



United States of America

AI Ecosystem Brief

2025 Edition

July 2025

AI & Partners

Sean Musch, AI & Partners

Michael Borrelli, AI & Partners

Charles Kerrigan, CMS UK

Helen Yu, Tigon Advisory Corp

Leonardo Freixas, The Signal Room

Jeff Kagan, AI Industry Analyst

Jess Toft, Women in AI

Enzo di Taranto Capozzi, Global Sustainability Strategist

Colin Levy, Malbek

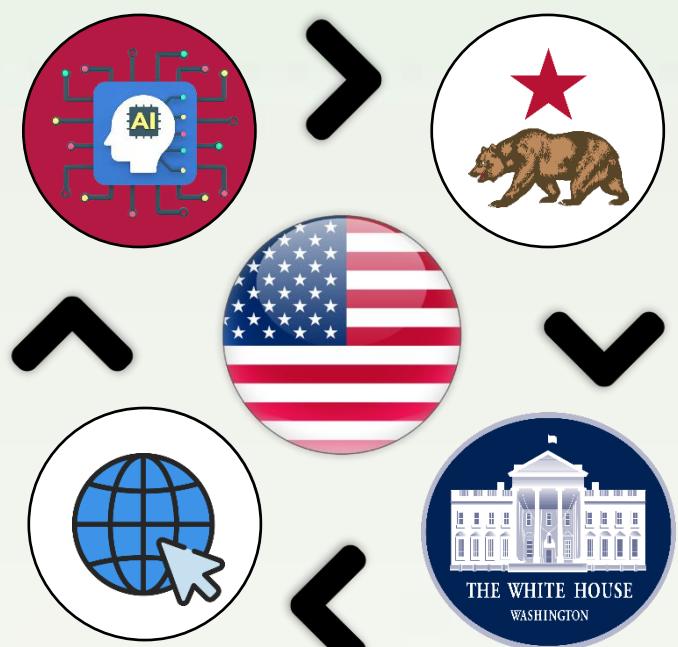
Dr. Elise Victor, TruSTAR Learning LLC

T. Scott Clendaniel, AI Pioneer

Dr. Melissa Sassi, Machinelab Ventures

Dr. Maliha Hashmi, Global Health Leader

Aleksandra Przegalinska, Kozminski University





AI & Partners

Amsterdam - London - Singapore

AI & Partners defends and extends the digital rights of users at risk around the world. By combining direct technical support, comprehensive policy engagement, global advocacy, grassroots professional services, regulatory interventions, and participating in industry groups such as AI Commons, we fight for fundamental rights in the artificial intelligence age.

This report was prepared by Sean Donald John Musch and Michael Charles Borrelli. For more information visit <https://www.ai-and-partners.com/>.

Contact: AI & Partners | contact@ai-and-partners.com

This report is an AI & Partners publication.



Who Are We

AI That You Can Trust

Why Us?

Stay on the right side of history. At AI & Partners, we believe AI should unlock potential—not cause harm. We've seen the fear and fallout when teams lose control of AI, but also the trust and innovation that follow when it's handled responsibly. That's why we exist: to help you build AI you can trust and stand behind—for the long run.

What Do We Do?

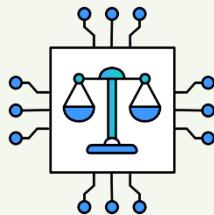
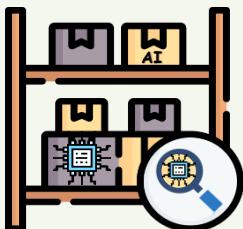
We enable safe AI usage—for your organization and your clients. Unknown AI adoption leads to confusion, risk, and reputational damage. We help you take control with tools to identify, monitor, and govern all AI systems—so you're not reacting to AI, you're leading it.

80%
of AI systems
are unknown

How Do We Do It?

Do you know what AI systems you have? Identify all known and unknown AI systems (algorithms, LLMs, prompts, and models) from all internal and external AI vendors, automated by generating your inventory. Overall, 80% of AI inventory is unknown to our clients.

How do you guarantee ongoing safe AI use? Continuously monitor deployed AI systems for performance drift, anomalies or failures, real-world impacts, and emerging risks (e.g. data poisoning). Any malfunction of an AI system has severe implications for organisations (e.g. inability to assess online misinformation that leads to widespread public mistrust), so monitoring becomes a matter of urgency.



AI Discovery & AI Inventory

Automatically detect all AI systems, including models, algorithms, and prompts, and maintain a live, always-updated register for full visibility and compliance.

Responsible AI

Embed fairness, transparency, and control into every stage of AI use—aligning with the EU AI Act and building 'Trustworthy-by-Design'.

Model Monitoring

Continuously track your AI models after deployment to detect drift, bias, or failure—so you stay in control and prevent harm before it happens.

Contact now

contact@ai-and-partners.com



Contents

Who Are We	2
Overview	5
Specific AI Governance or Law	6
Relevant Authorities	7
USA's Approach to AI Regulation and Governance	8
Regulatory and Strategic Frameworks	8
Recent Federal Actions	8
Institutional Support and Strategic Missions	8
Standards Development and Global Engagement	8
Sectoral and Extended Regulatory Approaches	8
Fostering Innovation and Domestic Development	9
AI in Public Sector Transformation	9
AI Skills, Education, and Inclusion	9
Infrastructure, Compute, and Data Foundations	10
Executive Order 14110	10
AI Bill of Rights (September 2022)	10
California SB 1001	10
USA's Approach to Fostering AI Innovation	0
1. Unlocking Economic Value through Targeted AI Deployment	0
2. Catalysing Innovation through Strategic Clustering and Ecosystems	0
3. Enabling Trusted and Responsible Data Use	0
4. Scaling AI in the Public Sector	1
5. Advancing Compute and Research Infrastructure	1
6. Empowering SMEs and Startups	1
7. Developing a Future-Ready Workforce	1
8. Aligning AI Innovation with Sustainability Goals	2
9. Building Public Trust and Ethical AI	2
Government AI Readiness by Oxford Insights	3
Government	4
Technology Sector	4
Data & Infrastructure	4
Conclusion	5
Appendix: Expert Views	6



Dr. Maliha Hashmi	6
Biography	6
Helen Yu	7
Biography	7
Aleksandra Przegalińska	8
Biography	8
References	9



Overview

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is quickly changing how societies and economies function around the world. The United States is playing a leading role in shaping how AI is governed, focusing on both the exciting opportunities and serious risks that come with this technology.

Instead of passing one big national AI law, the U.S. has built a mix of policies that includes presidential orders, laws passed by Congress, guidance from government agencies, and voluntary guidelines. One of the most important actions was President Biden's Executive Order in October 2023, which set clear expectations for how federal agencies should handle AI—focusing on safety, transparency, and accountability.

This approach is supported by laws that promote education, government use of AI, and research coordination. At the same time, several proposed laws aim to deal with emerging threats like election manipulation, discrimination by algorithms, and fake AI-generated content (deepfakes).

Oversight of AI in the U.S. comes from many different federal agencies, each using its existing authority. These agencies work together to create rules, enforce laws, and develop strategies for managing AI risks.

One of the most widely used tools is a set of voluntary guidelines created to help organizations build and use AI responsibly by identifying and reducing risks. Other helpful resources include a "Bill of Rights" for AI and official guidance on how to regulate its use. These tools are meant to support both government and private companies in using AI ethically and transparently.

Finally, specific industries and major AI companies have also made voluntary promises to follow responsible practices, while lawmakers continue working on bipartisan plans to ensure AI benefits everyone.

The United States is also working to shape international rules and standards for how AI is used. It has signed an agreement with the Council of Europe focused on protecting human rights in the age of AI and takes part in global discussions through groups like the United Nations and the Trade and Technology Council. The U.S. also works directly with other countries—such as Singapore—to align their AI guidelines and regulations.

Beyond AI-specific rules, U.S. regulators also rely on existing laws to protect people from harms caused by AI. These include laws that prevent discrimination, protect consumers, and ensure fairness in areas like lending, employment, and access to services. New laws are being considered to expand these protections, especially in areas like data privacy and health equity.

U.S. leaders in Congress and national strategy groups see the country as a global leader in building safe and trustworthy AI. Their main goals include improving how different agencies work together, helping the public better understand AI, addressing job loss caused by automation, and making sure AI is used responsibly in key areas like finance, defence, healthcare, and elections.

Through this combination of rules, guidelines, and international cooperation, the U.S. is building an approach to AI that supports innovation while protecting civil rights, democracy, and national security.





Specific AI Governance or Law

The U.S. lacks comprehensive federal AI legislation but relies on sectoral regulations (e.g., NIST AI Risk Management Framework, Executive Order on AI). States like California enforce stricter laws (e.g., automated decision-making transparency). Enforcement remains fragmented, with voluntary industry standards dominating.

Specific AI Governance in the United States

Rather than implementing a singular, comprehensive AI law, the United States has established a multifaceted governance framework consisting of executive orders, targeted legislation, voluntary standards, and sectoral initiatives. At the federal level, a key milestone is the *Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence* (October 2023), which outlines cross-agency responsibilities around transparency, fairness, safety, and public trust in AI systems.

This approach is complemented by tools such as the *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) AI Risk Management Framework*, which serves as a voluntary guide for organizations to evaluate and mitigate AI risks while promoting innovation. Nonbinding resources like the *Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights* and *Guidance for Regulation of AI Applications* offer further clarity on aligning AI development with American values, including civil rights and democratic accountability. The U.S. AI governance ecosystem also includes sector-specific programs such as the *Voluntary Commitments from Leading AI Companies* and bipartisan legislative efforts targeting key areas like consumer protection, elections, and national security. Proposed laws like the *NO FAKES Act*, *AI CONSENT Act*, and *Algorithmic Accountability Act* further demonstrate the government's intent to shape a dynamic yet responsible regulatory environment.

AI Ethics Guidelines and Sectoral Governance Tools

In the absence of an overarching AI-specific law, the United States leverages a constellation of legal and regulatory instruments to embed ethics and accountability into AI development and deployment. Existing statutes such as the *Federal Trade Commission Act*, *Fair Credit Reporting Act*, *Equal Credit Opportunity Act*, *Americans with Disabilities Act*, and *Title VII of the Civil Rights Act* are applied to AI systems that may impact consumer rights, fairness in credit, or anti-discrimination protections.

These are reinforced by frameworks and initiatives aimed at ethical AI development across sectors. For example, the *FTC* has issued guidance on AI deception and discrimination risks, while the *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)* is actively assessing algorithmic bias in hiring. Sector-specific principles—such as those promoted by the *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)*—support transparency and accountability in the use of AI in finance, lending, and insurance. Meanwhile, institutions like *NIST* and the *Office of Science and Technology Policy* play a key role in setting ethical and technical standards, including promoting interoperability with global initiatives. Crosswalk efforts between U.S. and foreign frameworks, such as Singapore's *AI Verify* and the *NIST Risk Management Framework*, further reflect the U.S. commitment to international collaboration on AI ethics and safety.

Proposed AI Regulatory Authority and Future Outlook

While the U.S. currently governs AI through a patchwork of agency oversight and legal instruments, momentum is building toward more cohesive, future-oriented regulation. Several draft bills in Congress, such as the *Digital Platform Commission Act* and *American Privacy Rights Act*, propose dedicated regulatory structures for emerging technologies including AI. Additionally, bipartisan efforts led by senators such as Charles Schumer, Richard Blumenthal, and Josh Hawley signal growing consensus on the need for comprehensive legislative frameworks.

At present, regulatory responsibility is distributed across specialized bodies including the *Federal Trade Commission*, *Department of Justice*, *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau*, *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, and *National AI Initiative Office*. Together, these institutions form the backbone of the U.S. AI oversight architecture, addressing ethical, legal, and consumer protection issues through existing statutes while shaping future policy through collaborative initiatives. Looking ahead, the U.S. is expected to continue refining its AI governance model by balancing federal leadership with sectoral flexibility and international coordination. Key priorities include enhancing transparency, ensuring algorithmic fairness, protecting civil rights, and reinforcing U.S. competitiveness in AI innovation. The ongoing development of practical tools, voluntary commitments, and cross-sectoral partnerships positions the United States to lead globally in the safe and inclusive advancement of artificial intelligence.





Relevant Authorities

Office of Science
and Technology
Policy

National AI
Initiatives Office

Federal Trade
Commission

Consumer
Financial
Protection Bureau

Department of
Justice

Equal Employment
Opportunity
Commission

National Institute
of Standards and
Technology

Analysis

The United States' approach to AI governance is characterized by a distributed, multi-agency model grounded in long-standing legal frameworks and adaptive policymaking. Rather than centralizing AI regulation under a single legislative instrument, the U.S. leverages a constellation of federal bodies to address AI risks and opportunities across diverse domains. This modular architecture supports innovation while embedding core democratic values—such as fairness, accountability, and non-discrimination—into the national AI governance fabric.

The **Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)** plays a central strategic and coordination role. As the lead agency on science and technology policy within the Executive Office of the President, OSTP sets cross-government priorities and fosters ethical AI deployment. Its publication of the *Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights* marked a pivotal moment in embedding civil liberties, transparency, and protections against algorithmic harm into the AI policy discourse. The OSTP acts as a convener of federal agencies and a liaison to academia and civil society, ensuring that AI governance reflects public interest and scientific best practice.

The **National AI Initiative Office** provides centralized oversight of the U.S. National AI Initiative, coordinating research, education, and standards across agencies. Its mandate reflects a long-term commitment to leadership in responsible AI development, emphasizing workforce preparedness, international cooperation, and the advancement of trustworthy AI systems. The office also supports public-private partnerships and funds cutting-edge research centres to ensure governance keeps pace with innovation.

The **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** plays a critical enforcement role in protecting consumers from AI-related harms. It applies existing statutory authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act to investigate unfair or deceptive practices involving AI, including algorithmic bias, misinformation, and data misuse. The FTC has also issued guidance on transparency, explainability, and accountability in automated decision-making systems, reinforcing ethical expectations even in the absence of AI-specific laws. Its enforcement activity signals to businesses that AI applications are not exempt from consumer protection obligations.

The **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)** applies its oversight to the use of AI in consumer finance, particularly in lending, credit scoring, and underwriting. It monitors the application of AI to ensure compliance with laws such as the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act. The CFPB's guidance stresses the importance of explainability, fairness, and auditability in AI systems that affect financial access, reinforcing the broader theme of aligning innovation with rights protection.

The **Department of Justice (DOJ)** focuses on civil rights enforcement and ensuring that AI does not perpetuate discriminatory practices in areas such as housing, employment, and criminal justice. The DOJ works closely with the EEOC and other agencies to investigate and litigate instances of algorithmic bias and digital redlining, underscoring AI's accountability under existing anti-discrimination laws. Through interagency collaboration, the DOJ supports a governance approach that protects marginalized communities while embracing lawful innovation.

The **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** has taken proactive steps to assess the impact of algorithmic tools in hiring and employment. Recognizing that AI can unintentionally reinforce bias, the EEOC has emphasized that employers using automated systems remain liable under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Its focus on algorithmic fairness in employment demonstrates a sector-specific but principle-aligned enforcement model that prioritizes equal opportunity in the digital workplace.

Finally, the **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** anchors the technical and standards-setting dimension of AI governance. NIST's *AI Risk Management Framework* serves as a voluntary but widely adopted tool to guide organizations in identifying, assessing, and mitigating AI risks. Rooted in principles such as trustworthiness, robustness, and transparency, the framework is designed to be sector-neutral and scalable. NIST's work fosters both domestic consistency and international alignment. Its role exemplifies the U.S. preference for guidance over prescription, promoting innovation while building a culture of responsible AI use.

Together, these agencies form a decentralized yet coherent system of AI governance. By integrating ethical oversight, civil rights enforcement, technical standards, and consumer protection across institutions, the U.S. manages AI risks in contextually sensitive ways without stifling innovation. This distributed model allows for sector-specific nuance, iterative regulation, and responsive policy development—positioning the United States to balance technological leadership with democratic accountability and social trust.



USA's Approach to AI Regulation and Governance

The U.S. adopts a flexible, innovation-driven approach, favouring self-regulation over strict mandates. Agencies like the FTC address AI harms reactively. Critics argue this risks under-regulation, while proponents highlight adaptability in a fast-evolving field.

Regulatory and Strategic Frameworks

The United States employs a multi-faceted approach to AI governance, combining executive orders, agency-specific regulations, and voluntary frameworks. The October 2023 Executive Order 14110 established binding requirements for AI safety and security, while agencies like the FTC and EEOC enforce existing laws in AI contexts.

Recent Federal Actions

Recent U.S. federal actions on AI regulation include Executive Order 14110 promoting safe and trustworthy AI, the NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0 offering voluntary best practices, and agency-specific guidance—such as the FDA's oversight of medical AI and the DOT's frameworks for autonomous vehicle safety and deployment.

Institutional Support and Strategic Missions

While there isn't a singular federal authority overseeing AI, various institutions contribute to the strategic direction and oversight of AI technologies. The National AI Initiative Act established the National AI Initiative Office to coordinate AI research and policy across federal agencies. Additionally, the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) provides guidance on AI-related matters, emphasizing the importance of trustworthy and responsible AI development.

Standards Development and Global Engagement

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) plays a pivotal role in developing technical standards and guidelines for AI. NIST's AI Risk Management Framework offers a voluntary, flexible approach to managing AI risks, promoting trustworthiness, and ensuring alignment with international standards. The U.S. actively participates in global discussions on AI governance, collaborating with international bodies to harmonize standards and best practices.

Sectoral and Extended Regulatory Approaches

The U.S. employs a sector-specific approach to AI regulation, with various agencies overseeing AI applications within their respective domains. For instance, the FTC addresses AI-related consumer protection issues, while the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) monitors AI use in financial markets. This approach allows for tailored regulations that address the unique challenges and risks associated with AI in different sectors.



Fostering Innovation and Domestic Development

To promote AI innovation, the U.S. government invests in research and development through agencies like the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). These investments support the development of cutting-edge AI technologies and aim to maintain the country's leadership in AI research. Additionally, public-private partnerships and initiatives encourage the commercialization and adoption of AI solutions across various industries.

AI in Public Sector Transformation

Federal agencies are increasingly integrating AI into their operations to enhance efficiency and service delivery. Applications range from predictive analytics in healthcare to natural language processing for customer service. The government emphasizes the ethical use of AI in the public sector, ensuring that deployments align with principles of fairness, accountability, and transparency.

AI Skills, Education, and Inclusion

Recognizing the importance of a skilled workforce, the U.S. invests in AI education and training programs. Initiatives aim to equip individuals with the necessary skills to participate in the AI-driven economy, with a focus on inclusivity and diversity. Efforts are made to ensure that underrepresented communities have access to AI education and career opportunities. Universities are not only educating the next generation—they're also testing what responsible, generative AI integration looks like at scale. Through initiatives like EUonAIR, stakeholders are building a pan-European infrastructure that can serve as a global model for inclusive, collaborative AI in education and research.

Case Study: EUonAIR and AI Literacy

Universities are becoming critical testbeds for responsible AI integration. With EUonAIR, we're embedding generative AI into curricula across borders, emphasizing equity, ethics, and collaboration. Academia's dual role—as educator and innovator—positions it uniquely to shape AI literacy and governance models that reflect diverse needs and global democratic values.



Infrastructure, Compute, and Data Foundations

The U.S. supports the development of AI infrastructure, including high-performance computing resources and data ecosystems. Investments in cloud computing, data storage, and processing capabilities are essential to support AI research and deployment. Additionally, policies are in place to promote data sharing while safeguarding privacy and security.

Executive Order 14110

Signed in October 2023, EO 14110 establishes binding requirements for federal agencies and contractors, focusing on AI safety, security, and civil rights protections. It mandates rigorous testing, transparency, and reporting for foundation models, and instructs agencies to align AI use with national values and security priorities.

AI Bill of Rights (September 2022)

The White House's AI Bill of Rights outlines five non-binding principles to protect civil liberties in AI use: safe systems, algorithmic discrimination protections, data privacy, notice and explanation, and human alternatives. While not enforceable, it sets a normative framework guiding ethical AI design, particularly in healthcare, employment, and education.

California SB 1001

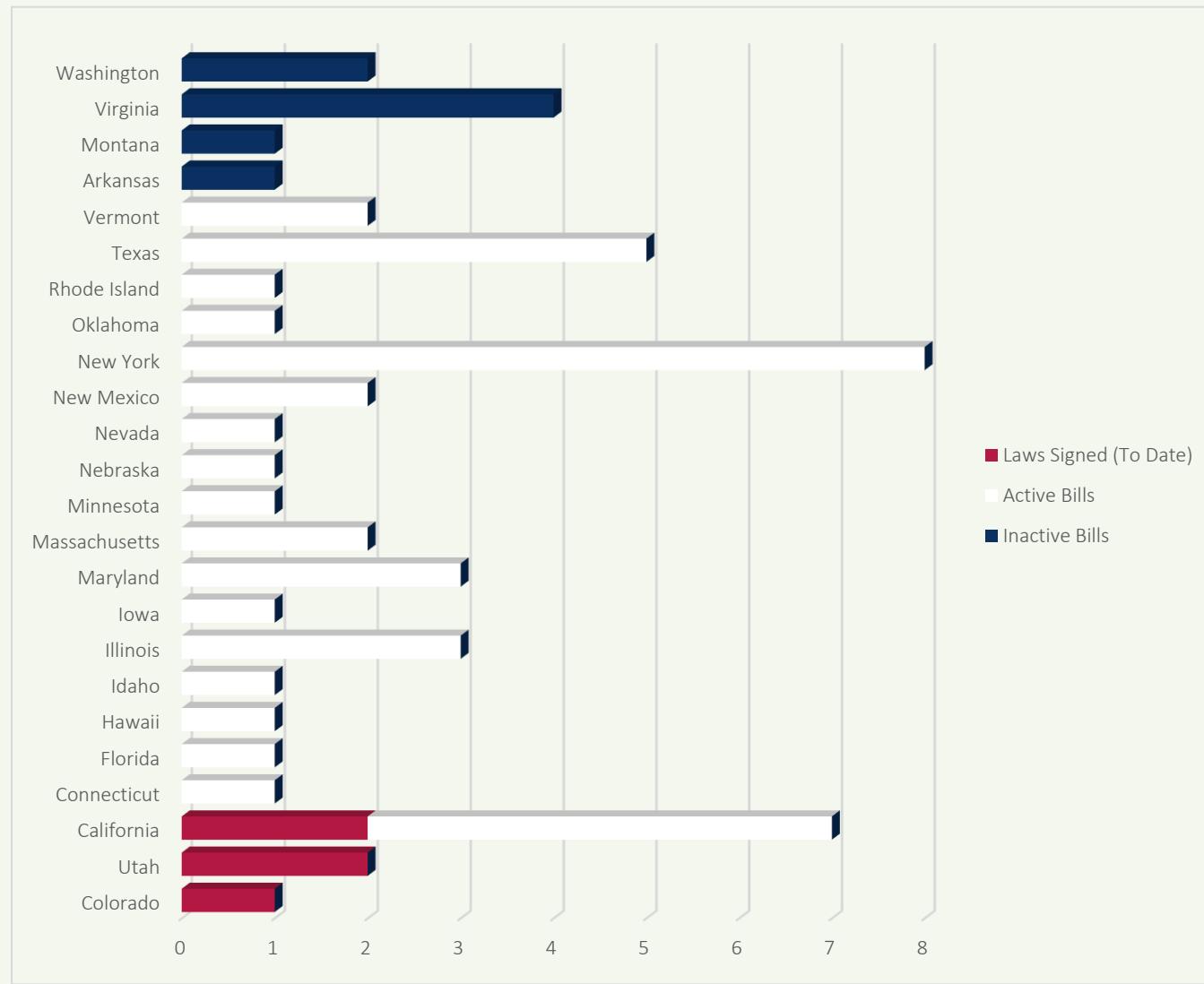
Passed in 2024, California's SB 1001 regulates the use of automated decision tools in employment decisions. It requires employers and vendors to conduct impact assessments and notify individuals when such tools are used. The law is among the first state-level AI regulations imposing compliance obligations and transparency requirements.

Figures 1, 2, & 3 show key aspects relating to USA's AI governance ecosystem.





Figure 1: USA State AI Governance Legislation Status



Legend

Laws Signed (To Date)

These are AI governance bills that have completed the legislative process and were signed by the state governor, becoming enforceable law. They impose binding obligations on private-sector organizations regarding the use, development, or deployment of AI technologies.

Active Bills

These are AI-related legislative proposals currently under consideration in state legislatures. Active bills have been introduced and are moving through various stages, such as committees or chamber votes, but have not yet been enacted into law.

Inactive Bills

These bills were previously introduced but are no longer progressing through the legislative process. Inactivity may result from legislative deadlines, lack of support, or failure in committee or chamber votes, effectively halting their path to becoming law.



Figure 2: USA AI Governance Infrastructure

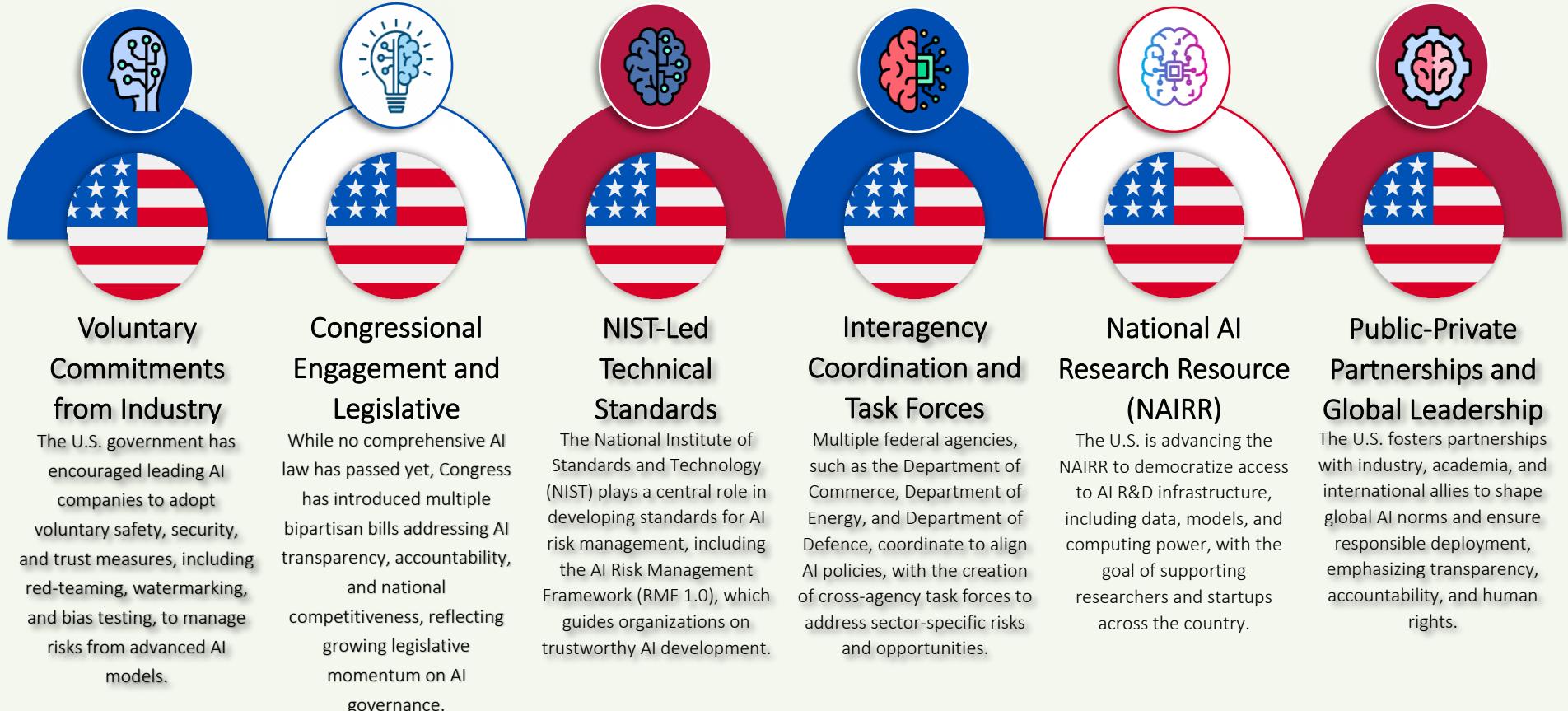




Figure 3: OECD AI Incidents and Hazards Monitor: YouTube Issues New Guidelines – Crackdown on AI-Generated Deep-Fakes and Sound-Alikes





USA's Approach to Fostering AI Innovation

The United States' comprehensive approach to AI governance, innovation, and deployment is grounded in a decentralized yet coordinated framework that leverages sector-specific oversight, longstanding legal principles, and strategic federal initiatives. Through the National AI Initiative and supporting legislation, the U.S. is advancing responsible AI development while maintaining global leadership in standards-setting and innovation. AI integration is actively pursued across high-impact sectors—such as healthcare, defence, finance, and transportation—and within public services, where government agencies are adopting AI to improve efficiency and accountability. This approach supports both economic competitiveness and societal well-being, while reinforcing the country's commitment to trustworthy, rights-respecting AI practices at home and abroad.

1. Unlocking Economic Value through Targeted AI Deployment

The United States leverages AI to generate economic and social value across diverse sectors including healthcare, finance, transportation, and defence. AI adoption in industry is increasing rapidly, with the U.S. leading in AI investment and commercialization. Major companies are integrating AI into core operations to boost productivity and competitiveness, supported by robust private sector investment and federal initiatives such as the National AI Initiative Act .

2. Catalysing Innovation through Strategic Clustering and Ecosystems

AI innovation in the U.S. is fuelled by vibrant regional ecosystems such as Silicon Valley, Boston, and Austin, where universities, startups, and tech giants collaborate. These hubs are bolstered by venture capital, federal research funding, and incubators that support AI experimentation and entrepreneurship. Federally supported AI Institutes across the country also connect academia and industry to accelerate translational research .

3. Enabling Trusted and Responsible Data Use

The U.S. supports responsible AI through frameworks emphasizing data privacy, fairness, and accountability. Initiatives such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) AI Risk Management Framework provide voluntary guidance for organizations to manage AI risks while promoting innovation. The growing focus on responsible data sharing across public and private sectors reflects efforts to balance openness with ethical governance .



4. Scaling AI in the Public Sector

Federal and state governments are deploying AI to improve public service delivery—examples include predictive tools for traffic management, fraud detection in benefits systems, and AI-driven insights in public health. The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and agencies like the Department of Defence are piloting AI solutions to increase efficiency and mission impact .

5. Advancing Compute and Research Infrastructure

The U.S. is investing heavily in national AI research infrastructure, including high-performance computing (HPC) resources, shared data repositories, and testbeds. Federally funded programs like the National AI Research Resource (NAIRR) aim to democratize access to compute and data for researchers and startups, helping to sustain the country's leadership in AI science and engineering .

6. Empowering SMEs and Startups

In 2024, U.S. AI startups raised over \$110 billion in venture capital across a wide range of deals—meanwhile, generative AI funding alone hit \$56 billion across 885 deals. On the government side, federal SBIR grants for AI—just from the U.S. Army SBIR program—totaled around \$102 million for active AI projects in fiscal year 2024.

7. Developing a Future-Ready Workforce

AI workforce development in the U.S. is guided by efforts like the National AI Talent Surge and partnerships between universities, community colleges, and employers. Programs span K-12 education to postdoctoral training, with initiatives targeting underrepresented groups in tech to ensure diversity in the AI labour force. Federal investments support both foundational digital literacy and advanced AI research skills .

The ‘AI Paradox’ and Entry-Level Job Disruption

Generative AI is rapidly automating entry-level cognitive work—removing traditional rungs on the career ladder. This ‘AI Paradox’ means people must work alongside AI without first acquiring foundational skills. Without proactive solutions, we risk narrowing opportunity, increasing inequality, and weakening the long-term pipeline for skilled, adaptive talent across sectors.



8. Aligning AI Innovation with Sustainability Goals

AI is increasingly being applied to support U.S. climate goals. Applications include optimizing energy grids, advancing precision agriculture, and monitoring environmental changes. Federal agencies and private companies are exploring energy-efficient model development and the use of AI in carbon management strategies, reflecting a growing alignment between AI R&D and sustainability objectives .

9. Building Public Trust and Ethical AI

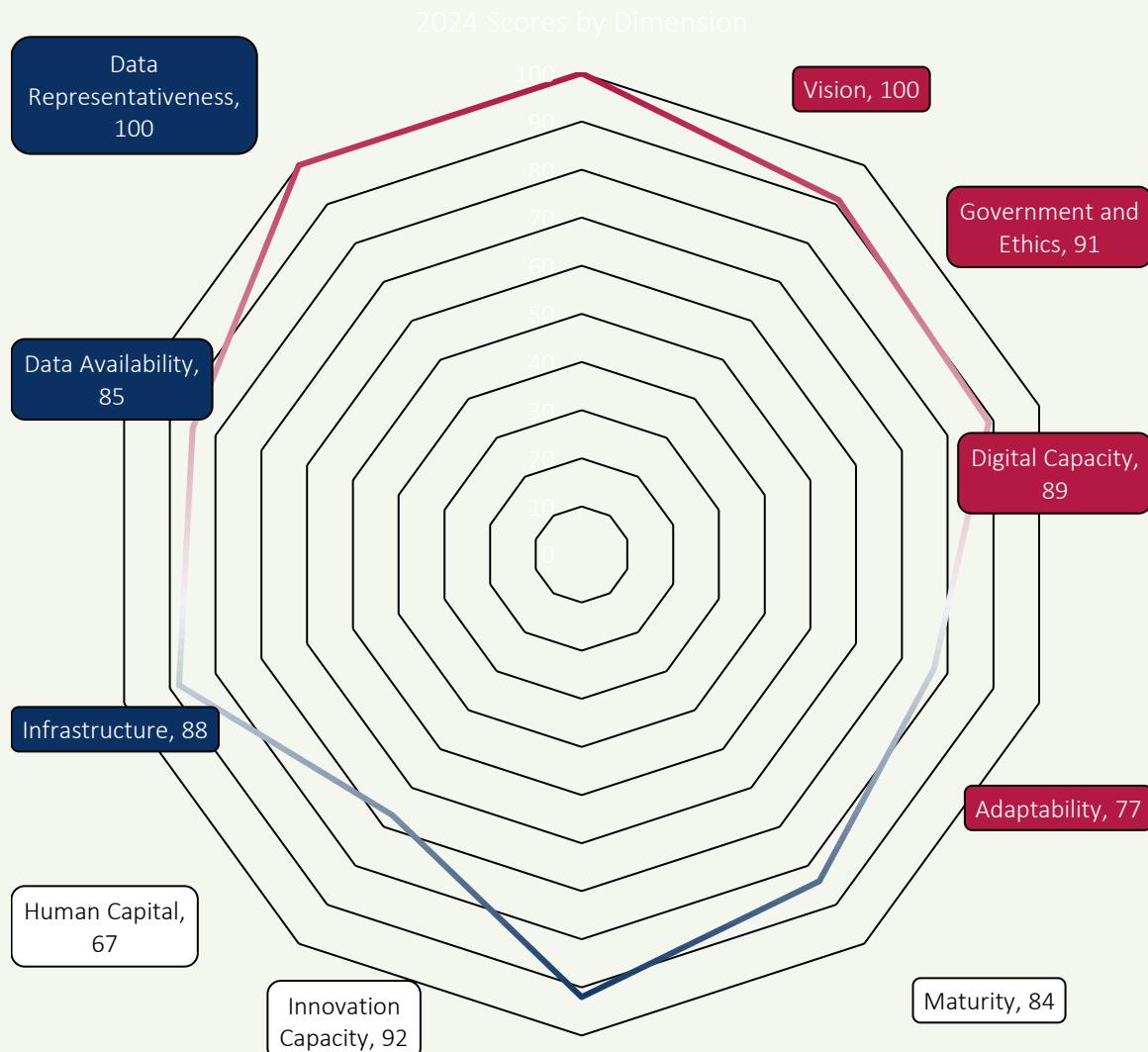
The U.S. approach to ethical AI emphasizes transparency, accountability, and fairness. The NIST AI Risk Management Framework, the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, and agency-level guidelines provide tools and standards to ensure AI systems are explainable and rights-respecting. Public engagement, multidisciplinary research, and civil society involvement are central to fostering trust .





Government AI Readiness by Oxford Insights

North America remains the highest-performing region in the Government AI Readiness Index. The United States (87.03) and Canada (78.18) rank 1st and 6th globally, reflecting their strong overall AI readiness. Both countries lead well above the global average (47.59) across all pillars. The United States demonstrates particular strength in Governance and Ethics (91.14), and leads the global ranking in Innovation Capacity (92.48) and tech-sector Maturity (83.8), showcasing its advanced AI ecosystem. Canada also performs strongly in Governance and Ethics (94.14) and Data Availability (93.15), highlighting its focus on responsible AI governance and robust data frameworks. While Canada lags behind the United States in the Technology Sector, both countries' results solidify North America's position as a leader in AI readiness, driven by mature policies, infrastructure, and innovation capacity.





Government

This rating reflects the United States' strategic commitment to leveraging artificial intelligence to advance national competitiveness, economic security, and public sector modernization. With top scores in Vision (100), Data Representativeness (100), and Data Availability (85), the U.S. demonstrates strong leadership in shaping the future of AI through a mix of federal coordination and domain-specific policy action. The U.S. approach is driven by landmark initiatives such as the National AI Initiative, guided by agencies like the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and the National AI Initiative Office, and supported by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). These bodies contribute to the development of trustworthy AI frameworks, civil rights-aligned governance, and international AI rulemaking. The U.S. plays a leading role in shaping global AI standards through its engagement in multilateral platforms and transatlantic policy coordination, with a focus on democratic, rights-preserving innovation.

Technology Sector

The United States' AI technology ecosystem is built on exceptional capacity for innovation (92), strong digital infrastructure (89), and extensive private sector investment. The high Adaptability score (77) reflects a mature innovation landscape capable of deploying AI at scale across sectors such as healthcare, finance, defence, and logistics. The U.S. fosters technological advancement through public-private partnerships, national research institutes, and startup accelerators. Venture capital and federal programs like DARPA, NSF AI Institutes, and SBIR grants fuel experimentation and commercialization. While the Human Capital score (67) indicates challenges in workforce inclusivity and talent gaps, the country's educational and R&D institutions continue to lead in producing cutting-edge AI research, with ongoing efforts to broaden AI literacy and professional training.

Data & Infrastructure

The United States' AI technology ecosystem is built on exceptional capacity for innovation (92), strong digital infrastructure (89), and extensive private sector investment. The high Adaptability score (77) reflects a mature innovation landscape capable of deploying AI at scale across sectors such as healthcare, finance, defence, and logistics. The U.S. fosters technological advancement through public-private partnerships, national research institutes, and startup accelerators. Venture capital and federal programs like DARPA, NSF AI Institutes, and SBIR grants fuel experimentation and commercialization. While the Human Capital score (67) indicates challenges in workforce inclusivity and talent gaps, the country's educational and R&D institutions continue to lead in producing cutting-edge AI research, with ongoing efforts to broaden AI literacy and professional training.



Conclusion

The United States' artificial intelligence ecosystem stands at a critical inflection point—poised to consolidate its global leadership through strategic coordination, technological maturity, and robust innovation capacity. With a top score in Vision (100) and strong ratings in Innovation Capacity (92), Infrastructure (88), and Data Representativeness (100), the U.S. has laid a powerful foundation for AI advancement that aligns national security, economic growth, and democratic values.

Flagship initiatives such as the National AI Initiative, the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, and the establishment of institutions like NIST's AI Risk Management Framework illustrate a deep commitment to integrating AI across sectors including healthcare, defence, finance, and transportation. The combination of federal leadership, world-class research universities, and a vibrant private sector ensures that the U.S. continues to drive breakthroughs in both foundational and applied AI. Yet, challenges persist. Despite its global edge in R&D and investment, the U.S. must address persistent gaps in Human Capital (67) and the commercial scaling of research innovations. Expanding AI education and workforce development, improving access to computing infrastructure through initiatives like the National AI Research Resource (NAIRR), and strengthening support for startups and SMEs are vital to broadening participation and ensuring inclusive, nationwide benefits.

Governance coherence, while bolstered by agency-level efforts (e.g., FTC, DOJ, CFPB), will need continued refinement to keep pace with emerging risks from foundation models, generative AI, and autonomous systems. Ensuring consistent, risk-based oversight across jurisdictions without stifling innovation will be essential in high-stakes contexts such as elections, critical infrastructure, and public health.

As of July 2025, several major AI bills remain under Congressional consideration, signalling continued evolution of the U.S. regulatory landscape. Looking ahead, the United States is uniquely positioned to define the global trajectory of responsible AI. Through active leadership in multilateral initiatives like the OECD AI Principles, the Global Partnership on AI, and transatlantic alignment efforts, the U.S. can help establish international norms for safety, accountability, and democratic resilience in AI systems. The policy and innovation foundation is strong. The imperative now is to act with urgency, coordination, and moral clarity—to ensure that the United States not only leads in AI capability, but also sets the global benchmark for trustworthy, human-centred AI in the 21st century.





Appendix: Expert Views



Dr. Maliha Hashmi

Global Health Leader



“

“As we build AI systems across sectors, we must ensure they enhance—not replace—human judgment, spiritual dignity, and communal well-being. AI must support holistic health: emotional, physical, ethical, and spiritual. This includes protecting the vulnerable, preserving human connection in digital systems, and aligning innovation with inner intelligence. Without a rooted moral compass, acceleration can lead to alienation.

“True readiness is not just about data infrastructure, but about integrating prophetic values of justice, trust, and service into our algorithms. Our future depends not only on what we can compute, but what we choose to preserve.”

”

Biography

Dr. Maliha Hashmi is a globally renowned, award-winning visionary leader at the forefront of healthcare innovation, futurism, and deep tech transformation. Recently ranked first among the Top 10 Female Innovators & Leaders Globally and named one of the Top 50 Most Influential Muslims in America, Dr. Hashmi is reshaping the future of health with unparalleled expertise and a groundbreaking approach.

Her accolades are a testament to her extraordinary impact: she is among the Global 200 Women Power Leaders, Top 15 Women Leaders in the MENA Region, Top 50 Creatives in Health and Medicine in the Gulf, and one of the Top 5 Iconic Women Leaders in Business by The CIO Times. Dr. Hashmi has been honored with The Women Icon of the Year, the Forbes Health Leadership Award, and the Innovative Health and Wellness Design Award. Her influence continues as Innovative Health Transformation Leader of the Year of New York City.

Dr. Hashmi has collaborated with prominent healthcare institutions and multinational organizations, delivering transformative business and economic impact. From her advisory roles with hospitals to fostering cross-border healthcare solutions, she has been instrumental in advancing access to cutting-edge medical treatments and healthcare systems globally.





“

Helen Yu

CEO of Tigon Advisory Corp



“AI regulation and governance in the US are driven by a flexible, multi-agency framework: federal and state laws, voluntary standards like the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, and sector-specific initiatives all work together to promote trustworthy, rights-respecting AI.

“By highlighting the contributions of researchers, policymakers, startups, and advocates, AI & Partners is building national awareness and global leadership ensuring that AI advances not only technological progress, but also public trust, fairness, and democratic values.”

”

Biography

Helen Yu is the founder and CEO of Tigon Advisory Corp, host of *CXO Spice*, and a wall-street journal best-selling author. As a board director, she combines expertise in AI, cybersecurity, go-to-market strategy, and customer experience to offer valuable insights that guide CEOs navigate digital transformation and growth acceleration. She has helped companies like Oracle and Adobe achieve record profitability. Helen serves on the boards of KeenFolks, Og.ai and Communications Engineering Companies (CEC) and is Vice Chair of the Global Cybersecurity Association. Recognized as one of the Top 50 Women in Tech and Top 30 AI Leaders in 2025, and Top 25 Cybersecurity Leaders in 2025, she has spoken at events like CyberRisk Collaborative, NAMIC, SAP Sapphire, Dell Tech World and the FinTech Summit. Her book, *Ascend Your Startup*, has won three book awards.





Aleksandra Przegalińska

*Vice-Rector for Innovation and AI,
Kozminski University; Senior Research
Associate, Harvard University*



"The inclusion of a decade-long ban on AI regulation in the so-called 'Big Beautiful Bill' has drawn immediate criticism. Contrary to expectations, the pushback is not limited to Democrats—growing numbers of conservatives are also questioning whether such a sweeping ban is sustainable in the face of rapid technological disruption. It's increasingly clear this provision won't hold. No serious actor—on either side of the aisle—believes that artificial intelligence can go unregulated for the next ten years. The challenge is not whether to regulate, but how to do so in a way that keeps pace with rapid change while upholding fundamental rights."

Biography

Prof. Aleksandra Przegalińska is Vice-Rector for Innovation and AI at Kozminski University in Warsaw and Senior Research Associate at Harvard University. A leading expert in AI, labor, and digital society, she is the co-author of *Collaborative Society* (MIT Press), *Debating Universal Basic Income* (Palgrave), and *Strategizing AI in Business and Education* (Cambridge University Press). Aleksandra coordinates EUonAIR, a major European AI education initiative, and previously conducted research at MIT's Center for Collective Intelligence.



References

Center for AI and Digital Policy, (2025), 'Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values 2025', accessible at: <https://www.caidp.org/reports/aidv-2025/> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

EUonAIR, (2025), 'Leading Europe's Responsible AI Revolution in Education', accessible at: <https://www.euonair.eu/en> (last accessed 30th June 2025)

European Parliament, (2024), 'United States approach to artificial intelligence', accessible at: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/757605/EPRA\(2024\)757605_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/757605/EPRA(2024)757605_EN.pdf) (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

European Parliament and The Council of the European Union, (2024), 2024/1689 Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of The Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act), accessible at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401689 (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

Harvard Business School (HBS), (2023), 'Navigating the Jagged Technological Frontier: Field Experimental Evidence of the Effects of AI on Knowledge Worker Productivity and Quality', accessible at: <https://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Pages/item.aspx?num=64700> (last accessed 30th June 2025)

IAPP, (2025), 'US State AI Governance Legislation Tracker', accessible at: <https://iapp.org/resources/article/us-state-ai-governance-legislation-tracker/> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

OECD.AI, (2025), 'AI in the United States', accessible at: <https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/countries/UnitedStates> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

OECD.AI, (2025), 'AI Incidents and Hazards Monitor', accessible at: <https://oecd.ai/en/incidents> (last accessed 6th May 2025)

Oxford Insights, (2024), 'Government AI Readiness Index', accessible at: <https://oxfordinsights.com/ai-readiness/ai-readiness-index/> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

Przegalinska, A., Triantoro, T., Kovbasiuk, A., Ciechanowski, L., Freeman, R.B., and Sowa, K., (2025), 'Collaborative AI in the workplace: Enhancing organizational performance through resource-based and task-technology fit perspectives', *International Journal of Information Management*, 81

Stanford University: Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI), (2025)) 'AI Index', accessible at: <https://hai.stanford.edu/ai-index> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

TechCrunch, (2025), 'Generative AI funding reached new heights in 2024', accessible at: https://techcrunch.com/2025/01/03/generative-ai-funding-reached-new-heights-in-2024/?utm_source=chatgpt.com (last accessed 21st June 2025)

White & Case, (2025), 'AI Watch: Global Regulatory tracker – United States', accessible at: <https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/ai-watch-global-regulatory-tracker-united-states> (last accessed 3rd May 2025)

Important notice

This document has been prepared by AI & Partners B.V. for the sole purpose of enabling the parties to whom it is addressed to evaluate the capabilities of AI & Partners B.V. to supply the proposed services.

Other than as stated below, this document and its contents are confidential and prepared solely for your information, and may not be reproduced, redistributed or passed on to any other person in whole or in part. If this document contains details of an arrangement that could result in a tax or National Insurance saving, no such conditions of confidentiality apply to the details of that arrangement (for example, for the purpose of discussion with tax authorities). No other party is entitled to rely on this document for any purpose whatsoever and we accept no liability to any other party who is shown or obtains access to this document.

This document is not an offer and is not intended to be contractually binding. Should this proposal be acceptable to you, and following the conclusion of our internal acceptance procedures, we would be pleased to discuss terms and conditions with you prior to our appointment. Images used throughout the document have either been produced in-house or sourced from publicly available sources (see **References** for details).

AI & Partners B.V. is the Dutch headquarters of AI & Partners, a global professional services firm. Please see <https://www.ai-and-partners.com/> to learn more about us.

© 2025 AI & Partners B.V. All rights reserved.

Designed and produced by AI & Partners B.V