Taiwan's Approach to Al Governance



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In an era where artificial intelligence (AI) reshapes every facet of life, governance plays a pivotal role in harnessing its benefits while mitigating associated risks. Taiwan, recognizing the dual-edged nature of AI, has embarked on a comprehensive strategy to ensure its development is both ethical and effective. This article delves into Taiwan's AI governance framework, exploring its strategic pillars, regulatory milestones, and future directions.

I. Taiwan's Al Governance Vision: Taiwan Al Action Plan 2.0

Taiwan has long viewed AI as a transformative force that must be guided with a careful balance of innovation and regulation. With the advent of technologies capable of influencing democracy, privacy, and social stability, Taiwan's approach is rooted in human-centric values. The nation's strategy is aligned with global movements towards responsible AI, drawing lessons from international standards like those set by the European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act.

The "Taiwan Al Action Plan 2.0" is the cornerstone of this strategy. It is a multi-faceted plan designed to boost Taiwan's Al capabilities through five key components:

- 1. Talent Development: Enhancing the quality and quantity of Al professionals while improving public Al literacy through targeted education and training initiatives.
- 2. Technological and Industrial Advancement: Focusing on critical AI technologies and applications to foster industrial growth and creating the Trustworthy AI Dialogue Engine (TAIDE) that communicates in Traditional Chinese.
- 3. Supportive Infrastructure: Establishing robust Al governance infrastructure to facilitate industry and governmental regulation, and to foster compliance with international standards.
- 4. International Collaboration: Expanding Taiwan's role in international Al forums, such as the Global Partnership on Al (GPAI), to collaborate on developing trustworthy Al practices.
- 5. Societal and Humanitarian Engagement: Utilizing AI to tackle pressing societal challenges like labor shortages, an aging population, and environmental sustainability.

II. Guidance-before-legislation

To facilitate a gradual adaptation to the evolving legal landscape of artificial intelligence and maintain flexibility in governance, Taiwan employs a "guidance-before-legislation" approach. This strategy prioritizes the rollout of non-binding guidelines as an initial step, allowing agencies to adjust before any formal legislation is enacted as needed.

Taiwan adopts a proactive approach in Al governance, facilitated by the Executive Yuan. This method involves consistent interdepartmental collaborations to create a unified regulatory landscape. Each ministry is actively formulating and refining guidelines to address the specific challenges and opportunities presented by Al within their areas of responsibility, spanning finance, healthcare, transportation, and cultural sectors.

III. Next step: Artificial Intelligence Basic Act

The drafting of the "Basic Law on Artificial Intelligence," anticipated for legislative review in 2024, marks a significant step towards codifying Taiwan's Al governance. Built on seven foundational principles—transparency, privacy, autonomy, fairness, cybersecurity, sustainable development, and accountability—this law will serve as the backbone for all Al-related activities and developments in Taiwan.

By establishing rigorous standards and evaluation mechanisms, this law will not only govern but also guide the ethical deployment of Al technologies, ensuring that they are beneficial and safe for all.

IV. Conclusion

As Al continues to evolve, the need for robust governance frameworks becomes increasingly critical. Taiwan is setting a global standard for Al governance that is both ethical and effective. Through legislation, active international cooperation, and a steadfast commitment to human-centric values, Taiwan is shaping a future where Al technology not only thrives but also aligns seamlessly with societal norms and

values.



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