# AI Policy and Regulation – Balancing Innovation and Protection

## Why Regulate AI? Finding the “Just Right” Balance

AI is increasingly used in **critical decisions** – from job hiring to healthcare diagnoses to public security – so some level of oversight is crucial. Unchecked AI can cause real harm through bias, privacy invasions, or safety failures. On the other hand, overly heavy regulation could **stifle innovation** and economic benefits. The challenge for policymakers is **getting it “just right”**: providing safeguards to protect citizens’ rights and safety without smothering the positive innovation AI can bring. This balance between fostering innovation and protecting the public is at the heart of modern AI policy debates.

## Global Approaches to AI Governance

Around the world, governments are taking **different approaches** to govern AI. Below is a high-level comparison of key regions’ strategies – all aiming to balance innovation with protection:

* **European Union – Comprehensive Risk-Based Rules:** The EU is moving forward with the **EU AI Act**, the world’s first broad AI law[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=EU%20AI%20Act%3A%20first%20regulation,on%20artificial%20intelligence). It adopts a **risk-tiered model**: AI systems are classified from “**unacceptable risk**” (prohibited outright, *e.g.* social scoring algorithms that rank citizens) to “**high-risk**” (allowed but under strict requirements), to lower-risk categories with fewer obligations[[2]](https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/high-level-summary/#:~:text=The%20AI%20Act%20classifies%20AI,according%20to%20its%20risk). For example, social scoring or AI that manipulates vulnerable groups is banned as *unacceptable*[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=,facial%20recognition%20in%20public%20spaces), while uses like medical AI tools or self-driving car algorithms would be deemed *high-risk* – they can operate only with heavy oversight and compliance checks. Less risky applications (chatbots, spam filters, etc.) face transparency rules or minimal regulation. This risk-based, precautionary approach is **comprehensive** and seeks to ensure AI in the EU is **“safe, transparent, traceable, and non-discriminatory,”** always with human oversight in critical decisions[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Parliament%27s%20priority%20was%20to%20make,automation%2C%20to%20prevent%20harmful%20outcomes).
* **Canada – Public Sector Algorithmic Assessment:** Canada is embedding AI governance into its existing laws and practices, especially for government technology. Since 2019, the Canadian government **requires an Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA)** before any AI system is deployed in public services[[5]](https://worldprivacyforum.org/posts/ai-governance-on-the-ground-series-canada/#:~:text=country%E2%80%99s%20%20Algorithmic%20Impact%20Assessment,scoring%20algorithm%20along%20the%20way). In practice, this means officials must **evaluate an AI system’s potential bias, explainability, and privacy impacts in advance.** The mandatory AIA is a questionnaire-based audit of the AI system’s design and data, ensuring (among other things) that **data is unbiased, decisions are explainable (with audit trails), and personal information is safeguarded**[[6]](https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html#:~:text=Data%20quality%20Information%20about%20the,identification%20methods%20used). This proactive accountability mechanism forces government agencies to think through risks and fairness **upfront**, before algorithms can influence citizens’ lives.
* **Brazil – Emerging Risk-Based Legislation:** Brazil is poised to become a leader in AI governance among emerging economies. In December 2024, Brazil’s Federal Senate **approved a national AI Bill** (Bill No. 2338/2023) that focuses on **accountability, ethics, and protection of fundamental rights**[[7]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=Image%3A%20Brazil%E2%80%99s%20AI%20Act%20sets,and%20protection%20of%20fundamental%20rights). The proposed law is modeled on the EU’s approach, using a **risk-classification system** with tiers similar to the EU Act[[8]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=Following%20a%20risk,three%20tiers%20of%20AI%20systems). It defines “**excessive risk**” AI systems – for example, AI that manipulates people’s behavior to cause harm, or crime-predicting algorithms used to judge individuals’ likelihood of offending – which would be **prohibited entirely**[[9]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,to%20manage%20and%20operate%20critical). Then “**high-risk**” AI systems (those used in crucial domains like critical infrastructure control, the justice system, healthcare, autonomous vehicles, hiring processes, etc.) would be permitted **only under strict requirements**[[10]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=%2A%20High,measures%20to%20minimize%20risks%20to). Those requirements include things like mandatory **algorithmic impact assessments**, **human supervision/oversight** of the AI’s operations, and transparency measures to minimize harm[[10]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=%2A%20High,measures%20to%20minimize%20risks%20to). In short, Brazil’s draft AI law aims to ensure AI is **human-centric and trustworthy**, banning the most dangerous uses while tightly controlling AI in sensitive sectors. (Notably, it also establishes rights for citizens, such as the *right to request a human review* of certain automated decisions[[11]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,or%20indirect%20discriminatory%20bias%20corrected).) If enacted, this would place Brazil among the first countries in Latin America with a comprehensive AI regulation framework[[12]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=revenue%20in%20Brazil,for%20public%20sector%20AI%20use).
* **United States – Sectoral and Market-Driven Approach:** As of 2025, the U.S. has **no single, comprehensive AI law** at the national level. Instead, the U.S. relies on a patchwork of **sector-specific guidelines and existing laws** to address AI issues[[13]](https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/ai-watch-global-regulatory-tracker-united-states#:~:text=Laws%2FRegulations%20directly%20regulating%20AI%20,%E2%80%9CAI%20Regulations%E2%80%9D). Federal agencies and states have issued guidance or rules for certain uses (for instance, the FDA overseeing AI in medical devices, the Equal Employment laws covering AI hiring bias, etc.), but there isn’t an AI Act equivalent yet. The federal government has leaned toward a lighter-touch, innovation-first stance – exemplified by frameworks like the voluntary **“AI Bill of Rights” blueprint** and agency recommendations, rather than hard regulations. This more laissez-faire philosophy is driven by fears of hindering technological progress. However, some local and state laws are emerging to fill gaps. For example, **New York City** now mandates **bias audits for AI hiring tools**, requiring any automated hiring system to be independently evaluated for discriminatory impacts **annually**[[14]](https://www.dorflaw.com/use-of-ai-in-hr-ny-city-law-144/#:~:text=). NYC’s law (Local Law 144 of 2021, enforced in 2023) is one of the **first-of-its-kind AI fairness laws in the US**, leading the way in algorithmic accountability at a local level[[15]](https://news.cornell.edu/media-relations/tip-sheets/new-analysis-finds-few-companies-following-nyc-ai-hiring-law#:~:text=New%20analysis%20from%20Cornell%20University,transparency%20law%20six%20months%20ago). Overall, the U.S. approach to AI governance remains **decentralized** – evolving through sectoral rules, executive orders, and industry self-regulation – in contrast to the unified statutes seen elsewhere.
* **China – State-Controlled AI Governance:** China has adopted an assertive, top-down regulatory stance, using law to align AI development with **state interests and security**. The Chinese government mandates rigorous **security reviews and pre-approval of algorithms**, especially those deployed publicly or at scale[[16]](https://www.anecdotes.ai/learn/ai-regulations-in-2025-us-eu-uk-japan-china-and-more#:~:text=prohibits%20high,law%20yet%2C%20agencies%20are%20stepping). A defining feature of China’s AI policy is the insistence that AI systems **adhere to “core socialist values,”** meaning AI outputs and decision processes must not undermine the government’s ideological or social priorities[[17]](https://www.ansi.org/standards-news/all-news/8-1-25-china-announces-action-plan-for-global-ai-governance#:~:text=Since%202017%2C%20China%20has%20implemented,of%20AI%20standards%20and%20other). In practice, China’s regulators have rolled out rules on recommendation algorithms, deepfakes, and most recently generative AI, which require companies to **ensure their AI content is politically acceptable and safe**. For instance, new generative AI regulations in 2023 demand that AI models undergo **security assessments** and **censorship alignment** before release[[17]](https://www.ansi.org/standards-news/all-news/8-1-25-china-announces-action-plan-for-global-ai-governance#:~:text=Since%202017%2C%20China%20has%20implemented,of%20AI%20standards%20and%20other). This tightly controlled approach prioritizes **social stability and national security** over openness: it contrasts with Western “open innovation” philosophies by heavily restricting *what* AI can do and *how* it can be used. (At the same time, China is investing massively in AI development – illustrating its desire to be a global AI leader, but on its own terms of governance.)
* **Colombia – Strategy and Context:** Colombia does not yet have a dedicated AI law like the EU or Brazil, but it has signaled the importance of AI governance through a **national AI strategy**. In 2022 the Colombian government approved a National AI Policy (CONPES 4144) aimed at making Colombia a leader in **responsible AI innovation**[[18]](https://accesspartnership.com/general/colombia-national-ai-policy/#:~:text=The%20Colombian%20government%20has%20approved,AI%20innovation%20in%20Latin%20America). One of its core pillars is **“Ethics and Governance,”** which involves **establishing a regulatory framework for the ethical use of AI** in Colombia[[19]](https://accesspartnership.com/general/colombia-national-ai-policy/#:~:text=). Colombia is also actively engaged in international forums on AI – for example, aligning with the OECD’s AI principles and collaborating on global AI policy discussions. This means Colombia is watching and learning from the approaches of the EU, US, China, and others. An important consideration is how Colombia’s own context (its institutional capacity, development priorities, and social needs) will shape its regulations. As a country with a growing tech sector but also inequality and resource constraints, Colombia must tailor its AI governance so it protects citizens (for instance, preventing algorithmic discrimination) **while encouraging innovation and investment** that can drive social progress. The question remains open: given the **contrasting philosophies** globally – from the EU’s precautionary rules to the US’s market-driven approach to China’s state-centric control – **what model (or mix of models) might work best for Colombia?** This is a discussion point inviting us to consider Colombia’s priorities in the AI era.

## Common Themes in AI Regulations

Despite their differences, many AI policies around the world emphasize a few **recurring principles**:

* **Transparency:** Almost all frameworks insist that people should be informed when they are interacting with an AI system rather than a human. For instance, the EU Act will require AI-generated content (like deepfake images or chatbot text) to be clearly labeled as AI-generated[[20]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Generative%20AI%2C%20like%20ChatGPT%2C%20will,requirements%20and%20EU%20copyright%20law). Likewise, New York’s hiring law requires that candidates be notified if AI is used in evaluating their applications[[21]](https://www.dorflaw.com/use-of-ai-in-hr-ny-city-law-144/#:~:text=). Transparency builds trust and allows individuals to contest or question automated decisions.
* **Safety and Reliability Standards:** Especially for high-stakes AI (in vehicles, medical devices, aviation, etc.), regulations call for rigorous **testing, validation, and risk assessment** before deployment. The EU’s high-risk category, for example, demands that systems undergo conformity assessments and meet safety requirements prior to being put on the market[[22]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=All%20high,systems%20to%20designated%20national%20authorities). The goal is to prevent AI malfunctions that could physically or financially harm people, and to ensure systems function as intended.
* **Data Privacy:** AI often runs on big data, so data protection laws intersect with AI governance. Regulators stress that AI must comply with personal data protection rules (like GDPR or national privacy laws). For example, if an AI processes personal information, it must do so with consent or other legal basis, and with safeguards like data minimization. Canada’s AIA process explicitly checks whether an AI system uses personal data and if a Privacy Impact Assessment has been completed[[23]](https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html#:~:text=Procedural%20fairness%20Details%20about%20procedural,identification%20methods%20used). This ensures AI doesn’t become a backdoor to mass surveillance or identity misuse.
* **Accountability and Redress:** A key question is **who is responsible if AI causes harm**. Emerging laws are assigning accountability to various AI “actors” – developers, deployers, or users of AI. Many proposals (EU, Brazil, etc.) include provisions for **civil liability** so that people can seek compensation for damages caused by AI systems[[12]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=revenue%20in%20Brazil,for%20public%20sector%20AI%20use). Additionally, there’s a push for mechanisms like audit logs and documentation to trace AI decisions. The idea is that **AI shouldn’t be a black box** immune from scrutiny. If an algorithm wrongfully denies someone a job or benefit, there should be a way to challenge that decision and have a human review it. Indeed, the **“human-in-the-loop”** principle appears in several policies – requiring **meaningful human oversight** over important automated decisions[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Parliament%27s%20priority%20was%20to%20make,automation%2C%20to%20prevent%20harmful%20outcomes). This could mean a human must approve an AI’s decision before it takes effect, or individuals can appeal to a human authority. Keeping humans involved is seen as a safety check against AI errors or biases.

In summary, effective AI regulation tends to insist on **transparency (people should know when AI is at play), strict safety and privacy standards, and human accountability for AI-driven outcomes.** These themes are reflected to varying degrees in the EU’s draft law, Canada’s AIA framework, Brazil’s bill, and others.

## Real-World Examples and Trends

AI policy is a fast-evolving space, with governments responding to new AI issues in real time. A few notable examples illustrate how regulation is taking shape on the ground:

* **The EU’s Influence:** The EU AI Act (still in the approval process as of 2025) is already impacting discussions far beyond Europe. Its risk-based approach has inspired similar proposals in other jurisdictions (as we saw with Brazil’s bill echoing EU-style risk categories). If the EU law comes into force, companies around the world may end up complying with its standards when they deploy AI in Europe – effectively exporting EU rules globally[[24]](https://www.anecdotes.ai/learn/ai-regulations-in-2025-us-eu-uk-japan-china-and-more#:~:text=protecting%20workers.%20,and%20authoritarian%20regimes%20like%20China). This “Brussels effect” could pressure other countries to raise their own regulatory standards to match the EU, especially on issues like banning social scoring or requiring AI transparency.
* **Local Algorithmic Fairness Laws:** New York City’s **bias audit mandate** for hiring AI tools is one of the first local laws directly tackling AI fairness[[15]](https://news.cornell.edu/media-relations/tip-sheets/new-analysis-finds-few-companies-following-nyc-ai-hiring-law#:~:text=New%20analysis%20from%20Cornell%20University,transparency%20law%20six%20months%20ago). It was enacted after concerns that AI-driven hiring could perpetuate discrimination. NYC now fines employers who use AI résumé screeners or interview algorithms if they *haven’t undergone an independent bias audit*. Following New York’s lead, other jurisdictions (like jurisdictions in Europe and other U.S. cities) are considering similar rules to ensure algorithms in critical areas (employment, lending, college admissions, etc.) are audited for fairness. This trend shows regulators addressing *specific* AI harms (in this case, hiring bias) with targeted laws.
* **AI in High-Risk Domains:** Sectors like transportation and healthcare are seeing early regulatory intervention. For example, rules are being crafted for **self-driving cars** in various countries to require certain safety certifications and a way to override the AI in an emergency. In healthcare, there’s movement toward requiring that AI diagnostic tools be thoroughly validated and that doctors remain ultimately responsible for final decisions (a human-in-the-loop approach). These case-by-case efforts feed into the broader question of whether overarching AI laws are needed or if existing sectoral regulations (for product safety, medical devices, etc.) are sufficient when properly updated to cover AI.
* **International Coordination Efforts:** Beyond national laws, there are moves to coordinate AI policy globally. The **OECD** has adopted AI Principles (which Colombia and many others have endorsed) emphasizing human rights, fairness, and transparency in AI. The **GPAI (Global Partnership on AI)** brings together multiple countries (including Canada, EU nations, and others) to share best practices and research for AI governance. Even the **UN** has been discussing a potential AI advisory body. This shows a recognition that AI’s challenges are cross-border – for example, an AI-driven social network or autonomous drone doesn’t stop at one country’s border, so norms and standards benefit from international alignment. Colombia, for its part, participates in some of these forums to stay informed and help shape global norms.

## Relevance to Colombia’s AI Future

Colombia is at an important juncture for defining its AI governance approach. With a national AI strategy already emphasizing ethics and governance, Colombia has a foundation to build on[[19]](https://accesspartnership.com/general/colombia-national-ai-policy/#:~:text=). Moving forward, the country can draw lessons from all the models above. For instance, Colombia might consider **adopting a risk-based classification of AI systems** (as the EU and Brazil have done) in any future regulation – banning clearly harmful use cases and closely supervising high-impact ones. It could also implement processes like Canada’s **Algorithmic Impact Assessments** for government AI projects to ensure public sector algorithms are transparent and fair from the start. At the same time, Colombia will want to promote AI innovation for economic growth – so it may lean towards the lighter-touch approaches in areas that are not high-risk, perhaps akin to the U.S. style of fostering industry self-regulation under general consumer protection laws.

Crucially, Colombia’s decisions will reflect its own **priorities and capacities**. For example, strengthening data privacy enforcement and improving digital infrastructure may be prerequisites for effective AI oversight in the Colombian context[[25]](https://accesspartnership.com/general/colombia-national-ai-policy/#:~:text=The%20government%20has%20outlined%20106,sharing). Also, public trust in AI will be key – Colombians will need assurance that AI is used to **improve society (e.g. better healthcare, smarter cities)** and not to exacerbate inequality or violate rights. Engaging local stakeholders (academia, tech companies, civil society) in crafting AI guidelines can help strike the right balance.

In discussing what might work best for Colombia, it’s worth considering a scenario: *Imagine you are a policymaker in Colombia and an AI system used in a major hospital has misdiagnosed patients.* What regulatory response would you push for to prevent this in future? Perhaps you’d require all critical health AI to get government certification, or mandate a human doctor double-check AI diagnoses, or set up an auditing body for AI in medicine. There’s no single “correct” answer, but this kind of scenario helps ground the debate.

Overall, **finding the sweet spot** – not under- or over-regulating – will be an ongoing process. Colombia has the advantage of learning from early movers around the world. By studying successes and pitfalls in the EU, Canada, Brazil, the US, China and beyond, Colombia can craft an AI governance approach that safeguards its citizens while encouraging home-grown AI innovation. The conversation is just beginning, and it will evolve as AI technologies (and the risks and opportunities they bring) continue to advance at a rapid pace.

**Sources:**[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Parliament%27s%20priority%20was%20to%20make,automation%2C%20to%20prevent%20harmful%20outcomes)[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=,facial%20recognition%20in%20public%20spaces)[[5]](https://worldprivacyforum.org/posts/ai-governance-on-the-ground-series-canada/#:~:text=country%E2%80%99s%20%20Algorithmic%20Impact%20Assessment,scoring%20algorithm%20along%20the%20way)[[6]](https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html#:~:text=Data%20quality%20Information%20about%20the,identification%20methods%20used)[[11]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,or%20indirect%20discriminatory%20bias%20corrected)[[9]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,to%20manage%20and%20operate%20critical)[[10]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=%2A%20High,measures%20to%20minimize%20risks%20to)[[14]](https://www.dorflaw.com/use-of-ai-in-hr-ny-city-law-144/#:~:text=)[[2]](https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/high-level-summary/#:~:text=The%20AI%20Act%20classifies%20AI,according%20to%20its%20risk)[[7]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=Image%3A%20Brazil%E2%80%99s%20AI%20Act%20sets,and%20protection%20of%20fundamental%20rights)[[12]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=revenue%20in%20Brazil,for%20public%20sector%20AI%20use)[[15]](https://news.cornell.edu/media-relations/tip-sheets/new-analysis-finds-few-companies-following-nyc-ai-hiring-law#:~:text=New%20analysis%20from%20Cornell%20University,transparency%20law%20six%20months%20ago)[[17]](https://www.ansi.org/standards-news/all-news/8-1-25-china-announces-action-plan-for-global-ai-governance#:~:text=Since%202017%2C%20China%20has%20implemented,of%20AI%20standards%20and%20other)[[13]](https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/ai-watch-global-regulatory-tracker-united-states#:~:text=Laws%2FRegulations%20directly%20regulating%20AI%20,%E2%80%9CAI%20Regulations%E2%80%9D)

[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=EU%20AI%20Act%3A%20first%20regulation,on%20artificial%20intelligence) [[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=,facial%20recognition%20in%20public%20spaces) [[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Parliament%27s%20priority%20was%20to%20make,automation%2C%20to%20prevent%20harmful%20outcomes) [[20]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=Generative%20AI%2C%20like%20ChatGPT%2C%20will,requirements%20and%20EU%20copyright%20law) [[22]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence#:~:text=All%20high,systems%20to%20designated%20national%20authorities) EU AI Act: first regulation on artificial intelligence | Topics | European Parliament

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[[5]](https://worldprivacyforum.org/posts/ai-governance-on-the-ground-series-canada/#:~:text=country%E2%80%99s%20%20Algorithmic%20Impact%20Assessment,scoring%20algorithm%20along%20the%20way) AI Governance on the Ground: Canada's Algorithmic Impact Assessment Process and Algorithm has evolved - World Privacy Forum

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[[6]](https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html#:~:text=Data%20quality%20Information%20about%20the,identification%20methods%20used) [[23]](https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html#:~:text=Procedural%20fairness%20Details%20about%20procedural,identification%20methods%20used) Algorithmic Impact Assessment tool - Canada.ca

<https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/algorithmic-impact-assessment.html>

[[7]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=Image%3A%20Brazil%E2%80%99s%20AI%20Act%20sets,and%20protection%20of%20fundamental%20rights) [[8]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=Following%20a%20risk,three%20tiers%20of%20AI%20systems) [[12]](https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/#:~:text=revenue%20in%20Brazil,for%20public%20sector%20AI%20use) Brazil’s AI Act: A New Era of AI Regulation - GDPR Local

<https://gdprlocal.com/brazils-ai-act-a-new-era-of-ai-regulation/>

[[9]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,to%20manage%20and%20operate%20critical) [[10]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=%2A%20High,measures%20to%20minimize%20risks%20to) [[11]](https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/#:~:text=,or%20indirect%20discriminatory%20bias%20corrected) Regulatory framework for artificial intelligence passes in Brazil's Senate - Mattos Filho

<https://www.mattosfilho.com.br/en/unico/framework-artificial-intelligence-senate/>

[[13]](https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/ai-watch-global-regulatory-tracker-united-states#:~:text=Laws%2FRegulations%20directly%20regulating%20AI%20,%E2%80%9CAI%20Regulations%E2%80%9D) AI Watch: Global regulatory tracker - United States | White & Case LLP

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