

Akin

Akin Intelligence



July 2024

Share this   

Welcome to the July edition of Akin Intelligence. This month, United States agencies released several key pieces of artificial intelligence (AI) guidance, including patent eligibility guidance from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), updated guidance for secure development and risk management from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the long-awaited report on open-weights from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). Legislators moved bills forward ahead of the August recess and the European Union (EU) AI Act took its final steps before becoming effective in August.

To ensure continued receipt, please subscribe to future issues [here](#) if you have not already done so. For past issues and other AI content, check out Akin's [AI & ML Insights](#) and [AI Law & Regulation Tracker](#).

In This Issue

- [Akin Spotlight](#)
- [Federal Action](#)
- [Congressional Action](#)
- [Health Care](#)
- [Judicial Action & Administrative Proceedings](#)
- [State Action](#)
- [Industry Action](#)
- [EU and U.K. Updates](#)
- [China Updates](#)
- [Akin Thought Leadership](#)
- [Events](#)

Akin Spotlight

Akin Launches AI Law & Regulation Tracker

Akin has launched its [AI Law & Regulation Tracker](#), a platform focused on key trends affecting artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies to keep readers ahead of the curve. Akin's AI Tracker is led by an international, cross-practice AI industry team in the fields of policy, national security, intellectual property, data privacy, and health, with support across all firm practices. Content from the newsletter will be added to the AI tracker shortly after publication.

[Click here to access the full press release](#)

Federal Action

GSA Hosts AI Hackathon

On July 31, 2024, the General Services Administration (GSA) [hosted](#) an AI-themed hackathon, focusing on using AI to optimize government websites and digital services. The hackathon was held in Washington, Atlanta and New York City. The participants were asked to reimagine specific federal websites in a way that optimizes AI and user experience, with GSA and event co-sponsors providing participants with widely used AI and cloud tools.

DOJ Convenes Interagency Meeting on Advancing Equity in AI

On July 10, 2024, the Department of Justice's (DoJ) Civil Rights Division [convened](#) federal agency civil rights offices and senior government officials to discuss coordination between AI and civil rights. Participating agencies included the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). At this meeting, agencies discussed their efforts to safeguard civil rights through the passing of policy initiatives, rulemaking, ongoing education and outreach and more. All participants pledged to continue collaboration to maintain a balance between AI development and civil rights.

CDAO Announces Open DAGIR Acquisition Update for Advana

On July 9, 2024, the Department of Defense (DoD) Chief Digital and AI Office (CDAO) [announced](#) an update on its Advana enterprise platforms and applications. Advana has served as the foundation for the DoD's Open DAGIR framework and will continue to do so by partnering with additional acquisition providers to scale up its capabilities. This partnership will allow Advana to meet the growing AI modernization needs of the DoD and other customers. CDAO plans to host an Advana Insights Day in early September.

CDAO Hosts First GIDE Industry Insights Forum

On July 16, 2024, the CDAO partnered with the Office of Under Secretary of Defense Research and Engineering (OUSD R&E) and the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to [conduct](#) the first Global Information Dominance Experiments (GIDE) Industry Insights Forum. The event highlighted collaborative opportunities for private industry to address the DoD's AI needs, while amplifying the significance of the CDAO's recent GIDE iterations. The forum held

plenary sessions and networking opportunities to spur engagement and collaboration, as well as presentations to highlight the new [Open Data and Applications Government-owned Interoperable Repositories \(Open DAGIR\) program](#). The CDAO plans to host similar events to build on Open DAGIR and deepen industry engagement.

USPTO Issues AI Subject Matter Eligibility Guidance

On July 16, 2024, the USPTO [issued a guidance update](#) on patent subject matter eligibility to address innovations in AI. The guidance update addresses how the USPTO and applicants should evaluate subject matter eligibility of claims in patent applications and patents involving inventions related to AI technology, in light of existing legal frameworks like *Alice*. The USPTO provided three examples alongside the guidance, demonstrating how the guidance would apply to certain scenarios. The update went into effect on July 17, and the USPTO will accept public comments through September 16.

DOE Announces Roadmap for AI Initiative in Science, Security, and Technology

On July 16, 2024, the Department of Energy (DoE) [announced](#) the release of its roadmap for the [Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence for Science, Security, and Technology \(FASST\) Initiative](#). This initiative will coordinate the DOE and its 17 national laboratories to increase their capacities for AI technology and be ready for developments in energy efficient AI supercomputers. Increased AI capabilities will allow the DOE to use AI to realize breakthroughs in scientific and energy applications.

NIST Announces Funding Opportunity for AI-Focused Manufacturing USA Institute

On July 22, 2024, the NIST [announced](#) an open competition for a new Manufacturing USA institute focused on the use of AI to increase the resilience of U.S. manufacturers. NIST anticipates funding up to \$70 million over a five-year period for the recipient to establish and operate the new institute. The new institute will be expected to develop cost-effective, AI-based advanced manufacturing capabilities and concentrate its efforts on advancing technology development, developing an educated and skilled workforce and developing shared infrastructure and facilities. The [deadline](#) for entering the competition is September 30, 2024.

NIST Releases and Updates Five AI Resources

On July 26, 2024, NIST [announced](#) two new AI resources and final versions of three guidance documents that were released as drafts earlier this year. One of the new resources was draft guidance, *Managing Misuse Risk for Dual-Use Foundation Models* ([NIST AI 800-1](#)), which provides approaches to mitigating risks of misuse like harm to individuals and national security threats. NIST is accepting comments on the draft until September 9, 2024. The second new resource is Dioptra, a free open-source software package to help test AI software against adversarial attacks

The three finalized guidance documents were:

- *AI RMF Generative AI Profile* ([NIST AI 600-1](#)), a companion resource to the AI Risk Management Framework ([NIST AI 100-1](#))
- *Secure Software Development Practices for Generative AI and Dual-Use Foundation Models* ([NIST Special Publication \(SP\) 800-218A](#)), a companion resource to the Secure Software Development Framework ([SP 800-218](#))
- *A Plan for Global Engagement on AI Standards* ([NIST AI 100-5](#)), which supports

NTIA Releases Report on Dual-Use Foundation Models with Widely Available Model Weights

On July 30, 2024, the NTIA released its Report on Dual-Use Foundation Models with Widely Available Model Weights, following its February 2024 Request for Comment on the subject of open model weights. The Report compares benefits of open model weights, such as fostering innovation, enhancing transparency and supporting reproducibility in AI research, against potential risks, including security concerns and misuse. Under a “marginal risk analysis,” which assesses specific risks of open weights rather than general risks of AI, the Report concluded “that the government should not restrict the wide availability of model weights for dual-use foundation models at this time” and recommends continued monitoring to identify any unacceptable risks.

FTC Order will Halt Deceptive Claims Around AI Content Moderation

On July 9, 2024, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) settled a lawsuit against NGL Labs, LLC and two of its founders, who were accused of falsely claiming that NGL’s AI content moderation program filtered out cyberbullying and other harmful messages, among other false claims. As a result, NGL and its operators will be prohibited from making misrepresentations about the capabilities of any AI technology and its ability to filter out cyberbullying.

FTC, DOJ, and Others Issue Joint Statement on AI Competition Issues

On July 23, 2024, FTC Chair Lina Khan, along with the DOJ, issued a statement affirming a commitment to protecting competition across the AI ecosystem to ensure fair and honest treatment for both consumers and businesses. The joint statement outlined AI competition risks, as well as principles that can help protect competition in the AI ecosystem. All contributors to the joint statement pledged to remain vigilant for potential competition issues and expressed their determination to use available powers to safeguard against unfair competition and deceptive practices in the AI ecosystem.

FCC Proposes Rules on AI-Generated Robocalls

On July 16, 2024, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proposed new consumer protections against AI-generated robocalls. The proposal seeks comment on the definition of AI-generated calls, requires callers to disclose their use of AI-generated calls, provides support for technologies that alert and protect consumers from AI robocalls and protects positive uses of AI to help people with disabilities utilize the telephone networks.

FCC Proposes Disclosure for AI-Generated Content in Political Ads

On July 25, 2024, the FCC announced that it will move forward with a proposal to implement new AI transparency requirements for political ads. The proposal would require those involved in political advertisements on TV and radio to file information with the FCC to indicate if AI is being used and make on-air disclosure of AI use. It does not propose the prohibition of such content, only the disclosure of AI use within political ads.

Biden Administration Announces New AI Actions and Voluntary Commitment

On July 26, 2024, the Biden administration announced that Apple signed onto the voluntary commitment to partake in responsible AI development. In addition, federal agencies reported that they completed all of the 270-day actions in President Biden’s Executive Order (EO) on AI and made progress on directives with longer timeframes.



Key Senate Committees Advance AI Legislation

On July 31, 2024, the Senate Commerce Committee advanced eight AI-focused measures during the Committee's first legislative markup in a year. The markup was preceded by extensive negotiations between Chair Cantwell and Ranking Member Ted Cruz (R-TX). The committee advanced the following measures:

- **CREATE AI Act of 2023 (S. [2714](#))**: The bill would authorize the development of the National AI Research Resource (NAIRR), to be overseen by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and funded through the \$1 billion per year authorized to NSF under the National AI Initiative Act ([P.L. 116-283](#)).
- **TEST AI Act of 2023 (S. [3162](#))**: The bill would direct NIST to coordinate with the DoE to establish testbeds for testing and evaluation of trusted AI systems to advance AI tools, capabilities and workforce needs.
- **AI Research, Innovation, and Accountability Act (S. [3312](#))**: The bill would (1) direct the U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC) to issue standards for the testing and evaluation of AI systems that are used to make decisions that impact critical infrastructure, criminal justice or biometric identification; (2) require transparency reports in certain instances for companies using high-impact AI systems to make decisions about housing, employment, credit, education, healthcare or insurance; (3) direct NIST to provide sector-specific recommendations to federal agencies to improve the safe and responsible use of AI systems; and (4) direct research on verifying and labeling AI-generated content, require large internet platforms to provide notice to users when the platform is using generative AI, and require the Commerce Department to develop recommendations for consumer education efforts.
- **Future of AI Innovation Act of 2024 (S. [4178](#))**: The bill would formally establish the AI Safety Institute at NIST to develop voluntary guidelines and standards with the private sector and federal agencies to promote innovation in AI.
- **NSF AI Education Act of 2024 (S. [4394](#))**: The bill would expand scholarship and professional development opportunities to study AI and quantum with support from the NSF.
- **Small Business AI Training and Toolkit Act of 2024 (S. [4487](#))**: The bill would authorize the DoC to work with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to create and distribute AI training resources and tools to help small businesses leverage the technology. The bill advanced via voice vote.
- **AI Public Awareness and Education Campaign Act (S. [4596](#))**: The bill would require the DoC to carry out a public awareness and education campaign to provide information regarding the benefits, risks and prevalence of AI. The bill advanced via voice vote.
- **Validation and Evaluation for Trustworthy (VET) AI Act (S. [4769](#))**: The bill would direct the NIST to develop voluntary specifications and guidelines for developers and deployers of AI systems to conduct internal assurance and work with third parties on external assurance regarding the verification and red-teaming of AI systems. The bill advanced via voice vote.

Further, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC) on July 31, 2024, advanced the *PREPARED for AI Act* ([S. 4495](#)) via a vote of 8-3, with several Republicans voting against the bill.

The bill, introduced by Chair Gary Peters (D-MI) and Sen. Thom Tillis (R-NC), would require federal agencies to assess and address the risks of their AI uses prior to buying and deploying the technology, and further direct the creation of pilot programs to test more flexible, competitive purchasing practices. Chair Peters has discussed “substantive concerns” about the legislation from GOP colleagues but has vowed to work with Republican lawmakers to shore up support for the measure.

Senate Preps to Move NDAA with AI Provisions

On June 13, 2024, the Senate Armed Services Committee approved its fiscal year (FY) 2025 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA; [S. 4638](#)) that would expand the authority of the Pentagon’s chief AI officer to engage with military personnel, among other AI-focused provisions.

The following day, the House passed its FY 2025 House NDAA ([H.R. 8070](#)), which includes several AI provisions: (1) enhancing marine corps supply chains with AI; (2) securing computing for testing AI models trained on biological data; and (3) directing the U.S. DoD to identify individuals with AI expertise.

As the Senate looks to consider its version of the NDAA after August recess, lawmakers have introduced over 1,000 amendments to the bill, including 36 AI-focused amendments. The full list of amendments is available [here](#).

Lawmakers Introduce Standalone AI Bills

Financial Services: On July 30, 2024, the Senate AI Working Group—Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) and Sens. Mike Rounds (R-SD), Todd Young (R-IN) and Martin Heinrich (D-NM)—introduced the *Unleashing AI Innovation in Financial Services Act* ([S. 4870](#)), which would establish regulatory sandboxes at financial regulatory agencies for regulated entities to test AI projects.

Defense: On July 24, 2024, Sen. Rounds introduced two AI-related bills: (1) [S. 4758](#), which would require the DoD to carry out a pilot program on using AI-enabled software to optimize the workflow and operations of depots, shipyards and other manufacturing facilities run by DoD; and (2) [S. 4862](#), which aims to ensure that new advances in AI are ethically adopted to improve the health of all individuals.

Government Use of AI: On July 15, 2024, Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX) introduced three AI-related bills: (1) [H.R. 9042](#), which would provide for civilian agency AI watermarks; [H.R. 9043](#), which provide for Federal civilian agency laboratory development for testing and certification of AI for civilian agency use; and [H.R. 9044](#), which would provide for citizen engagement on the development and adoption of Federal civilian agency use of AI.

Technical Standards: Rep. Rick Allen (R-GA) has introduced the *CLEAR Voices Act* ([H.R. 8939](#)), which would establish technical and procedural standards for artificial or prerecorded voice systems created through generative AI (genAI).

Small Business: Rep. Mike Collins (R-GA) has introduced [H.R. 9197](#), which would require NIST to develop resources for small businesses in utilizing AI.

Education/Workforce: House Science, Space, and Technology Committee Chair Frank Lucas (R-OK) and Ranking Member Zoe Lofgren (D-CA) have introduced the *Workforce for AI Trust Act* ([H.R. 9215](#)), which aims to leverage existing AI, education and workforce programs and activities at NSF and NIST. Further, Sens. Mark Kelly (D-AZ) and Mike Rounds (R-SD) introduced the *Consumers LEARN AI Act* ([S. 4838](#)), which would create a national literacy strategy, providing specific AI use case guidance, and conducting a national media campaign to help consumers to make informed decisions. Reps. Tom Kean (R-NJ) and Gabe Amo (D-RI) have introduced the *LIFT AI Act* ([H.R. 9211](#)), which would improve AI literacy for K-12 students by supporting a grant program at the NSF for research and development of an AI literacy curriculum.

Research: Sen. Peter Welch (D-VT) has introduced the *AI Innovation and Development for Efficiency Act* ([S. 4896](#)), which would establish programming at the NSF to support research into AI innovation initiatives at universities nationwide.

Senators Introduce Legislation to Build on Previous Digital Replicas Efforts

On July 31, 2024, Sens. Chris Coons (D-DE), Marsha Blackburn (R-TN), Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) and Thom Tillis (R-NC) formally introduced the *Nurture Originals, Foster Art, and Keep Entertainment Safe Act of 2024* (NO FAKES Act; [S. 4875](#)), which aims to protect the voice and visual likenesses of creators and individuals from the proliferation of digital replicas created without their consent. The legislation builds on previous efforts by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, including the panel's [hearing](#) to address the misuse of AI technology to create unauthorized digital replicas.

Congressional Hispanic Caucus Holds Roundtable to Address AI Issues

On July 23, 2024, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) held a [roundtable](#) to address the impact of AI policies on Latino communities. Led by Deputy Chair Adriano Espaillat (D-NY) and Chair Nanette Barragan (D-CA), the discussion centered around the need to enforce the development of responsible and unbiased AI, establish inclusive and accessible AI policies and ensure that the U.S. maintains its competitiveness and leadership on AI.

House Financial Services Committee Examines AI Use Cases in the Financial Services Industry

On July 18, 2024, the House Financial Services Committee's AI Working Group issued a [staff report](#) on AI applications into financial services and housing. Following the report's release, the Committee held a [hearing](#) titled, "AI Innovation Explored: Insights into AI Applications in Financial Services and Housing." During the hearing, Chair Patrick McHenry (R-NC), Ranking Member Maxine Waters (D-CA) and leadership of the AI Working Group—Reps. French Hill (R-AR) and Stephen Lynch (D-MA)—echoed the recommendations of the staff report.

Lawmakers Pen Oversight Letters to the Biden Administration

On July 12, 2024, Sens. Ron Wyden (D-OR), Peter Welch (D-VT) and Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) penned a [letter](#) urging the Biden administration to address the consolidation of genAI by tech companies like Amazon, Microsoft and Google. In the letter, the lawmakers called for sustained action from the FTC and DOJ to investigate and combat these practices.

On July 11, 2024, House Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Chair John Moolenaar (R-MI) and House Foreign Affairs Committee Chair Michael McCaul (R-TX) sent a [letter](#) to the Biden administration calling for a classified briefing on sensitive U.S. technology being accessed by the CCP through the Microsoft-G42 partnership. Both members emphasized the importance of limiting the CCP's global influence, particularly in the Middle East, while also expressing support for mitigating risks associated with critical AI technology

transfers. They called for an Intelligence Community assessment of G42's connections to the CCP, the People's Liberation Army and other PRC entities.

Rep. Schiff Calls on Google to Address Issues with AI Feature

On July 17, 2024, Rep. Adam Schiff (D-CA) led lawmakers in sending a [letter](#) to Google CEO Sundar Pichai, calling on the company to address issues with its AI Overviews feature, which they assert has been disseminating misleading political and medical information. Rep. Schiff expressed concerns that the feature sourced its information from unreliable or satirical sites, emphasizing the need for Google to prioritize reputable sources.

Health Care



FDA Outlines AI Lifecycle Management Approach

On July 25, 2024, Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Digital Health Center of Excellence (DHCoE) published a [blog post](#) that describes how lifecycle management can be used to address the unique challenges of generative AI in health care. The AI lifecycle identifies key activities and systemic methods to manage AI products, which FDA recommends that manufacturers use as a guide to help assess and develop standards, tools and best practices.

Tech Leaders Draft Framework for Ethical and Beneficial Use of AI in Health Care

The Coalition for Health AI (CHAI), which includes Microsoft and Google, issued a [draft framework](#) for the ethical and beneficial use of AI to urge consensus on how best to regulate AI. The framework includes five key principles that AI technologies should consider:

- Usefulness, usability and efficiency
- Fairness, equity and bias management
- Safety and reliability
- Transparency, intelligibility and accountability
- Security and privacy

The framework also includes best practices relating to lifecycle management, and is largely consistent with other existing AI frameworks, such as the White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights.

Congress Urges Medicare to Monitor Use of AI in Prior Authorization

In a [letter](#) to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), more than 50 lawmakers in both the House and Senate expressed concern that Medicare Advantage plans are using AI in a way that results in denying care erroneously and contradicting provider assessment findings. They urge CMS to proactively monitor plan use of AI-driven tools and require a higher burden of proof for denying coverage of care when AI is used.

HHS Reorganizes Technology, Cybersecurity, Data, and AI Strategy and Policy Functions

On July 25, 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) [announced](#) a reorganization that will streamline and bolster technology, cybersecurity, data and AI strategy and policy functions. This reorganization includes the establishment of an Office of the Chief Technology Officer, which will oversee the Office of the Chief AI Officer. The Chief AI Officer will be responsible for setting AI policy and strategy for the Department, establish internal AI risk management and safety policies for the Department and coordinate AI-related talent and training initiatives.

Judicial Action & Administrative Proceedings

Further Consolidation of Meta Copyright Cases in California

On July 5, 2024, U.S. District Judge Vince Chhabria (N.D. Cal.) consolidated the *Huckabee* copyright case against Meta, which was originally filed in the Southern District of New York in October 2023 and transferred to the Northern District of California in December 2023, with the other consolidated copyright cases, *Kadrey* and *Chabon*. Several of the individual plaintiffs, including Mike Huckabee and Michael Chabon, voluntarily dismissed their claims with prejudice and the remaining plaintiffs are amending the complaint to reflect this, but may not add material or substantive allegations.

Unfair Competition Claims Dismissed from OpenAI Copyright Case

On July 30, 2024, U.S. District Judge Araceli Martínez-Olguín (N.D. Cal.) dismissed plaintiffs' unfair competition claims, without leave to amend, in the consolidated case combining *Tremblay v. OpenAI*, *Chabon v. OpenAI* and *Silverman v. OpenAI*. Judge Martínez-Olguín dismissed many of plaintiffs' claims in February 2024 but did not dismiss the unfair competition claims. As in other AI copyright cases, the unfair competition claims were dismissed because they overlap with the plaintiffs' allegations under the Copyright Act, which preempts state law claims that are "qualitatively the same" as infringement. After this dismissal, the plaintiffs' direct copyright infringement allegations are the only claims remaining.

State Action

Delaware Governor Creates AI Commission

On July 17, 2024, Governor John Carney signed [House Bill 333](#) creating the Delaware AI Commission. The Commission's purpose is to make recommendations to the Department of Technology and Information (DTI) and the General Assembly. Such recommendations will pertain to the application of AI in ways that are safe for state employees. The Commission will also maintain an inventory of the different uses of AI within the state's federal agencies and identify areas that pose a substantial risk. The bill notes that the Commission will be in place for the following 10 years.

Hawaii Passes Bill Restricting Deepfakes

On July 5, 2024, [Senate Bill 2687](#) passed, enforcing restrictions on the distribution of AI generated imagery. The passage of the law is to prevent the distribution of deep fakes, especially during election periods. It also establishes criminal penalties for distributing

“materially deceptive” media as well as explicitly outlining remedies for parties that are injured by such distribution. If the media has a disclaimer, then the deepfake is allowed only if the disclaimer appears throughout the entirety of the media; whether it’s a video, image or audio.

New Hampshire Imposes New Regulations on AI and Criminalizes Deepfakes

- On July 26, 2024, [House Bill 1432](#) passed, establishing that it is a crime to use deepfakes in a fraudulent manner, prohibits lobbyists who have used deepfakes from registering and allows the opportunity to a private right of action. The law does not apply in instances where third parties broadcast the deepfake in cases like news reports, documentaries, magazines, etc. Additionally, any media that is considered satirical or a parody is not considered as a violation of this law.
- Earlier in the month, on July 12, [House Bill 1688](#) was signed into law. The law creates regulations for the use of AI within state agencies. It also identifies a clear scope in which the law can be applied. The law also identifies specific cases that are excluded like systems used in research by “state-funded institutions of higher learning and installed consumer systems in common personal use.” HB 1688 prevents state agencies from “using AI in a discriminatory way, using real-time biometric identification systems for surveillance without a warrant, and creating deepfakes for deceptive or malicious purposes.” Any AI-generated recommendations or decisions have to be reviewed and all AI content has to have a disclosure. The DTI is responsible for reporting on compliance, with the first report due one year after the chapter’s effective date and annual updates thereafter.

Pennsylvania Creates AI Advisory Committee

On July 3, 2024, State [House Resolution 170](#) passed directing the Joint State Government Commission to create an advisory committee to research the impact AI can have with its application. Their study must include an assessment of the risks and benefits of the use of AI, whether AI should be used in state agencies, and how to best incorporate AI. At the conclusion of the report, the commission must decide on whether to recommend that a permanent commission should be established.

Industry Action



OpenAI Releases GPT-4o Mini and SearchGPT

On July 18, 2024, OpenAI [introduced](#) GPT-4o Mini, a small model that is more cost-efficient than larger models like GPT-4o. GPT-4o Mini retains features from GPT-4o, like multimodality, and increased performance over previous generation models.

On July 25, 2024, OpenAI [unveiled](#) a prototype of SearchGPT, an AI-powered search engine, available to a subset of users. SearchGPT aims to deliver more relevant and context-aware search results while providing sources and attribution.

Perplexity Upgrades Its AI-Powered Search Tool

On July 2, 2024, Perplexity AI [announced](#) an upgrade to its Pro Search feature, designed to enhance advanced problem-solving capabilities. The upgraded Pro Search now uses multi-

step reasoning and integrates Wolfram|Alpha to provide users with and more precise answers.

Apple Releases Open Model Trained on Curated Data

On July 18, 2024, Apple released models, derived from its DataComp for Language Models (DCLM) project, with open weights, code and pretraining data. The DCLM models demonstrate that data curation can reduce the amount of compute needed for training while producing a model with comparable performance to models trained on noncurated data.

Meta Updates Llama to 3.1

On July 23, 2024, Meta announced the release of Llama 3.1, a major update to its open model family. Llama 3.1 builds on its predecessor and enables new workflows like synthetic data generation. Meta also updated the Llama license to allow developers to use the outputs from Llama models to improve other models.

Google Releases AlphaGeometry 2 and AlphaProof

On July 25, 2024, Google DeepMind revealed AlphaProof and AlphaGeometry 2, which are models for formal math reasoning and geometry-solving, respectively. AlphaProof generates mathematical solution candidates and then takes steps to prove or disprove them to reach a formal proof. AlphaGeometry 2 solves geometry problems and is able to solve 83% (compared to 53% by the first AlphaGeometry) of problems used in the International Mathematical Olympiad competition.

Mistral Launches Large 2

On July 24, 2024, Mistral launched Mistral Large 2, an updated model designed for long-context applications and improved performance-to-cost over previous models. Mistral emphasizes Large 2's enhanced reasoning and instruction capabilities as major improvements.

EU and U.K. Updates



New UK Government Commissions AI Action Plan for Economic Growth

On July 26, 2024, the UK's new Science Secretary, Peter Kyle, announced he was commissioning a new AI Action Plan to “*drive economic growth and deliver better outcomes for people across the country.*” As a first step, tech entrepreneur and Chair of Advanced Research and Invention Agency (ARIA), Matt Clifford, has been appointed to lead the plan. Mr. Clifford is to deliver a set of recommendations to the government in September 2024. As part of the AI Action Plan, consideration will be given to the infrastructure and data access requirements to leverage AI in the public and private sectors. Alongside the AI Action Plan, the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology also plans to establish an AI Opportunities Unit which will implement the recommendations from the AI Action Plan.

UK and India Launch Collaborative Technology Security Initiative

On July 24, 2024, the UK's new Foreign Secretary, David Lammy, announced the UK-India Technology Security Initiative (TSI) during his first official visit to India where he met with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The TSI builds on a series of partnerships between the British

and Indian government and is part of a package of measures to bolster the UK-India Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. The TSI will set out the approach for how the UK and India plan to work together on key technologies including AI, advanced materials and semiconductors. Mr. Lammy stated: *“This will mean real action together on the challenges of the future from AI to critical minerals. Together we can unlock mutual growth, boost innovation, jobs and investment.”*

UK’s New Labour Government Plans to Establish AI Legislation

On July 17, 2024, following the Labour Party’s election, the UK government indicated that it will adopt AI legislation. In the King’s Speech (which sets out bills that the UK government intends to introduce in the upcoming parliamentary session), it was noted that the government will *“seek to establish the appropriate legislation to place requirements on those working to develop the most powerful artificial intelligence models.”* This is in line with statements in the Labour Party’s manifesto that it planned to introduce targeted AI regulation, in contrast to the former Conservative government’s “pro-innovation” approach (for more, see our earlier post on this here).

EU AI Act Published in the EU Official Journal

On July, 12, 2024, the EU AI Act (AI Act or Act) was published in the Official Journal of the EU, marking the final step in the AI Act’s legislative journey. The Act entered into force on August 1, 2024, and the clock has started ticking in respect of the entry into force of the myriad obligations on users and developers of AI, and across the AI supply chain. The requirement to ensure a sufficient level of AI literacy of staff dealing with the operation and use of AI systems will, for example, apply to all providers and deployers on February 2, 2025. Further details, including in relation to key deadlines, are set out in our recent alert.

US, EU, and UK Competition Authorities Publish Joint Statement on AI Competition

On July 23, 2024, the European Commission (EC), Competition & Markets Authority, DoJ and FTC published a joint statement on competition in generative AI foundation models and AI products, expressing their commitment to ensuring the fair and honest treatment of business and consumers. The statement notes that the authorities recognize the need to address potential competition risks early *“given the speed and dynamism of AI developments.”* In the statement, the authorities set out the key principles for protecting competition as regards AI: fair dealing; interoperability and choice. This statement suggests a more coordinated approach to AI going forward among the leading competition authorities.

China Updates



Guidelines for the Development of a Comprehensive System of National Standards for the AI Industry (2024 Edition)

On July 2, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission (CAC), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) jointly issued the Guidelines for the Development of a Comprehensive System of National Standards for the AI Industry (2024 Edition). According to the guidelines, by 2026, China plans to formulate more than 50 new national and industry AI standards to enhance Chinese standards for AI industry and its sci-tech innovation level. The guidelines outline the key directions in the building of

a standardization system in seven areas: basic common standards, basic support standards, key technology standards, intelligent product and service standards, standards for empowering new industrialization, industry application standards and safety/governance standards.

2024 World AI Conference in Shanghai

On July 4, 2024, China Premier Li Qiang attended the opening ceremony of the 2024 World AI Conference and High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance in Shanghai and delivered remarks. Li Qiang put forward three suggestions for AI's global development. First, countries should promote joint technological research, cross-border flow of data, free trade in equipment and connectivity of facilities, strengthen basic research and personnel exchanges and cooperation, and jointly maintain the security and stability of industrial and supply chains. Second, parties should work together to create an open, fair and non-discriminatory environment for AI development. Third, the world should strengthen synergy and coordination of development strategies, governance rules and technical standards, so as to ensure that the development of AI is safe, reliable, controllable and always conforms to the fundamental interests and values of mankind.

The conference also issued the Shanghai Declaration on Global AI Governance, which is a further refinement and implementation of the Global AI Governance Initiative proposed by China in October 2023, and calls on global stakeholders to jointly promote the healthy and sustainable development of AI.

AI Control of Traditional Chinese Medicine Standards

On July 10, 2024, the National Medical Products Administration published the Special Provisions on the Management of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Standards, which will take effect on January 1, 2025. The standards support the use of advanced technologies such as big data and AI to continuously improve the quality controllability of the TCM.

AI's Application in Chinese Modernization

On July 21, 2024, China distributed the Resolution on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization. The resolution elaborates on reform plans in specific fields such as the economy, politics, culture, society, environmental conservation, national security, national defense and the military. The resolution calls for improving policies and governance systems to promote the development of AI, strengthening the construction of multilateral cooperation platforms for AI, improving the development and management mechanisms of generative AI and establishing an AI safety supervision system.

Akin Thought Leadership



[Senate Advances Landmark Tech Policy Priorities](#) (August 6, 2024)

[Akin Launches AI Law & Regulation Tracker](#) (August 1, 2024)

[EU AI Act published in the EU Official Journal](#) (July 17, 2024)

[EU Ratifies Pioneering Artificial Intelligence Legislation](#) (May 31, 2024)

[Colorado Enacts Groundbreaking AI Consumer Protection Legislation](#) (May 30, 2024)

[Colorado Passes New Watershed AI Consumer Protection Bill](#) (May 28, 2024)

[Final Approval of Ground-breaking EU AI Act](#) (May 23, 2024)

[Reggie Babin Discusses AI Roadmap with POLITICO Tech and Washington Post](#) (May 15, 2024)

[Senate AI Working Group Releases Long-Anticipated Roadmap for AI Policy](#) (May 15, 2024)

[AI Tools Could Enhance UK Gov't Public Services Strategy](#) (May 9, 2024)

[Utah Updates Consumer Privacy and Protection Acts with AI-Focused Provisions](#) (May 8, 2024)

Events

[AI Regulation Forum](#)

September 12, 2024

Brussels, Belgium

Bringing together policy-makers, AI industry & top legal minds to examine how AI should be regulated, and what is required to comply with existing regulations and laws.

[ACI National Conference on AI Law, Ethics, Safety & Compliance](#)

September 25-26, 2024

Washington, D.C.

This conference brings together all key stakeholders for discussions on the most pressing, high-stakes issues and uncertain risk factors surrounding AI. Join government officials, leading AI ethics and safety thought leaders, business, legal and compliance executives, privacy and IP legal practitioners, data scientists, and more experts at the forefront.

[Data and the Future of Financial Services Summit](#)

October 22, 2024

London

This high-profile conference builds on the success of our well-established Digital, Technology and Data Events portfolio, which have become “must attend” summits for senior decision-makers in the UK financial services industry and beyond.

[Consensus Hong Kong](#)

February 18-25, 2025

Hong Kong

Consensus Hong Kong convenes global leaders in tech and finance to debate pressing issues, announce key developments and deals, and share their visions for the future. Consensus is

produced by the award-winning media outlet CoinDesk and is guided by its commitment to independent, unbiased journalism.

Consensus Toronto

May 14-16, 2025

Toronto

The Consensus flagship event now heads to Toronto setting the stage for the most important conversation in crypto and Web3. Consensus has been the world's largest, most diverse gathering of the cryptocurrency, blockchain and Web3 communities produced by award-winning crypto media outlet CoinDesk.



Visit our **AI Law & Regulation Tracker** for the latest in AI across regulatory developments, legal and policy issues, and industry news.

Access >

Questions?

If you have any questions, please contact:



Shiva Aminian

[Email](#)

Los Angeles, CA
+1 310.552.6476



Nathan A. Brown

[Email](#)

Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4245



Desiree E. Busching

[Email](#)

New York, NY
+1 212.872.1061



Cono A. Carrano

[Email](#)

Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4136



Davina Garrod

[Email](#)

London
+44 20.7661.5480



Jingli Jiang

[Email](#)

Washington, D.C.
+86 10.8567.2229



Jaelyn Edwards Judelson

[Email](#)

Los Angeles, CA
+1 310.552.6477



Michael P. Kahn

[Email](#)

New York, NY
+1 212.872.1082



Natasha G. Kohne
[Email](#)
San Francisco, CA
+1 415.765.9505



Lauren Leyden
[Email](#)
New York, NY
+1 212.872.8172



Ed Pagano
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4255



Hans C. Rickhoff
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4145



David C. Vondle
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4184



Ryan Thompson
[Email](#)
Houston
+1 202.887.4138



Lamar Smith
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.716.9622



Reggie Babin
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4140



Jenny Arlington
[Email](#)
London
+44 20.7012.9631



Ryan Dowell
[Email](#)
New York, NY
+1 212.872.1028



Marshall L. Baker
[Email](#)
Los Angeles
+1 310.229.1074



Jan Walter
[Email](#)
Geneva
+44 22.888.2042



Megan R. Mahoney
[Email](#)
New York, NY
+1 212.872.8143



Jaylia Yan
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4226



Omar Farid
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4026



Taylor Daly
[Email](#)
Washington, DC
+1 202.416.5541



Joseph Hold
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4007



Marlee P. Gallant
[Email](#)
Washington, D.C.
+1 202.887.4252

outcome. Receipt of this information does not create an attorney-client relationship. Do not act upon this information without seeking professional counsel. All content is presented by Akin and cannot be copied or rebroadcasted without express written consent. Akin is the practicing name of Akin Gump LLP, a New York limited liability partnership authorized and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority under number 267321. A list of the partners is available for inspection at Eighth Floor, Ten Bishops Square, London E1 6EG. For more information about Akin Gump LLP, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP and other associated entities under which the Akin network operates worldwide, please see our [Legal Notices](#) page.

[Update Your Preferences](#) | [Subscribe](#) | [Unsubscribe](#) | [Forward to a Friend](#) | [Legal Notices](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

This email was sent by: 2001 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006-1037