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Two approaches to governing generative AI

Singapore publishes a governance framework while the EU completes legislative approval of its AI Act.

May 2024 / Singapore

A practical model for generative-AI governance

Singapore's Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI sets out nine areas, including accountability, data, testing, security, incident reporting and content provenance. It is a governance framework rather than a new statute or a certificate that a system is safe.

VOLUNTARY FRAMEWORK

21 May 2024 / European Union

The AI Act clears the Council

The Council gave final approval to the AI Act. This completed a key legislative stage, with entry into force and staged application to follow. Its binding legal framework differs from Singapore's voluntary governance model.

FINAL COUNCIL APPROVAL

THE MALAYSIAN LENS

For a Malaysian buyer, the useful comparison is operational: can a supplier explain testing, accountability and incident handling, and which legal obligations separately apply? A governance framework can organise due diligence without proving compliance in every market.

QUESTION TO ASK

Does the contract name the person responsible when an AI output causes a consequential error?

WATCH / NEXT STEP

Keep voluntary commitments, contractual promises and statutory duties in separate columns of the supplier review.

READ THE ORIGINAL SOURCES

AI Verify Foundation / IMDA · Model framework, May 2024 ↗
Council of the EU · Final green light, 21 May 2024 ↗

Reconstructed and published 20 September 2026. Selected developments, not an exhaustive digest. Facts relate to the coverage period; maintained sources may contain later updates. The Malaysian lens is MAATIN editorial analysis.

General information, not legal advice. Verify current law and obtain qualified advice for a specific matter. Illustrative AI-generated masthead image.