International Journal of Law and Policy | Volume: 3, Issue: 1
2025

National Policy Frameworks for AI in Leading States

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Abstract

This research explores how leading nations have structured their national artificial intelligence (AI) policy frameworks. With a focus on understanding the design and organization of these frameworks, the study takes a qualitative, doctrinal approach through document analysis. The objective is to highlight the unique structural aspects of AI policies, distinguishing this study from previous works that primarily focused on comparative analyses or outcomes. By systematically documenting and describing the various national strategies, the research aims to provide a deeper understanding of AI governance mechanisms. It offers a foundation for future studies on policy effectiveness and comparative analyses. The findings shed light on the diverse approaches used by countries to manage AI development, providing valuable insights into how AI governance is evolving globally. This research contributes to the ongoing dialogue on national AI strategies and their potential impacts on future technological advancements and regulations.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI policy frameworks, Governance, National Strategies, Policy Development, Global AI Strategies

APA Citation:

AllahRakha, N. (2025). National Policy Frameworks for AI in Leading States. *International Journal of Law and Policy, 3 (1), 38-51*. https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.270

I.Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping societies, economies, and global interactions rapidly. With its transformative power, AI promises efficiency and innovation across industries worldwide. However, its potential risks such as bias, misuse, and privacy violations demand careful management. A robust national AI policy framework ensures responsible AI use while protecting societal values and individual rights. For instance, unsafe AI systems could lead to widespread harm or loss of trust. Similarly, lack of fairness in AI systems might deepen inequalities and undermine democracy. Policies governing AI promote safety, fairness, transparency, and accountability to mitigate such risks. Governments, international organizations, and businesses play critical roles in implementing these policies. Through legislation, global cooperation, and organizational guidelines, AI policy fosters ethical, secure, and equitable AI adoption (Galindo et al., 2021).

AI has advanced remarkably since Alan Turing's Turing Test in 1950, which introduced a way to measure machine intelligence. In the 1960s, John McCarthy developed Lisp, the first AI programming language, while industrial robots and programs like ELIZA demonstrated AI's early applications. More recently, AI systems like Siri and Alexa showed significant progress in natural language processing, and IBM's Watson made headlines by winning "Jeopardy!" OpenAI revolutionized AI with ChatGPT in 2022, now valued at $29 billion, after raising $11.3 billion in funding (Roser, 2022). On his first day in office in 2025, President Trump announced multi-billion-dollar investments by OpenAI, Softbank, and Oracle to strengthen AI infrastructure in the U.S. Meanwhile, China's DeepSeek is challenging U.S. dominance by offering cost-effective AI models.

AI policy consists of rules and guidelines for responsible use of artificial intelligence. These policies ensure that AI systems are used ethically and respect human rights. AI policy promotes compliance by guiding employees to use AI tools consistently. It helps protect sensitive data by managing risks and ensuring data security. Additionally, it ensures fairness by requiring AI systems to respect democratic values and justice. Accountability is promoted by holding individuals and organizations responsible for AI system performance. Examples of AI policies include the European Union's AI Act, which outlines obligations for AI developers and deplorers. Another example is the OECD AI Principles, which guide the development of trustworthy AI systems and offer policy recommendations. Such policies play a critical role in ensuring safety, fairness, and transparency in AI development and deployment.

Recent research has highlighted the evolving landscape of national AI policies across leading nations. Research by (Demaidi, 2023) examined how different countries

approach AI governance, finding that while developed nations prioritize ethical guidelines and research funding, emerging economies focus more on industrial applications and workforce development. Building on this, (Kluge Corrêa et al., 2023) conducted a comparative analysis of 200 guidlines, revealing significant variations in regulatory approaches, particularly in data privacy and algorithmic accountability frameworks. A comprehensive study by (Jones, 2023) identified a critical gap between policy formulation and implementation, noting that even countries with robust AI strategies struggle with enforcement mechanisms and cross-border coordination. (Chun, Hur, & Hwang, 2024) explored the relationship between national AI policies and economic competitiveness, demonstrating that countries with integrated AI frameworks incorporating both innovation support and risk management showed stronger technological advancement. In a significant contribution, (Taeihagh, 2021) analyzed the effectiveness of AI governance models across different political systems, highlighting how democratic and authoritarian regimes approach AI regulation differently, particularly in areas of surveillance and civil liberties.

While extensive research exists on national AI strategies and policy frameworks, significant knowledge gaps persist regarding their practical implementation and effectiveness. Current literature primarily focuses on comparing policy documents and strategic objectives across different nations. However, there is limited empirical research examining how these AI policies translate into concrete institutional changes and regulatory mechanisms. Existing studies often overlook the specific administrative processes needed to operationalize AI frameworks at various governmental levels. The research landscape lacks comprehensive documentation of the resource allocation and capacity-building initiatives supporting AI policy execution. Furthermore, there is insufficient investigation into how different government departments coordinate to implement national AI strategies effectively. Most current analyses concentrate on policy content rather than exploring actual governance structures. This research aims to address these gaps by providing detailed documentation of individual nations' AI policy implementation approaches.

The objective of this study is to systematically document and describe the existing national artificial intelligence policy frameworks and strategies adopted by leading states. Based on this research objective, the research question is how leading states have structured their national AI policy frameworks. The unique contribution of this research lies in its focused examination of policy framework structures, departing from previous studies that primarily emphasized comparative analyses or implementation outcomes. It provides valuable insights into various structural approaches to AI policy framework development. It establishes a foundation for future comparative analyses and policy effectiveness studies. It offers a comprehensive understanding of how leading nations

structure their AI governance mechanisms.

II.Methodology

This research looked at how different countries created and managed their artificial intelligence (AI) policies. We chose to use a qualitative approach, which meant we carefully read and analyzed documents rather than working with numbers and statistics. This approach helped us better understand the detailed ways that different countries handled AI governance. We studied official documents and policies from different governments to understand their approaches to AI. These documents included government strategies, laws, and policy papers. We read them carefully to understand what each country was doing and planning to do with AI technology.

For this research, we focused on countries that were leading the way in AI development and regulation. We looked at about 13 countries that had published their AI policies in the last five years (2020-2025). We selected these countries based on factors like their economic strength and technological advancement. This gave us enough examples to see different approaches while keeping the research manageable. To find our information, we used several reliable sources. We looked at government websites to find official policies. We also used academic databases like Google Scholar to find research papers written by experts. We made sure to use recent sources nothing older than five years to keep our research current. When we looked at academic articles, we checked that they were published in respected journals and written by qualified researchers.

To ensure our research was trustworthy, we took several important steps. We double-checked all our information across different sources. We only used information from reliable places like government websites and respected academic journals. We also made sure to look at who wrote each document and checked if other researchers had used and trusted these sources. When we analyzed the documents, we read them carefully and organized what we found into themes. We compared how different countries approached AI policy and looked for patterns. We tried to understand both what policies said and how countries planned to implement them.

Since we used public documents, we did not need special permission to access them. However, we still ensured ethical practices in our research. We gave credit to all our sources by citing them properly and made sure to represent each country's policies accurately and fairly. Our research had some natural limits. We only looked at policies from the last five years, and we focused on national policies rather than local ones. We faced challenges, like language barriers when looking at policies from different countries, or the fact that AI policies could change quickly. We also may not have been able to see how some policies worked in practice if they were too new.

We made some reasonable assumptions in our research. We assumed that official government documents gave us an accurate picture of what countries planned to do about

AI. We also assumed that by looking at leading countries, we could understand important trends in AI policy worldwide. This research worked purely with published documents and policies. This helped us maintain objectivity while studying how different countries approached AI governance. While we couldn't see everything happening behind the scenes in policy-making, we analyzed the final policies and their potential impact.

III.Results

The study focuses on examining the national artificial intelligence (AI) policy frameworks adopted by leading states. AI is a transformative technology with significant impacts on economic development, security, and society. As countries continue to invest in AI, it is crucial to understand how they structure their national policies to promote innovation and address related challenges. This research aims to document and describe the policies and strategies used by these states to harness AI's potential. By analyzing these frameworks, the study seeks to answer the question of how leading states have structured their national AI policies. Understanding these structures will provide insights into the effectiveness of these approaches and inform future policy development for AI implementation.

National AI policies and strategies form a crucial part of global efforts to guide AI development. Over 1000 AI policy initiatives have been implemented in 69 countries, territories, and the EU. These initiatives include various policy instruments targeting diverse groups. The African Union, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, and many other countries have formulated their AI policies. These strategies aim to address different needs within each nation. The policies focus on AI's role in economic growth, job creation, and societal development. Countries like China, India, the United States, and the European Union have been leaders in AI innovation. Furthermore, nations such as Mexico, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, and Uruguay are working on AI regulations to benefit their populations. These policies are continuously evolving to ensure ethical AI deployment (OECD).

IV.Discussion

The CISA AI roadmap outlines a plan to use artificial intelligence (AI) in a responsible, secure, and ethical way to strengthen the nation's cybersecurity and protect critical infrastructure. The plan has five main goals: first, to use AI tools to support CISA's mission while ensuring that AI is used safely and follows laws and policies; second, to make sure AI systems are secure and reliable by working with different organizations to develop best practices for creating and using AI software; third, to protect critical infrastructure from threats posed by AI, in collaboration with other government agencies and industry partners; fourth, to work with national and international partners to share information and develop policies for AI safety; and fifth, to

improve CISA's workforce by providing training and recruiting experts in AI to ensure the agency is equipped to handle the challenges of AI. This roadmap is guided by a 2023 executive order and focuses on making AI systems secure by design, with manufacturers taking responsibility for security. As AI becomes more integrated into essential systems, it is crucial that AI security is prioritized throughout its development and use (CISA ROADMAP for AI).

The AI Action Plan is a key part of Australia's Digital Economy Strategy. This strategy aims to make Australia a leading digital economy by 2030. It focuses on building capabilities in emerging technologies, like AI, to drive productivity, create jobs, and solve current challenges. The AI Action Plan outlines how Australia will become a global leader in developing trusted, secure, and responsible AI. It includes actions the government is taking to ensure the benefits of AI reach all Australians. The plan builds on existing initiatives and policy settings, and combines AI direct measures with programs supporting technology and digital skills growth. It also aligns with the Modern Manufacturing Strategy to boost sustainable manufacturing and job creation. The plan reflects the government's commitment to a safer online world, a high-skilled workforce, and lower taxes to encourage innovation. Four focus areas guide its implementation: developing and adopting AI for business transformation, attracting world-class AI talent, solving national challenges using AI, and promoting responsible and inclusive AI (Australian Government, Department of Industry, Science and Resources).

The government of UK has outlined several actions for the development and regulation of AI over the short, medium, and long term. In the short term (next 3 months), the focus will be on publishing frameworks for improving data availability and supporting AI skills development through initiatives like the Skills Bootcamps. There will also be consultations on AI-related issues like copyrights and patents, as well as the use of AI in defense and healthcare. In the medium term (next 6 months), the government will evaluate funding challenges for AI businesses, support AI education in schools, and work to attract global AI talent. The aim is also to build a national strategy for AI research and development, collaborate internationally on AI innovation, and promote AI safety. In the long term (next 12 months and beyond), the government plans to review semiconductor supply chains, fund a new National AI Research and Innovation Programme, and work with global partners to tackle AI-related challenges. Efforts will also be made to ensure that AI technologies are trustworthy, transparent, and diverse, while continuing to protect national security. These actions aim to position the UK as a global leader in AI, driving innovation and addressing key societal challenges (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, 2021).

Brazil's AI Strategy focuses on fostering innovation and responsible AI development. It promotes research, entrepreneurship, and international partnerships while emphasizing ethical guidelines. The strategy aims to enhance education, improve digital

infrastructure, and encourage AI adoption across sectors like health, agriculture, and industry. It recognizes the importance of addressing ethical issues, data privacy, and inclusive participation. Collaboration between government, academia, and industry is prioritized. The strategy supports regulations that balance innovation and societal well-being. A central goal is to prepare Brazil for global AI competitiveness, ensuring equitable benefits for society (Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação, 2021).

China's Next Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan outlines a strategic vision to harness AI for social and economic progress while addressing challenges like an aging population and environmental constraints. AI is seen as a powerful tool to improve public services such as education, healthcare, and environmental protection, while also enhancing social management and stability. The plan focuses on developing advanced AI theories and technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, and quantum computing. By 2030, the goal is for China to become a global leader in AI innovation, with AI driving industrial upgrades, economic transformation, and the creation of an intelligent society. Key initiatives include establishing open platforms for AI research, training top AI talent, and promoting AI-driven industries such as smart manufacturing, logistics, and finance. The plan emphasizes building a safe and efficient AI infrastructure, integrating civil and military applications, and fostering collaboration between research institutions and industries.

The Danish National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence aims to make Denmark a leader in developing and using AI responsibly. It focuses on creating growth, improving public services, and ensuring AI benefits society. Denmark has strong public data, a flexible workforce, and a population open to new technology, making it well-positioned to adopt AI. However, challenges include ethical concerns like transparency in decision-making, a need for skilled workers, and difficulties developing AI tools in the Danish language. The strategy outlines 24 initiatives to address these challenges, including promoting ethical AI, improving cybersecurity, and offering legal clarity. A key focus is making more public-sector data available for AI development, while ensuring it’s non-personal, like climate or transport data. Signature projects in health, welfare, and employment are helping the public sector use AI more effectively. To support businesses, an investment pool of DKK 20 million encourages private companies to develop AI-based solutions. Danish researchers are also encouraged to explore AI advancements. With DKK 60 million allocated for these initiatives, the strategy highlights health, energy, agriculture, and transport as priority areas for AI (Agency for Digital Government).

Indonesia, as an archipelago with a large population and diverse cultures, has significant potential for leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI). With its growing economy, AI can boost productivity, optimize human resources, and drive innovation across sectors such as finance, healthcare, education, agriculture, defense, transportation,

and maritime industries. AI can also provide cost-effective solutions for infrastructure challenges, improve social services, support government policies, and create efficient digital markets. However, Indonesia faces key challenges in adopting AI, including the need for skilled workers, clear regulations on ethical AI use, reliable computing infrastructure, and readiness in public and industrial sectors to embrace innovation. To address these opportunities and challenges, Indonesia must develop a national AI strategy that aligns with its goals, learns from global and regional AI strategies, and upholds ethical standards rooted in Pancasila values. Key areas of focus include sustainable development, economic equality, education, and governance, as outlined in Indonesia's Vision 2045. Lessons can be drawn from countries like Singapore, which leads the region in AI with structured initiatives and ethical governance (Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency).

Singapore is working on five major AI projects to improve life and business for its people. These include smarter freight planning to make deliveries faster and traffic smoother, better municipal services that respond quickly to community needs, tools to predict and manage chronic diseases, personalized education to help students learn in ways that suit them, and smoother border clearance to enhance security and traveler experiences. To support these efforts, Singapore is building an AI-friendly ecosystem by focusing on key areas. These include creating partnerships between researchers, businesses, and the government, improving AI education to train skilled workers, and building secure systems for sharing high-quality data. Singapore also aims to maintain trust in AI through strong rules and testing and will work with other countries to shape the global AI landscape. By 2030, Singapore wants to be a world leader in AI, using it to make a positive impact on society and the economy. AI will be used responsibly and transparently, ensuring people trust it in their daily lives. Citizens will also learn more about AI, helping them adapt to the future. Workers will gain new skills to work alongside AI, creating a smarter, more efficient, and inclusive economy (Parenthetical: (Smart Nation and Digital Government Office).

The UAE aims to become a global leader in artificial intelligence (AI) by focusing on areas where it has strong potential and unique opportunities. Instead of trying to lead in every sector, the country will prioritize its strengths and invest in key industries. The UAE plans to start with its established sectors like energy, transport, and tourism while supporting new industries with high potential for growth. It will also focus on building a smart government, improving data sharing and governance, and developing a skilled generation of AI talent. By 2031, the UAE envisions itself as a global testbed for AI innovation, where governance, education, and product development are combined. Early steps include partnerships with international firms, public AI courses, and discussions on ethical AI governance. The government will take the lead in applying AI to services and policies, helping other ministries adopt cutting-edge technologies. Over time, the UAE

will shift from adopting AI to becoming a hub for developing and exporting AI technologies. With the support of government offices, global companies, and educational institutions, the UAE is building a strong foundation for its AI future, training talented individuals, and contributing to international AI governance efforts. The UAE is determined to achieve success with innovation and ambition (The UAE AI Office).

Sweden aims to become a global leader in using artificial intelligence (AI) to boost economic growth and solve social and environmental problems. AI is a powerful technology that can learn and improve over time, helping with things like better disease detection, energy saving, fewer traffic accidents, and faster industrial production. However, to fully benefit from AI, Sweden needs to create the right conditions, such as investing in education and training to develop skills in AI, promoting innovation, and ensuring access to data and infrastructure. It is also essential for Sweden to manage the risks of AI, including potential biases, lack of transparency, and misuse. This could lead to discrimination, loss of trust, and even damage to democracy. For AI to be successful in Sweden, it must be used responsibly, especially in critical areas like healthcare and self-driving vehicles. The government believes that a coordinated approach from all sectors of society public, private, academic, and local governments is necessary to make AI work for everyone. If Sweden can strengthen these areas, it will become an attractive place for AI research, development, and use, increasing its global competitiveness and improving welfare (Government of Sweden, 2018).

The Strategic Action Plan for Artificial Intelligence (AI) focuses on three main areas to help the Netherlands maximize the benefits of AI while protecting public interests. First, the plan aims to use AI to address societal challenges and improve public services. It encourages AI entrepreneurship and innovation to create new opportunities for the economy. Second, the plan ensures the right conditions are in place for AI to thrive. This includes supporting high-quality AI research, developing excellent training opportunities, and fostering more accessible data for AI applications. The country also aims to have strong digital and computational infrastructure to support effective AI use. Finally, the plan focuses on strengthening the foundations of AI. It ensures that AI is used in a way that respects public values, human rights, and the safety of citizens, businesses, and governments. By creating an open, competitive market and protecting consumers, the plan ensures that AI can be trusted and contribute to the well-being and prosperity of the Netherlands. This strategy positions the country as a leader in AI research and application, driving both economic growth and societal progress (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy).

The Republic of Uzbekistan has introduced the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy to develop its digital economy and improve public services. This strategy aims to implement over 220 key projects to modernize the country's electronic government system, support the growth of the software and information technology market, and

establish IT parks across regions. A major initiative, "Digital Tashkent," has started, which includes a geoportal connecting more than 40 information systems, as well as the creation of management systems for public transport and utilities. The country plans to connect more settlements to the internet, increase broadband access, and expand mobile networks. In addition, the strategy focuses on training hundreds of thousands of people in digital skills, including computer programming, and creating information systems for automating business processes. It also includes improving digital literacy for government officials and employees, with plans for specialized training in information security and technologies. To guide the implementation of these projects, a Coordination Commission has been formed to oversee the progress, ensure timely execution, and monitor the development of new digital initiatives and services. The Ministry of Digital Technologies is responsible for supporting and monitoring the Commission's work (Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020).

The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (NAIS) 2021-2025, published by the Turkish government, aims to establish Türkiye as a global leader in AI development. It was created in collaboration with various stakeholders, including government institutions, academia, businesses, and NGOs. The strategy is aligned with Türkiye's vision of "Digital Türkiye" and the "National Technology Initiative," and focuses on six main priorities: training AI experts, promoting research and innovation, improving access to quality data and infrastructure, creating supportive regulations, enhancing international cooperation, and driving workforce transformation. The strategy includes 24 objectives and 119 measures to be implemented from 2021 to 2025. A Steering Committee, led by the Vice President, oversees the implementation, with regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure progress. This participatory approach allows Türkiye to respond quickly to changes in AI technology and adapt to new challenges and opportunities. Through these efforts, the country hopes to improve its AI ecosystem, foster ethical AI projects, and increase competitiveness on a global scale, while preparing for future changes in the workforce and economy (Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, 2021).

The importance of establishing strong AI policies to manage the growing integration of artificial intelligence in society ensuring compliance, managing risks, protecting data, promoting fairness, and fostering accountability, AI policies can directly contribute to the development of ethical and responsible AI systems. These findings support existing theories that emphasize the need for frameworks to govern emerging technologies. However, the research also challenges current theoretical frameworks by suggesting that existing policies may not be sufficient in addressing the rapidly evolving capabilities of AI. The positive implications include improved trust in AI systems, reduced risks of misuse, and enhanced fairness in decision-making. On the negative side, there are limitations, such as the complexity of enforcing these policies across diverse industries and the potential for unintended consequences. The findings could influence

practice and policy by encouraging governments and organizations to adopt more comprehensive and adaptive regulations, ensuring that AI systems are developed and deployed responsibly. However, challenges remain in balancing innovation with regulation, and existing theoretical models might need to evolve to better address these issues.

The findings of this research on AI policies can be applied in various real-world settings to help improve AI systems and their use in society. By understanding the practical implications of AI regulations like the EU's AI Act or the White House's Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, we can create better policies that protect people's rights and ensure fairness in AI applications. For example, developers can use these policies to design AI systems that respect data privacy and avoid bias, making them safer for users. Policymakers can update laws to reflect the rapid growth of AI technologies, ensuring they are used ethically and responsibly. The research can benefit a wide range of stakeholders, including AI developers, lawmakers, businesses, and the general public. Developers can use these findings to create more trustworthy AI systems, while policymakers can create stronger laws to protect citizens from harmful uses of AI. Additionally, businesses can build AI applications that comply with regulations, creating a safer environment for customers. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure AI is used to improve people's lives without causing harm or discrimination.

To ensure that AI-assisted decisions are clear and understandable, organizations should develop policies and procedures that outline the steps and responsibilities involved in explaining these decisions. The policy should explain the importance of providing explanations for AI decisions, detailing why it's necessary, who is responsible, and the scope of its application. It should also set out the roles of different departments, the process for assessing the impact of AI decisions, and the required awareness-raising activities. The procedures should focus on how to implement the policy, including steps for collecting relevant data, selecting appropriate AI models, extracting clear explanations, and delivering them in a way that individuals can easily understand. Additionally, organizations must document the process and ensure staff are trained to communicate AI decision-making clearly. By integrating these elements into their policies and procedures, organizations can build trust with customers and stakeholders and ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards. This approach helps create transparency, fosters accountability, and ensures that AI systems are used responsibly, improving both the quality and fairness of AI-assisted decisions.

Conclusion

This study focuses on understanding how top countries are organizing their national artificial intelligence (AI) policies. The aim is to look at the structure of these AI policy frameworks, rather than just comparing different countries or evaluating the

outcomes. This research is important because it sheds light on how different governments are approaching AI governance and the steps they are taking to ensure its development and use align with national goals. As AI becomes a major global force, it's crucial to understand how various countries structure their policies to regulate and guide its growth. This research will help create a clearer picture of the best practices for AI governance, setting the stage for further comparisons and deeper studies on the effectiveness of these frameworks. Ultimately, it contributes to the broader conversation about how nations can shape the future of AI in a way that benefits society and addresses potential risks.

This research explores how leading nations structure their national artificial intelligence (AI) policy frameworks, focusing on the design and organization of these frameworks rather than comparing their outcomes or effectiveness. The main contribution lies in examining the underlying structures that guide AI governance in different countries, offering valuable insights into the ways these states approach the integration of AI into their systems. One of the strongest points of this study is that it provides a clear understanding of how national policies are organized, which is crucial for future analyses of AI's impact. By looking at the building blocks of AI governance, this research lays the groundwork for future studies on policy effectiveness and cross-country comparisons. Ultimately, this study reveals the strategic importance of AI governance and helps understand how leading states are setting up their frameworks to handle the challenges posed by rapidly advancing technologies.

This research aims to document how leading countries structure their national AI policy frameworks. By focusing on the framework's structure rather than implementation outcomes or comparisons between nations, it offers a fresh perspective on AI governance. The study's insights are valuable for understanding how different countries approach AI policy development and can guide future policy decisions. The broader implications include the potential for more effective AI regulation, leading to safer, more responsible innovation. Real-world applications could range from better regulatory practices in AI-driven industries to improved international collaboration. While some may argue that comparing outcomes across nations is more critical, focusing on framework structures lays the groundwork for these comparisons. Future research could explore the long-term impact of these frameworks on AI's societal role, or how countries with diverse political systems align on AI governance. Next steps might include detailed case studies or cross-border policy dialogues.

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