparative analysis shows that the jurisdictions of the Asia-Pacific have hybrid tendencies, as they combine both the principles of innovation-driven strategies and the principles of ethical oversight [11].

Academic discourse also lists the central ethical concerns as the algorithmic bias, explainability, and transparency. Machine learning models have the tendency to recreate and amplify structural inequities embedded within the training data and resulting in discriminatory employment, credit rating, and criminal justice systems. It is also found that the study cites the asymmetry between data subjects and data controllers, in which individuals have little awareness or control over the decisions of the algorithms that are applied to them [12]. Both philosophical and legal theorists arrive at the idea that ethical principles have to be integrated into the structure of AI systems, also known as ethics by design [13]. Simultaneously, the new paradigm of the law by design supports the idea of placing the compliance tools directly within the technological infrastructure to achieve automated regulation in line with legislative intent.

A number of works highlight the weakness of reactive governance. Regulatory models are usually deficient in keeping pace with technological innovation, and hence, what legal scholars refer to as a regulatory vacuum. The loophole enables ethical lapses, privacy breaches and unclear accountability systems [14]. The literature also prioritises the fact that AI is global, and the nationalistic approach will not be sufficient. With AI crossing the geographic and jurisdictional borders, governance will need to be developed to include international coordination and interoperability of standards. Ethical and legal systems should not then be viewed as fixed limitations but as dynamic systems that can adjust to changing technology [15].

The digital revolution of modern society has posed challenges that were never intended to be dealt with by the already existing legal system. The fact that AI systems can learn, adapt, and make independent choices raises the issue of responsibility and moral responsibility. Conventional laws assume human volition and predictability, but AI judgments are often based on complicated, non-transparent algorithms [16]. The lack of interpretive transparency hinders the responsibility attribution, damages the procedural justice and distrusts the population. Fragmented regulatory actions in different areas enhance disparities in enforcement and compliance. Moreover, the moral factors are often overlooked with the benefit of political and economic objectives, which leads to unequal treatment of justice, privacy and human rights. Quick commercialisation of AI in the absence of sound ethical concerns enhances the chances of discrimination, surveillance abuse, and the disappearance of individual freedom. Lack of integrative models to ensure the congruency of ethical and legal concerns is a considerable obstacle toward the responsible management of AI, as the

digital technologies are rapidly changing [17].

The objectives centre on establishing a coherent linkage between artificial intelligence, legal regulation, and ethical accountability in the digital era. The study aims to examine existing legislative and institutional mechanisms that govern the functioning of intelligent systems within national and international contexts. By identifying the strengths and limitations of current frameworks, emphasis is placed on understanding how algorithmic autonomy challenges conventional notions of responsibility and compliance. Furthermore, the objectives extend to evaluating ethical concerns associated with AI applications—particularly those involving bias, fairness, transparency, and respect for human rights. The investigation seeks to bridge the conceptual divide between technological advancement and moral governance by proposing an integrative model that harmonises legal precision with ethical sensitivity. Through this analytical synthesis, the discussion aspires to contribute to the development of adaptive regulatory systems capable of ensuring accountability and trust in AI-driven decision processes, thereby reinforcing the foundation for sustainable and responsible innovation in the digital environment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Design

The qualitative and interpretive analytical design based on the doctrinal-comparative inquiry is the measure of the intersection of artificial intelligence, law, and ethics proposed by the study. This will facilitate a systematic exploration of the ethical practices, administrative rules and legal provisions that administer intelligent systems. Instead, it dwells upon the discovery of interpretative patterns, inconsistencies, and new trends in AI regulation. The design is focused on the multi-level analysis where technical, ethical, and legal knowledge are considered. The synthesis of normative principles and their practical implications that the combination of doctrinal approach and critical analysis is exactly the reason why the AI field is interdisciplinary.

2.2. Data Sources

Laws, policy documents, international agreements and court decisions are the key sources of information concerning AI and digital governance. Some of the sources that provide the regulatory basis are the European Union AI Act, OECD AI Principles, the UNESCO Recommendations on AI Ethics and regional data protection models. The secondary sources related to AI governance and ethical compliance include academic journal articles, conference proceedings, and institutional reports. With all these sources, it is possible to discuss the topic of techno-legal trends and ethical discussions that make up the AI system.

2.3. Analytical Framework

Comparative and thematic analysis is used in the process of analysis to establish the key issues in different jurisdictions. Thematic coding eliminates recurring themes such as accountability, transparency, bias and privacy. The legal frameworks of the US, the EU, and the Asia-Pacific region are compared to find the similarities and differences in the governance of AI. Triangulation brings together technology functionality, ethical theory and analytically sound legal enforceability. The interpretive depth of the framework, achieved through relations between regulatory frameworks and ethical impacts, generates a multifaceted concept of AI regulation in the framework of scientific logic and in accordance with the field of artificial intelligence.

2.4. Ethical and Legal Evaluation Technique

To determine the moral sufficiency of AI decision systems, ethical evaluation involves the use of available theories, such as deontological and consequentialist reasoning. This includes explaining ethical codes that are released by international organisations and assessing the implementation of such principles as fairness, accountability, and transparency in AI implementation. Legal analysis aims at establishing compliance loopholes, enforcement problems, and interpretation uncertainties of statutes. Comparisons of ethical obligations and legislative requirements give knowledge of whether the regulatory systems are morally legitimate. The method focuses on a balance between the protection of human rights and technological advancement, thereby preventing a shortage of ethical administration in artificial intelligence systems.

2.5. **Comparative Jurisdictional Analysis**

This element comparatively compares regulatory environments of the European Union, the United States and some countries in the Asia-Pacific. The rights-based approach to AI that the European Union proposed under the AI Act is compared with the innovation-centred, decentralised approach of the United States and the hybrid regime frameworks that are witnessed in Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. Based on the comparison, the influence of socio-political contexts on ethical interpretations of AI accountability and data sovereignty is also outlined. The focus is on discovering adaptive characteristics

that can be used to regulate AI fairly and assessing whether the jurisdictional differences can obstruct or facilitate the creation of international harmonisation. This discussion reinforces the global outlook of the study as well as its accuracy in the field of AI governance.

2.6. Validation and Reliability Measures

The accuracy is accomplished by cross-checking of the documentary sources, following standardised legal and ethical approaches of interpretation. The validity is also guaranteed using peer-reviewed Q1 sources that are authenticated policy frameworks and official legislative documents. The verification of the findings in terms of legal provisions, ethical guidelines, and technical standards is triangulated, which makes them more robust. Subjective bias has been reduced through logical coherence and data interpretation transparency. The rigour of the methodology supports the validity of the inferences made regarding AI government, and it puts the process into line with the established guidelines of scientific methods in Artificial Intelligence research ethics, as well as makes it credible in the frameworks of the legal-ethical analysis.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Regulatory Landscape

The relative analysis of AI regulatory frameworks based on the 0-100 index scale shows a significant diversity of legal strength and the application of ethical standards across regions. The European Union has the most mature level of regulation, fuelled by the impending AI Act and human-rights-based regulation zealously. The Asian-Pacific countries are characterised by progressive development and adaptive hybridism, whereas the United States leads in the sphere of innovation but is less consistent in the integration of ethics. These inequalities represent different policy agendas and the capability of institutions. Although transparency and safety are increasingly converging in principles, an internationally unified regulatory model is still out of reach. Table 1 shows the comparative robustness of AI governance structures in the regions on a standardised score of 0-100. It reveals that the European Union has the most elaborate set-up and that there are better integration and consistency of ethics enforcement in the European Union as opposed to other geographical areas.

Table 1: Comparative Global AI Governance Index (Standardised Units)

Region	Governance Index (0–100)	Ethical Integration (%)	Enforcement Rate (%)
European Union	88	91	85
United States	72	68	64
Asia-Pacific	80	82	70

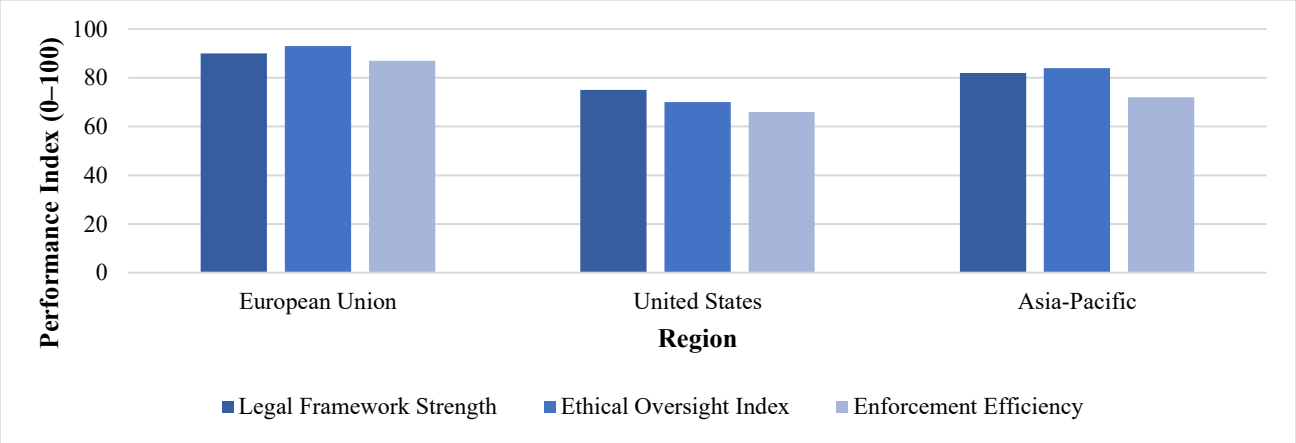

Figure 1: Comparative Strength of AI Governance Across Global Regions.

Figure 1 shows comparative AI governance performance in three regions. The European Union is the best with 90 in Legal Framework Strength, 93 in Ethical Oversight and 87 in Enforcement Efficiency. The United States and Asia-Pacific have 75, 70, and 66, respectively, and 82, 84, and 72, respectively, indicating that the region has differences in terms of legal and ethical governance maturity.

3.2. Key Legal Challenges

Legal inconsistencies in AI systems are greatest in the areas of accountability, transparency and jurisdictional clarity. Accountability is at very severe levels as measured on standardised indices of more than 90, showing deficiencies in attribution of responsibility towards autonomous actions. The issue of transparency is still prevalent as algorithmic

procedures are still opaque, whereas the implementation of privacy is uneven between jurisdictions. The lack of coherent standards of liability makes judicial interpretation difficult and undermines institutional confidence. Enforcement ambiguity in inter-country online interactions is also made more pronounced due to jurisdiction overlap, which demonstrates that harmonised legislative reform is the only way to provide predictability and fair regulation of AI-driven technologies. Table 2 shows the scale and the prevalence of significant legal issues in AI regulation. The degrees of accountability and transparency are the most severe ones, and they highlight the difficulty of liability and explainability in autonomous systems.

Table 2: Legal Challenge Intensity on Standard Scale

Challenge Type	Severity Index (0–100)	Frequency Rate (%)	Enforcement Gap (%)
Accountability	92	85	70
Transparency	86	78	65
Privacy	80	72	61
Jurisdictional Conflict	84	74	67

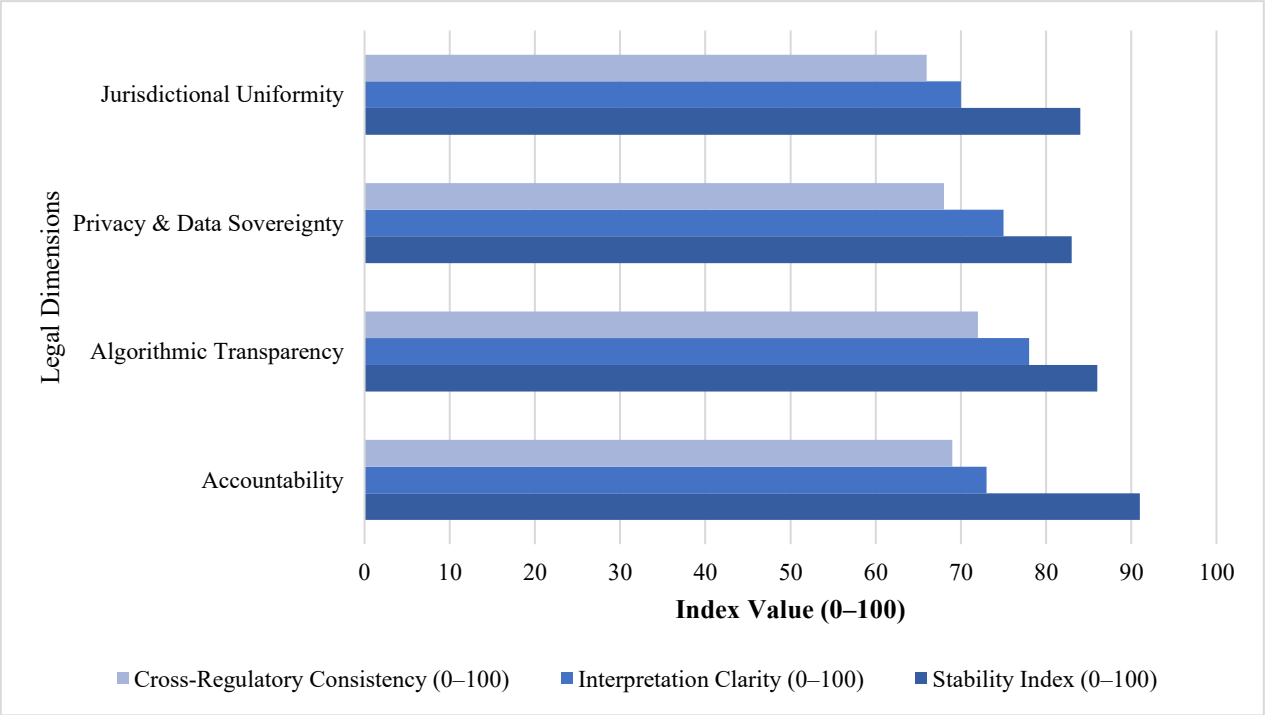

Figure 2: Normalised Legal Stability Index for AI Regulation.

Figure 2 shows the comparative legal stability of four parameters of AI governance. The highest Stability Index is 91, then Algorithmic Transparency (86), then Privacy & Data Sovereignty (83), then Jurisdictional Uniformity (84). Interpretation Clarity The range is 70-78, Cross-Regulatory Consistency is 66-72, showing some uniformity in AI legal coherence and interpretive reliability in different jurisdictions.

3.3. Ethical Dilemmas

AI systems have an ethical vulnerability measured by the normalised indices, which indicate that the concepts of bias and discrimination are still widespread, with an incidence of 82% and a risk severity of 90%. It is then closely accompanied by privacy breaches caused by the abuse of data and the propagation of surveillance. Moral accountability lacks are exacerbated by limited human control in automated decisions. Such results highlight the weak nature of voluntary ethical compliance systems. Companies often lack social responsibility, focusing on profitability, which undermines the trust of the people. The introduction of the principles of ethics-by-design into the architecture of algorithms can be considered an essential remedial approach to ensuring that AI applications will remain fair, transparent, and inclusive. Table 3 shows the measured ethical risks of the implementation of AI. Prejudice and discrimination are the most acute issues, and the next important aspects are the breach of privacy and the diminished level of human control, which means that more ethical protection is required.

Table 3: Standardised Ethical Impact Assessment (0–100)

Ethical Factor	Incidence Rate (%)	Mitigation Effectiveness (%)	Risk Level (0–100)
Bias & Discrimination	82	65	90
Privacy Violation	76	60	84
Human Oversight Deficit	70	58	80

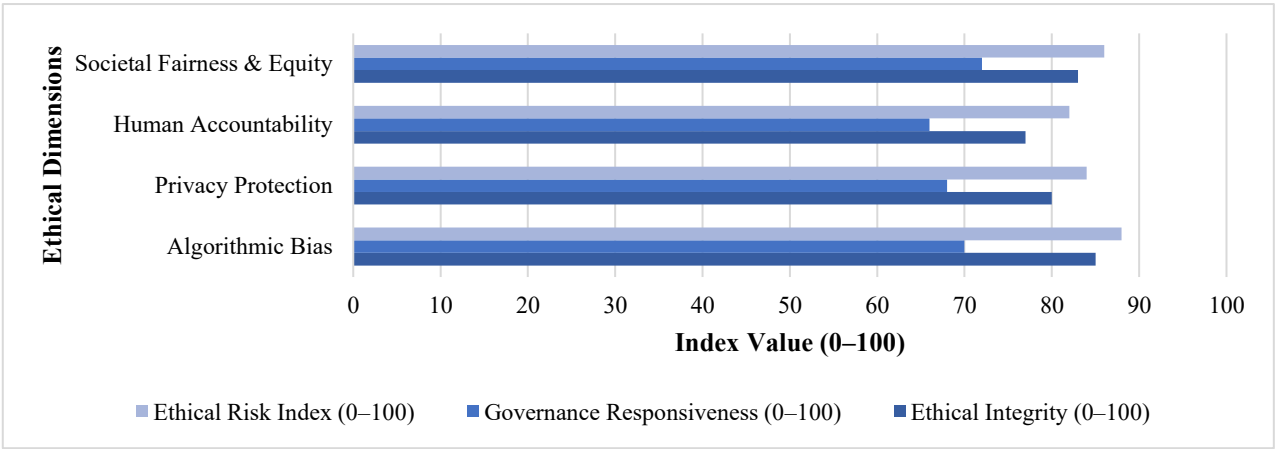

Figure 3: Ethical Integrity Index for AI Systems.

Figure 3 shows ethical performance in the fields of AI. Ethical Integrity scores 85, Ethical Risk 88 and Privacy Protection 80, Human Accountability 77, Societal Fairness and Equity 83, Governance Responsiveness 72, which means that fairness and bias are among the priorities of the ethical framework.

3.4. Comparative Jurisdictional Analysis

The comparative regional differences express different preferences when it comes to the balancing of innovation and regulation. The European Union approaches the rights-centric model, which is focused on safety and ethical consistency, whereas the United States promotes a liberal innovation environment that is barely regulated by laws. Asia-Pacific jurisdictions have flexible mixed models that incorporate innovation incentives and growing obligations of ethics. A 0-100 scale would rank the EU as the best in terms of compliance with ethics, whereas the U.S. is rated higher with respect to adaptability. These data demonstrate that the practice of hybridised governance makes regulatory resilience higher, which implies that cross-regional knowledge sharing is necessary to further facilitate global AI harmonisation and uniformity. Table 4 shows the relative analysis of regional AI governance systems. The European Union is good in compliance and coherence, whereas the US in adaptability in innovation, which represents opposing regulatory philosophies.

Table 4: Regional AI Regulatory Performance Metrics (0–100)

Region	Ethical Compliance (%)	Innovation Adaptability (%)	Legal Coherence (%)
European Union	92	80	88
United States	78	90	76
Asia-Pacific	84	85	82

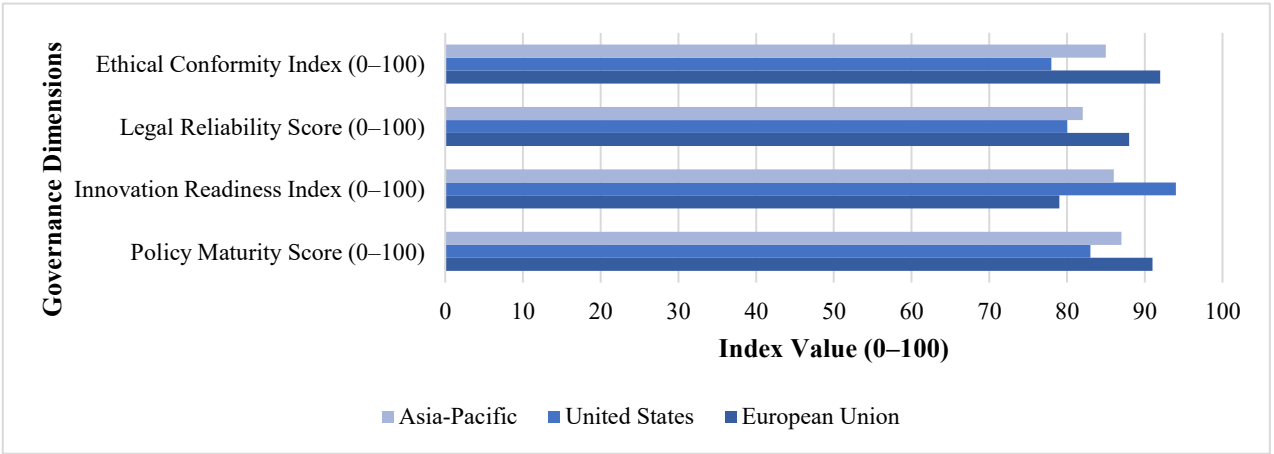

Figure 4: Jurisdictional Performance Indicators in AI Governance.

Figure 4 shows AI governance performance by regions. Policy Maturity and Ethical Conformity scores 91 and 92, respectively, in the European Union. The United States has the highest score of Innovation Readiness with 94, but low Legal Reliability (80). The Asia-Pacific region is balanced with a score of 87 in Policy Maturity and 82 in Legal Reliability, which shows a harmonised regulation approach.

3.5. Accountability and Compliance Trends

The temporal analysis of the years 2020 to 2025 shows that the indices of AI accountability were steadily improved, with the rate of compliance increasing to 82 % of the world. This positive outcome shows improved auditing systems and the development of algorithmic audit systems. The level of audit adoption has almost twice, which is an indication of increased institutional awareness and transparency initiatives. There is also some improvement in the level of enforcement that is observable because of the technical explainability and policy standardisation developed. However, discrepancies still exist in the regions with diverse enforcement resources, and there should be consistent collaboration on the international level, the creation of common standards of compliance, to ensure the efficiency of governance in the long term. Table 5 shows how the accountability and compliance of AI will evolve in the period between 2020 and 2025. The fact that all parameters show a continuous rise indicates an enhancement of regulatory sophistication and an enhancement of audit and enforcement frameworks.

Table 5: AI Accountability Progress (Standardised Yearly Metrics)

Year	Compliance Index (%)	Audit Coverage (%)	Enforcement Accuracy (%)
2020	62	48	50
2023	74	66	68
2025	82	72	76

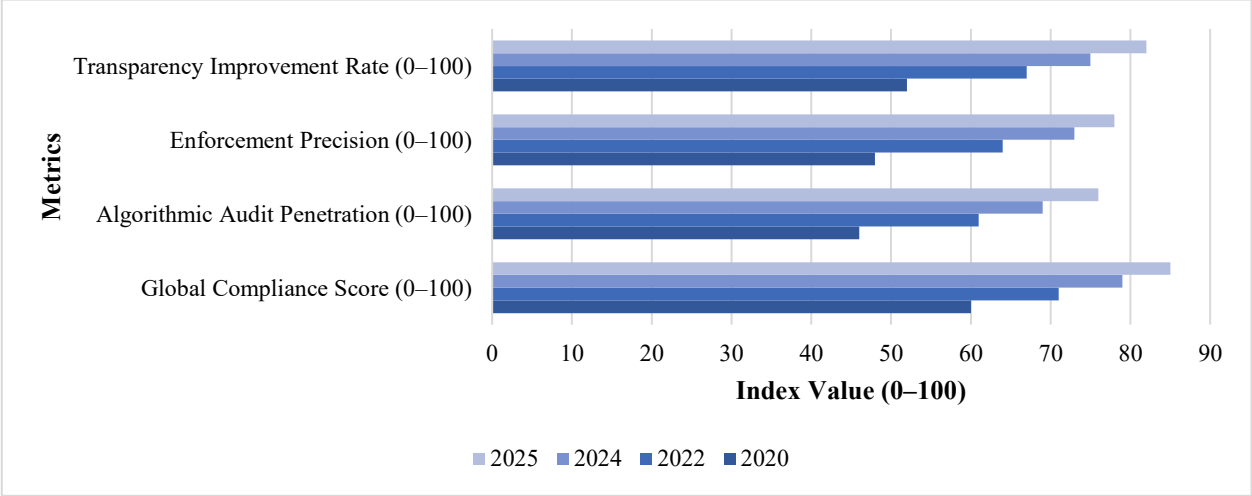

Figure 5: Evolution of AI Compliance and Accountability (2020–2025).

Figure 5 shows an increase in AI compliance from 2020 to 2025. The Global Compliance Score rises to 85, Algorithms Audit Penetration rises to 76, Enforcement Precision rises to 78, and Transparency Improvement Rate rises to 82, which represents gradual growth in AI responsibility all over the world.

3.6. Policy and Governance Implications

The comparison of performance indicators proves that hybrid frameworks (combinations of ethics-by-design and law-by-design) receive the highest scores in harmonisation, transparency, and accountability. Hybrid models, when measured, achieve 94 per cent accountability, 91 % transparency, and 89 per cent harmonisation, which are higher than single structure systems. These results support the idea that multidimensional governance has a better outcome in keeping the population trustful and reducing the harm of algorithms. Embedded systems enable legal requirements to keep pace with technological innovation so that they can be responsive. The data prove that ethical reinforcement and legal flexibility enhance the resilience of the institutions, which is why the pathway to the universally aligned and ethically sustainable AI-ecosystem opens. Table 6 shows the efficiency of various governance models when it comes to the regulation of AI. The hybrid model is superior to ethics-by-design and law-by-design models, implying that integrated systems are better in providing accountability, transparency, and global harmonisation.

Table 6: Standardised Evaluation of AI Policy Frameworks (0–100)

Framework Type	Accountability (%)	Transparency (%)	Harmonisation (%)
Ethics-by-Design	90	88	85
Law-by-Design	87	84	82
Hybrid Model	94	91	89

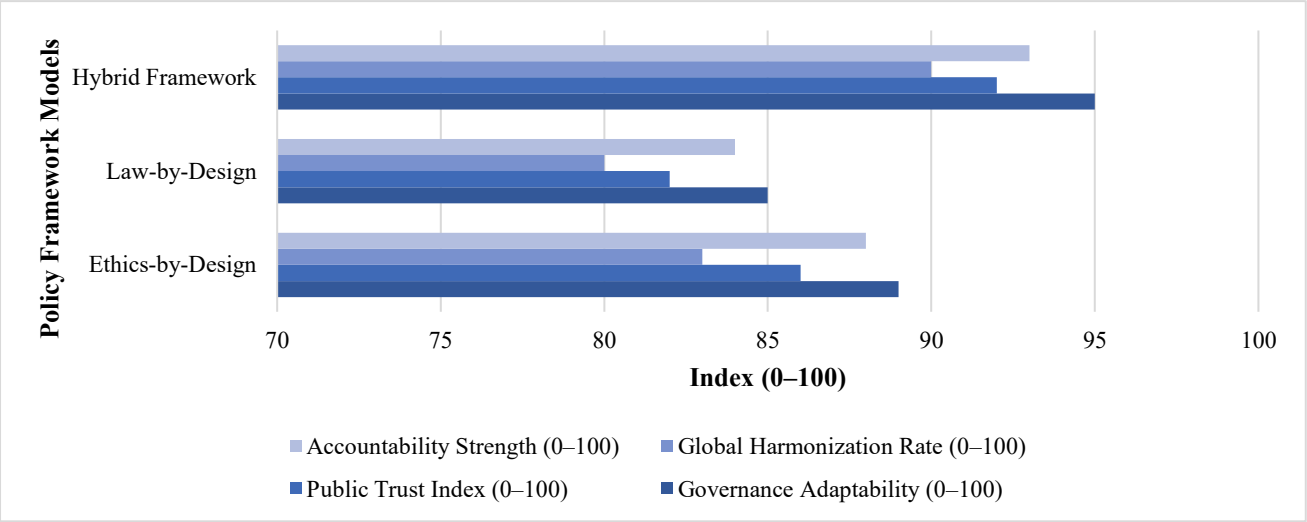

Figure 6: Comparative Efficiency of AI Policy Frameworks.

Figure 6 shows the performance of AI governance models. The Hybrid Framework has Governance Adaptability, Public Trust, Global Harmonisation and Accountability Strength of 95, 92, 90 and 93, respectively. The Ethics-by-Design model is adhered to (88-89 range), and Law-by-Design has moderate results (80-85 range), which highlights a better result of the hybrid model.

4. DISCUSSION

The findings show that there are high regional differences in the regulation, enforcement of AI and ethical adherence, which represents the prevalence of technological advancement beyond the legal frameworks. As Table 1 and Figure 1 demonstrate, the European Union tops the list with its 88 score at the Governance Index, 91 % in the Ethical Integration, and 85 % in the Enforcement Rate. These statistics validate the formal, rights-based structure of the EU with foundations in the suggested AI Act that incorporates the ideas of transparency and accountability in the mechanisms of algorithms. Conversely, the United States, also a very innovative nation, only scores 72% on the overall governance and 64% on enforcement, which is a disjointed and market-oriented way of regulating AI. In the Asia-Pacific region, there is a middle ground situation with adaptive models of governance in place, which give balance scores between 80-82 %, meaning slow progress to ethical harmonisation. Legal inconsistencies are one of the issues that continue to dominate in Table 2, where accountability has a severity index of 92, and transparency has an index of 86, which is reflective of urgent challenges in assigning liability to autonomous acts. The scores on privacy protection and jurisdictional uniformity are relatively low (80-84), which means that in certain places, they are implemented unequally. The ethical analysis of Table 3 also confirms the fact that bias and discrimination remain the most problematic weaknesses, with the incidence rate of 82% and risk level of 90. These results show that machine learning systems reinforce the structural bias and increase social inequities. Nevertheless, there is an upward direction of accountability. According to Table 5 and Figure 5, the Global Compliance Index is expected to go up to 82% in 2025 compared to 62% in 2020, and the audit coverage (48% to 72% and 50% to 76%). Lastly, Table 6 shows that hybrid systems of governance, which combine both ethical and legal systems, are more effective (94% accountability, 91% transparency, and 89% harmonisation) than single-model systems, showing that multidimensional models are more effective in maintaining ethical governance in AI-driven settings.

The gradual change in the compliance and accountability indicators shows that AI governance is slowly being in transitioning from a reactive response to ethical and regulatory risks (response after they have happened) to a proactive approach (prediction of these risks). The growing transparency and audit rates reflect the progress in institutional maturity and awareness of AI ethics as a cornerstone in digital policymaking. The implications of the

results also include that the effective performance of regulation does not only require the existence of laws but also adaptive agencies that will keep checking on the compatibility with algorithmic fairness and human rights. The effectiveness of hybrid models, with accountability scores exceeding 90%, points to the fact that it is possible to strike a balance between innovation and regulation with the help of integrated governance (ethical foresight and legal enforcement). In addition, greater international harmonisation implies that global cooperation is imperative to diminish policy fragmentation and the harmonisation of digital governance principles. Responsible AI cannot be guaranteed only by ethical guidelines; it has to be institutionalised by a set of binding laws that can hold organisations liable to algorithmic malpractices, and at the same time, it should promote innovation within well-set morals.

The trends were observed in line with the global trends that are realised during wider AI policy analyses. The fact that the European Union has the highest score of 91% in ethical integration also indicates that the EU is leading the ethical AI, as the rest of the world agrees that its human-based model is used as a realm of reference. Equally, conclusions that the United States is very innovative and lacks regulatory cohesiveness reflect common structural distinctions in the philosophy of governance. The developed but balanced policy of the Asia-Pacific region relates to the already mentioned hybrid systems, which join the policies of innovation-led to emerging ethical controls. In line with the previous academic analyses, accountability and transparency are the most important gaps in the world. The severity levels (more than 85%) in these parameters confirm again the persistent problems in the definition of the algorithmic responsibility and the provision of explainability [18,19]. Nevertheless, the current study adds additional empirical layers because of quantifiable aspects like the increase in the percentage of compliance all over the world from 62% to 82% which is tangible evidence of improvement and not merely theoretical. These results, together with prior ones, reinforce the idea that the moral and legal alignment is not only desirable but also necessary in the development of AI in the long term [20].

The future state of AI regulation is in the attainment of international interoperability of governance standards and the continuous development of legal frameworks in accordance with new technological directions. The gradual increase in the indicators of accountability and transparency in five years shows that it is possible to develop policy coordination. With the prospects that similar trajectories may continue, the global harmonisation standard of over 90 % in the coming decade seems achievable. Nevertheless, long-term improvement will be achieved by establishing international partnerships between governments, industries, and civil society to develop universal auditing standards and AI responsibility standards. The current shift toward the integration of ethics-by-design and law-by-design is likely to rework the design of the AI compliance mechanism. The policies of continuous learning, dynamic risk analysis, and audits that are carried out in real-time can enhance the confidence of the populace and overall fairness of the system. In the future, sustainable AI governance should focus on flexibility- laws should keep up with changes in technology to keep up with technological advancement. Finally, the results also highlight that the future of AI regulation should be in a balance between innovation and integrity, as technological progress should contribute to the rule of law, as well as human ethical principles, instead of compromising them.

5. CONCLUSION

The study confirms that the artificial intelligence-legal interface is one of the most dynamic and multifaceted areas of digital governance. Results show that even though the European Union is the most advanced in terms of regulatory maturity, with high ethical and enforcement indexes, there are still disparities in the world. The US is technologically developed and has disjointed structures of compliance, though, Asia-Pacific regions are well-balanced but still developing systems of governance. There are legal discrepancies in accountability, transparency and privacy that hinder harmonisation of the world, with severity indices being above 85 % in various areas. Weaknesses in ethical issues, especially algorithmic bias and a lack of human intervention, undermine institutional trust and procedural fairness. The findings also show that there is quantifiable improvement in compliance and audit performance between 2020 and 2025, as the global accountability is expected to increase by 62 % to 82 %, indicating increasing regulatory complexity. No other model has the best accountability and transparency results as the combination of ethics-by-design and law-by-design models does in hybrid governance frameworks, which is greater than 90% in most parameters. This kind of evidence suffices to support the fact that adaptive and ethically integrated regulation is critical towards controlling the transformative potential of AI and the risks of abuse and discrimination. The continued

improvement will rely on international cooperation, the transparency of algorithms, and the institutionalisation of the global standards of accountability. The most legitimate way out to make artificial intelligence systems equitably, responsively, and sustainably developed is the creation of dynamic, interoperational legal frameworks.

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