

DATA GOVERNANCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MERCOSUR

DIALOGUES REPORT
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REPORT CITATION

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Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence in Mercosur Dialogues Report

SUMMARY

In the context of the cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and the Brazilian Network Information Center (NIC.br) through the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br), during Brazil's *Pro Tempore* Presidency of Mercosur in the second half of 2023, capacity development activities were carried out aimed at the countries of the region. A special focus has been given to a pressing regional priority: the better understanding and governance of new technologies, with special attention to the role of data governance so that countries unlock the value and benefits of technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, to all in the region.

Specifically, Cetic.br | NIC.br, in collaboration with the Datasphere Initiative, has organized a series of dialogues in webinar format to encourage reflection on the need for responsible and holistic data governance frameworks, which guarantees the responsible development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the use of data for the public good and for the digital transformation of their governments.

The webinar series "Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence in Mercosur" aimed to raise awareness, provide capacity in data policies and Artificial Intelligence, and share relevant experiences and learnings in this matter. Government officials, policymakers, business leaders, startups, academics, and civil society organizations were invited to discuss the intersection between technologies and data governance and how to address the associated opportunities and challenges in and for the region.

General statistics:

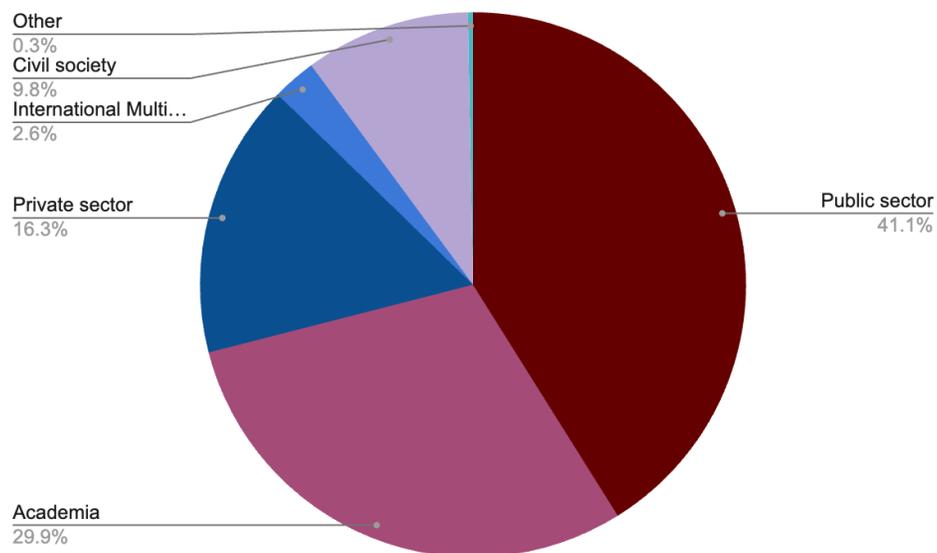
Out of the **305 registered participants**, **140** synchronous participants were present on the **first day** and **120** on the **second**. Among the registered participants, there were

- ❖ 189 different organizations represented
- ❖ From 17 countries
- ❖ Where 43 % were women and 57 % men

Out of the **17 countries**, the distribution was:

- ❖ 79,6 % from Mercosur (out of which 86 % from Brazil; 6,6 % from Argentina; 6,6 % from Uruguay; 0,8 % from Paraguay)
- ❖ 19,6% from other countries in LAC
- ❖ 0,8% from the Global North (USA and Spain)

GRAPH 1. Distribution of registered participants by sector.



Source: Own elaboration based on the event's registered participants database.

SESSION 1 - DATA GOVERNANCE IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN MERCOSUR

This inaugural online workshop, on November 13th, 2023, marked the kick-off of the Mercosur Data and Artificial Intelligence Dialogue, delved into the critical realm of data governance, exploring its significance in technology- and data-driven economies and showcasing some experiences of Mercosur countries in this domain.

The first session featured the following presenters:

- Sec. Marcelo Salomão Martinez, Head of the Digital Issues Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil (Brazil) - **Opening Welcome**
- Demi Getschko, President of NIC.br. (Brazil) - **Host Welcoming**
- Lorraine Porciuncula, Executive Director, Datasphere Initiative (Brazil) - **Moderator**

- Estela Aranha, Secretary for Digital Rights, Ministry of Justice (Brazil)
- Prof. Luca Belli, Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Faculty of Law in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- Natalia Carfi, Executive Director, Open Data Charter (Argentina)
- Luciana Carpinacci, National Director of Transparency Policy Evaluation, Agency for Access to Public Information (AAIP) (Argentina)
- Eduardo Carrillo, Co-Director, TEDIC NGO (Paraguay)
- Angie Lecot, Coordinator of the Data Science and IA initiative, area Technology of the Agency of Electronic Government and Information Society of Uruguay (Agesic) (Uruguay)
- Margarita Rosa Rojas, Director General of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC, Paraguay and representative of Paraguay in GAD – MERCOSUR (Paraguay)
- Ana Karen Tuduri, Co-Coordinator of Datysoc (Uruguay)

SESSION 2- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA GOVERNANCE: GLOBAL EXPERIENCES AND BEST PRACTICES WORLDWIDE

Held on November 14th, 2023, this was the second online workshop of the *Mercosur Data and Artificial Intelligence Dialogue*.

This virtual workshop delved into pivotal facets of data governance in the context of Artificial Intelligence, aiming to enhance AI development and optimize its outcomes for the benefit of the Global South. It explored how regional insights and global best practices can inform and mold effective AI strategies and clarified the nexus of responsible data governance as an intrinsic enabler of responsible AI. The knowledge gained from this session is poised to bolster Mercosur's collaborative endeavors in this domain, including the Brazilian Observatory on Artificial Intelligence (OBIA).

In furtherance of this discourse, NIC.br and CGI.br have been appointed by the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation to spearhead the implementation of the Brazilian Observatory on Artificial Intelligence (OBIA). This initiative is designed to (a) encompass a diverse array of pivotal disciplines including science and technology, innovation, education, employment, health, consumer protection, public safety, transportation, agriculture, and the environment; (b) provide accessible and pertinent data and information that can serve as empirical evidence for analysis, decision-making, and policy formulation, thereby fostering research and the development of AI; and (c) foster collaboration among governments, the academic community, specialized sectors, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations.

This second session counted with the presence of the following presenters:

- Sec. Marcelo Salomão Martinez, Head of the Digital Issues Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil (Brazil) - **Opening Welcome**
- Alexandre Barbosa, Manager of Cetic.br | NIC.br. (Brazil) - **Opening Remarks**
- Ana Laura Martínez, Cetic.br | NIC.br (Brazil) - **Moderator**

- Prof. Bruno Bioni, University of São Paulo and DataPrivacy Brazil (Brazil)
- Anastasia Dozo, Director of Promotion of the Right to Privacy, AAIP, Argentina (Argentina)
- Gloria Guerrero, Executive Director, Latin American Initiative for Open Data / ILDA (Regional)
- Juliana Müller, Representative of the National Data Protection Authority, ANPD, Brazil (Brazil)
- Virginia Pardo, Director of the Information Society Area of the Electronic Government and Information Society Agency of Uruguay (AGESIC), Presidency of the Republic, and representative of Uruguay in GAD – MERCOSUR. (Uruguay)
- Margarita Rosa Rojas, General Director of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC, Paraguay, and representative of Paraguay in GAD – MERCOSUR. (Paraguay)
- Carolina Rossini, Co-founder and Director for Policy and Research, Datasphere Initiative (Brazil and USA)

DIALOGUE KEY TAKEAWAYS

The panelists engaged in comprehensive discussions on these issues, yielding key takeaways and central messages:

The Role of Data Governance and Its Regional Strategic Relevance

Data Governance stands as a cornerstone of digital self-determination and is pivotal for regional development: The manner in which we connect the unconnected in our region is intricately tied to data governance, which in turn supports regional digital self-determination and development. Given that mobile connectivity prevails in the Global South, where users often access the internet through social media apps from a few tech giants, it results in a continuous transfer of data from the Global South to the Global North. To address this, governments must provide meaningful connectivity with a data governance approach that upholds local privacy and data protection norms and supports local innovation and equitable benefits distribution.

"While it may not be immediately apparent, the intricacies of data governance are intimately tied to both our citizens' internet access and our collective aspirations to affirm and safeguard our nations' digital sovereignty."

**Prof. Luca Belli, Getúlio Vargas Foundation,
Faculty of Law in Rio de Janeiro**

There is an inseparable nexus between data governance and AI, and that is recognized in Mercosur's efforts: recognizing the critical role of data governance, Mercosur is prioritizing the establishment of cooperative mechanisms among its member countries. These initiatives typically initiate with a specific emphasis on the governance of personal data, given the varied national legislations dedicated to data privacy and protection.

"In global forums, we've observed a lack of Latin American representation, which, as a region, could benefit significantly from enhanced coordination among states through various existing multilateral mechanisms coordinating on AI and data issues. Reliable artificial intelligence begins with trustworthy data and requires a governance model that is attuned to the nuances of Latin American contexts."

**Gloria Guerrero,
Executive Director, Latin American Initiative for Open Data / ILDA**

However, the Global North and South approaches to Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence are different. In the Global North, discussions predominantly revolve around two siloed perspectives - one emphasizing ethical considerations, transparency, and human rights, while the other centers on security, risks, and job displacement. Conversely, for the Majority of the World, a critical third focus emerges - ensuring developing countries actively participate in the AI revolution and promote equitable distribution of skills and benefits for regional development.

"To discuss artificial intelligence without addressing data governance is akin to engaging in the realm of science fiction."

**Sec. Marcelo Salomão Martinez,
Head of the Digital Issues Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil**

But one cannot forget that there is a global race for AI dominance, and the Mercosur cannot stay behind: The current landscape is witnessing a global race not only for the development of artificial intelligence but also for the geopolitical and economic dominance and regulation of this foundational technology. For instance, the recent Global AI Summit in the UK brought together countries in an attempt to – while recognizing the potential long-term negative consequences of AI, including exacerbating inequalities that are already growing wider – create interoperable regulations and emphasize the crucial role of regulatory infrastructures in governing AI.

Similarly, there is a regulatory race: There is an explosion of regulatory efforts across the world. Nations globally are actively exploring strategies to instill trust in AI and address risks inherent in developing and deploying AI systems.

“In 2023, we observe a surge in regulatory initiatives across the G7 nations, the USA, Europe, China, and Brazil. These efforts encompass a spectrum from robust legal frameworks to more flexible soft laws and the establishment of standards and professional codes of conduct.”

**Carolina Rossini,
Co-founder and Director for Policy and Research,
Datasphere Initiative**

And while the influence of the Brussels effect is potent in the Mercosur and Latin America region, it hasn't ensured legal interoperability: Despite looking to the European model, particularly the General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR) and its predecessors, for guidance in shaping national norms, this regional adaptation has taken different shapes.

“(…) there is a pressing need for Mercosur to undertake substantial efforts to establish cooperative mechanisms, including standardized contractual clauses, facilitating seamless data flow within the region.”

**Prof. Luca Belli, Getúlio Vargas Foundation,
Faculty of Law in Rio de Janeiro**

And beyond Europe, Mercosur can look at other allies for inspiration for its digital transformation efforts fostered by data governance and AI. Mercosur can draw valuable lessons from other regions worldwide. The increasing adoption of Digital Public Infrastructures (DPIs) in Asia and African countries offers exemplary models for our governments to establish the foundational elements for regional digital development and sovereignty. Data governance emerges as a critical component across the three core DPIs elements: Digital ID, Payment Systems, and Data Interchanges.

“As we anticipate the G20 under Brazil's leadership in 2024, a core thematic focus is on digital inclusion and transformation. This initiative draws inspiration from the needs of the Global South, akin to India's pivotal role in advancing digital infrastructures. The consecutive leadership of South-based nations, including Indonesia (2022), India (2023), Brazil (2024), and South Africa (2025), provides a distinctive opportunity to advance the Majority of the world needs”

Prof. Bruno Bioni, University of São Paulo and DataPrivacy Brazil

Mercosur efforts can support leapfrogging if the various aspects of Data Governance are integrated: It's imperative to consolidate various data-related government initiatives into a comprehensive data governance approach that encompasses the entire data life cycle. Over nearly two decades, regional countries have championed, for instance, open government data and access to information, resulting in enhanced government efficiency, increased accountability to citizens, and valuable datasets the private sector can build innovations from.

“Many Mercosur nations have been trailblazers within the Open Government Partnership and initiatives like the Open Data Charter. The adoption of privacy and data protection norms has been significant in recent years. Now, with the initiation of national Artificial Intelligence strategies, the next crucial step involves fostering institutional collaboration among government agencies handling different facets of the data life cycle within holistic and responsible Data Governance frameworks.”

**Natalia Carfi, Executive Director,
Open Data Charter Argentina**

For that purpose, some local expertise exists and can be leveraged: Brazil possesses extensive expertise in generating demographic data and data related to information and communication technology (ICT) and digital inclusion, all of which play a crucial role in supporting the development of public policies. Internationally, Brazilian institutions are acknowledged for their advanced data collection and processing methodologies, with a particular focus on adhering to international standards and ensuring interoperability.”

“Our primary responsibility at CETIC.Br is to produce fundamental data resources to underpin effective policymaking in Brazil, facilitating comparative initiatives in support of Mercosur.”

**Demi Getschko,
CEO of NIC.br. (Brazil)**

“To effectively develop and govern AI, a robust foundation of open data is indispensable. The observatory of Cetic.BR highlights the importance of reinstating effective policies for open data, emphasizing its role in establishing representative databases that connect with the Brazilian socio-economic context. The misuse of data protection for limiting open data access needs to be addressed for impactful local AI development.”

Prof. Bruno Bioni, University of São Paulo and DataPrivacy Brazil

But further skills are necessary across our countries: For the Global South, Data Governance is not just important but an integral aspect of any discussion on Artificial Intelligence. Therefore, cultivating data skills becomes a vital enabler for developing locally appropriate AI.

“In Argentina, we continue to strengthen institutional capabilities to integrate transparency and the protection of personal data seamlessly into the development of artificial intelligence. Providing increased security and legitimacy is essential to harness and enhance its use. It is crucial that everyone can comprehend how decisions are made and applied and understand the paths taken to achieve specific results.”

**Anastasia Dozo, Director of Promotion of the Right to Privacy,
AAIP, Argentina (Argentina)**

“The Paraguayan experience underscores the need for a concerted effort in enhancing institutional capabilities for effective data governance and AI expertise. This involves fostering collaboration among various entities managing data, developing comprehensive data maps, and implementing efficient information exchange systems. Institutional strength forms the bedrock for successful AI implementation.”

**Margarita Rosa Rojas,
General Director of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC,
Paraguay, and representative of Paraguay in GAD – MERCOSUR**

Opportunities and Challenges in Governing Data and AI

Data Ethics and Governance Focus: Data governance, particularly in the context of data ethics, plays a crucial role in addressing the challenges posed by AI. This involves managing, processing, and disseminating data responsibly, covering aspects like algorithm transparency and accountability, large learning models (LLMs), consent processes, and related practices.

“In a nutshell, data governance involves managing data and making decisions related to it, encompassing alignments and norms that dictate its use. Now, when we talk about democratic data governance, we delve into a more profound perspective. It must be intertwined with human rights and democratic principles. This is no different from responsible artificial intelligence, where ethical considerations undoubtedly converge with democratic data governance. We cannot discuss responsible artificial intelligence without emphasizing responsible data governance.”

**Gloria Guerrero, Executive Director,
Latin American Initiative for Open Data / ILDA**

Regional Regulatory Developments are Ongoing: Most countries in the Mercosur have started developing AI strategies and regulations. Spaces such as this Mercosur Dialogue and the AI Dialogue within eLAC are thus essential.

“Brazil is actively engaged in shaping its regulatory framework for AI. A Commission of jurists, formed in 2022, proposed regulations endorsed by the Brazilian Senate President. A legislative project is expected to be presented soon, reflecting Brazil's progress in the ongoing discussions around AI regulations.”

Prof. Bruno Bioni, University of São Paulo and DataPrivacy Brazil (Brazil)

“The Paraguayan case highlights the significance of a robust legal framework for data protection. The initiation of a Data Protection Law project signals a proactive step towards ensuring legal safeguards for personal data. Developing and implementing comprehensive legislation is crucial to addressing AI and data governance challenges, providing a regulatory foundation for responsible and ethical use of technology.”

**Margarita Rosa Rojas,
General Director of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC,
Paraguay, and representative of Paraguay in GAD – MERCOSUR.**

“While regulations are essential, a broader public policy debate is needed in Brazil, particularly in the context of its AI strategy. Revisiting the national AI strategy is crucial for developing a comprehensive approach that aligns with principles of affirmative rights, risk management, public and participative methods for handling data, and fostering open data policies.”

Prof. Bruno Bioni, University of São Paulo and DataPrivacy Brazil

However, new developments are still challenging policymaking and demand a holistic regulatory and governance approach: Generative AI brings positive promises and challenges. As we delve into generative AI, the potential for transformative innovation is immense. However, alongside the promises, there are concerns that demand our attention.

"A responsible approach to data governance and Artificial Intelligence necessitates a holistic consideration of the entire data life cycle. This involves the formulation of national public policies that support institutionalization, define strategic targets, and provide the requisite infrastructure and resources for long-term sustainability."

Angie Lecot, Coordinator of the Data Science and IA initiative, area Technology of the Agency of Electronic Government and Information Society of Uruguay (Agesic) (Uruguay)

"As we embark on the Inter-ministerial Roundtable on AI in Argentina, our mission is to delve into the advancements and applications of this technology – including generative AI - across diverse sectors of the economy and society, including integrating our efforts on personal data protection. With participation from various ministries, including Science and Technology, our objective is to facilitate an open dialogue and comprehensive analysis of AI use, addressing associated risks for both public and private entities and individuals. This administrative decision signifies our commitment to creating a dedicated space for dialogue and analysis, critically examining the potential impact of this technology on our country's socioeconomic landscape."

Anastasia Dozo, Director of Promotion of the Right to Privacy, AAIP, Argentina (Argentina)

Supporting regulatory traditions can be leveraged: There are antitrust imperatives to also address. The role of antitrust cannot be overlooked, especially considering that many leading companies providing Artificial Intelligence technology and services in Mercosur markets tightly control and segregate the data they collect from local citizens. They restrict access to this data and avoid making it interoperable or portable. This raises substantial antitrust concerns that Mercosur countries should meticulously examine.

"Recognizing that data governance extends into the realm of antitrust, we need to explore regulations that safeguard our consumers and small to medium-sized local businesses. This involves nurturing local innovation and ensuring more equitable access to the knowledge and value derived from data. Addressing technical aspects like defining interoperability and portability standards and establishing contractual requirements such as data licenses becomes crucial in fostering a fair and accessible data landscape."

Sec. Estela Aranha, Secretary for Digital Rights, Ministry of Justice (Brazil)

Similar to antitrust, platform regulation also plays a role: The regulation of platforms, particularly concerning large multinational social media companies, is intricately linked to data governance and how AI will benefit our digital transformation.

"Regional initiatives have gone beyond addressing privacy and data protection in platform regulation; they've also considered aspects like holding these companies accountable for their decisions and ensuring transparency in the decision-making processes."

Eduardo Carrillo, Co-Director, TEDIC NGO (Paraguay)

And for that, experimentation is key: Many countries are starting to consider experimental models approaches. These approaches – including via the use of Sandboxes for Data and AI which examples include CAF efforts with Colombia and the Brazilian ANPD AI sandbox – aim to allow experimentation to better understand the effects of AI systems and provide controlled environments to facilitate the scale-up of new business models and policy development.

"Recognizing the need for a nimble and adaptive regulatory environment, ANPD has established a regulatory sandbox specifically for AI. This initiative acknowledges the rapid evolution of technology and aims to ensure that regulatory responses are dynamic and effective in addressing the complex challenges posed by AI."
Juliana Müller, Representative of the National Data Protection Authority, ANPD, Brazil (Brazil)

Setting Core Next Steps for Responsible Governance and Regulation

Multistakeholderism and interdisciplinarity are pivotal factors: Embracing a multistakeholder and interdisciplinary approach in both the training of policymakers and the development of public policies is essential. This ensures that the perspectives of practitioners and experts are not only heard but also facilitates the creation of policies that align with our local realities and needs.

"The role of the state goes beyond regulation; it involves active collaboration, development, and investment in data governance strategies that align with the needs of our societies and markets and support locally relevant new technologies."
Luciana Carpinacci, National Director of Transparency Policy Evaluation, Agency for Access to Public Information (AAIP) (Argentina)

"In addition to establishing platforms for civil society engagement, the government must actively foster environments and provide clear incentives for the local private sector in our countries to participate in this crucial debate actively."
Ana Karen Tuduri, Co-Coordinator of Datysoc (Uruguay)

"Experts from diverse scientific and economic sectors, including agriculture, health, and infrastructure, play a crucial role in guiding policymakers and shaping public policies that are both locally relevant and responsible. While open data is a valuable piece of this puzzle, our research for the Open Data Charter delves into the broader spectrum of considerations."
Natalia Carfi, Executive Director, Open Data Charter Argentina

"Multidisciplinary is key, ensuring diverse voices are represented, encompassing gender perspectives and a multisectoral approach is crucial. It is imperative and urgent that regulatory discussions on artificial intelligence embrace this diversity."
Gloria Guerrero, Executive Director, Latin American Initiative for Open Data / ILDA (Regional)

"It's fundamental to create spaces that empower and include voices from journalists, researchers, and civil society. Governance processes must incorporate diverse perspectives to ensure that policies do not inadvertently impact marginalized communities. In our AI strategy, specific attention is given to women and children. This involves understanding their unique challenges, demands, and data-related needs."

**Virginia Pardo, Diretora da Área da Sociedade da Informação da Agência de Governo Eletrônico e Sociedade da Informação do Uruguai (AGESIC),
Presidência da República, e representante do Uruguai no GAD - MERCOSUL. (Uruguai)**

The Latin America region must foster a comprehensive culture regarding Human Rights, data privacy and protection: While numerous countries have enacted privacy and data protection laws, these alone have not been sufficient to cultivate a robust 'culture' for privacy and data protection within our markets and society.

"As we navigate the path of regional leapfrogging, it becomes evident that Latin American countries are positioned at varying technological and regulatory development stages. Unfortunately, there is a discernible lack of enforcement mechanisms and frameworks for assessing the impact on Human Rights. Coordinated efforts are imperative to address these challenges and propel the region forward." **Eduardo Carrillo ,
Co-director, TEDIC-Uruguay**

"Establishing responsible and contextually relevant data governance frameworks and technical standards is crucial for cultivating interoperable and trustworthy AI systems in the Mercosur countries. This approach not only ensures the optimization of AI systems but also contributes to a broader and more effective digital transformation tailored to the unique needs of local populations." **Carolina Rossini, Co-founder and Director for Policy and Research, Datasphere Initiative**

Reinforcing skills at the institutional and individual level is crucial: A crucial step for Mercosur nations entails reinforcing public institutions and advancing citizens' digital and data literacy. Similarly, national strategies must include research and development capabilities. By fortifying public institutions, supporting local research and development, and promoting broader digital and data literacy, we establish the groundwork for responsible and effective practices in data governance, fostering equitable access to artificial intelligence benefits that align with our societies' evolving needs.

"An essential stride for our nations is to fortify our public institutions and enhance the digital and data literacy of our citizens."

**Margarita Rosa Rojas,
General Director of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC,
Paraguay, and representative of Paraguay in GAD - MERCOSUR.**

"(...)strengthening local research and development capabilities in data and AI should be integral to national strategies. Implementing test beds and other innovative methodologies serves as a collaborative platform, empowering both the public and private sectors to advance technological capabilities and guarantee the trustworthiness of these advancements for all stakeholders."

**Carolina Rossini, Co-founder and Director for Policy and Research,
Datasphere Initiative**

Public administrations' digital transformation must adhere to high standards of accountability:

While many national AI strategies advocate for the integration of AI in the public sector through, for instance, digital public infrastructures, it is imperative for them to extend their efforts to guarantee that public administrations adhere to high standards of accountability and transparency in the delivery of services and actions by various actors.

Multistakeholderism is not only to support policymaking: Mercosur countries have various experiences of collective rights and empowerment of local communities. Those collective experiences should be leveraged to govern data responsibly.

"To advance data governance, an inclusive approach is essential, ensuring alignment with Human Rights principles and democratic values. The Paraguayan model emphasizes the importance of engaging diverse stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, and civil society. A democratic data governance framework involves participatory processes and collaboration across sectors to collectively manage and share data responsibly."

**Margarita Rosa Rojas,
General Director of Digital Inclusion and ICT in Education, MITIC,
Paraguay, and representative of Paraguay in GAD – MERCOSUR**

Ensuring responsible and ethical use of generative AI is paramount to avoid unintended

consequences, especially discrimination. Data governance emerges as a crucial linchpin in navigating these concerns. Establishing robust frameworks for data governance becomes imperative to guide the training data, algorithms, and outputs of generative AI systems. We can mitigate biases and prevent discriminatory outcomes by implementing stringent controls and ethical guidelines.

Thus, a systemic and agile regulatory approach is needed: A shift is needed from the traditional regulatory model rooted in the 19th century to regulate powerful technologies like AI effectively. The regulatory approach should be more systemic, organic, and responsive to societal changes, acting like a feedback system that iteratively adjusts rules based on societal responses.

"Over my 15 years in government, data governance has remained a foundational pillar for Uruguay's digital transformation. Initially embedded within our data privacy and protection norms, it has now evolved to encompass essential aspects of AI governance. Our commitment extends beyond mere compliance to embrace transparency, accountability, ethics, Human Rights, and rigorous risk and impact assessments. This holistic approach to Data Governance aligns with our values and propels our digital transformation journey, leveraging AI and other cutting-edge technologies."

**Virginia Pardo,
Director of the Information Society Area of the Electronic Government and Information
Society Agency of Uruguay (AGESIC), Presidency of the Republic, and
representative of Uruguay in GAD – MERCOSUR. (Uruguay)**

"In essence, as we venture into the future of generative AI, a strong commitment to comprehensive data governance not only safeguards against ethical pitfalls but also fosters an environment where innovation aligns with our collective regional values."

Carolina Rossini, Co-founder and Director for Policy and Research, Datasphere Initiative

Annex I – Reference Normative and Resources

- [Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence | The White House](#)
- [G7 sets out guiding principles for AI developers to address risks](#)
- Draft OMB AI Guidelines: [M-21-06.pdf](#)
- [Vice President Harris Remarks on Jobs and the Economy | C-SPAN.org](#)
- [UK government sets out AI Safety Summit ambitions - GOV.UK](#)
- [State of implementation of the OECD AI Principles: Insights from national AI policies](#)
- GPA resolution on AI Governance: [Global Privacy Assembly](#)
- UNESCO, [Readiness assessment methodology: a tool of the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence](#)
- Chinese AI regulation: [Artificial Intelligence | The National Law Review](#)
- Draft EU AI act: [Proposal for a Regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence | Shaping Europe's digital future](#)

Annex 2 - Participating Entities

Guests from 189 entities across the Mercosur registered for the sessions, including:

● Programa de Imigração de Vantagens de Alberta - AAIP	● Instituto Federal de educação ciência e tecnologia de São Paulo
● ABCon	● Instituto Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul
● AcTMAIS	● Instituto Federal do Pará
● Associação Colombiana de Usuários da Internet - ACUI	● Instituto Nacional de Estatística da Bolívia
● Adagio Consultores	● Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática do Peru
● Agência de Acesso à Informação Pública	● Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos Ecuador
● Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações - Anatel	● Instituto Nacional de Estatística e Geografía do México
● AGESIC	● Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas Chile
● GPS DE LOGÍSTICA AÉREA	● Instituto Nacional de Información de Desenvolvimento da Nicarágua
● Alandar	● IPEA
● Vingadores algorítmicos	● Ipec
● Autoridade Nacional de Proteção de Dados - ANPD	● Ipsemc
● ANS	● Ipsos
● Aprender Digital	● Leste
● Arapy.ai	● linkfire
● Associação de Pesquisa de Privacidade de Dados do Brasil	● LRI Avaliação Educacional
● Austral Consultoria & Investimentos	● MAPA
● Banco do Nordeste	● MDIC
● Barbosa&Dias Advogados Associados	● Mef
● Barraca Erro S.A.	● MEF- CGN
● Beneficência portuguesa de SP	● Mega Sa
● Biblioteca Brasileira Mindlin (USP)	● MGI
● Banco Mundial - INEC	● MICITT
● Brasil TecPar	● Ministério das Comunicações - Brasil

● BRISA	● Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones Costa Rica
● Caixa de dinheiro	● MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO DO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO Brasil
● Câmara Argentina de Comércio e Serviços	● Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi - MPEG
● camara-e.net	● Nenhum
● CEFET-MG	● Nubank
● Cenpec	● Núcleo de Telessaúde FOU SP
● Centro LATAM Digital	● OAB/PR
● Cetic.br NIC.br	● Oficina Nacional de Estatística República Dominicana
● CGE - CONTROLADORIA GERAL DO ESTADO	● Marketing digital da Omonia
● CHPR	● UM RD
● CleanCode	● ONEI
● Comissão de Privacidade e Proteção de Dados Pessoais - OAB/PI	● Carta de dados abertos
● CONASS	● OPS/OMS
● Conectar a Internet	● Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo
● CONICET	● Portland State University, Estados Unidos
● Conectado por dados	● PPGCE/UFU
● Controladoria Geral do Estado - Alagoas	● Projeto Root
● COPARMEX Querétaro	● PUCRS
● Coppead/UFRJ	● RDS Tecnologia e Serviços SANEFIZ
● Iniciativa Datasphere	● Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa RNP
● Dados protegidos	● RNP
● DEPARTAMENTO DE POLÍCIA RODOVIÁRIA FEDERAL	● SEADE
● Direitos digitais	● SECRETARIA DE ECONOMIA DO CONOCIMIENTO Argentina
● Diálogo	● Secretaria de Educação do Estado de Alagoas Brasil
● DTO Sistemas em Saúde	● SENAC
● EAI TELECOM	● SENAI - PE
● Ebserh	● SETIC - GOPS

● CEPAL	● SGD
● EFF	● Sidia
● EMATER-MG	● SmC+
● EMBAIXADA DO BRASIL NA ARGENTINA	● STF
● Escritório do Québec em São Paulo	● TallanSpace SRL
● Faculdade de Informação e Comunicação - Universidade da República	● TCE-PA
● Faero	● TEDIC
● FATEC SP	● Teleco
● FBIoT	● UBA. CTS-FGV
● FECAP	● Uepb
● FGV	● UERJ
● Fiap	● UESB
● FIC	● UFBA
● Fiiapp	● UFPA
● FISCALÍA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN COLOMBIA	● UFPR
● FLACSO - Cátedra Regional UNESCO Mujer, Ciencia y Tecnología en América Latina	● UFPR/INCT Democracia Digital
● Fonseca e Santos Advogados	● UFRGS
● Fórum Brasileiro de IoT	● UNAMA
● Fundação Abrinq	● UnB
● Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa	● UNEB
● Fundação João Pinheiro	● UNESCO
● GIZ	● UNESP
● Governo Federal Brasil	● Unicesumar
● HSBC	● UNIFESP
● Huispan Têxtil	● UNIPAMPA
● IBDAutoral	● Universidade Católica do Uruguai
● ICANN	● Universidade Complutense de Madri
● IFBA	● Universidad de la República (Udelar) Uruguai
● IFES	● Universidade da Beira Interior Brasil
● IFPA	● Universidade de Brasília
● IFPR	● Universidade do Estado da Bahia (UNEB)
● IFRO	● Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

• ILDA	• Universidade Estadual de Maringá
• INAI	• Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa
• Indotel	• Universidade Federal de Alagoas
• INE	• Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
• INEC	• Universidade Federal de Rondonópolis - Mato Grosso
• INEFOP	• Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
• INEGI	• Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
• INEI	• UNMSM
• INMETRO	• USCS
• Instituto Alberto Madeira de Oftalmologia	• USP - Escola de Comunicações e Artes
• Instituto de Computação - FING - UDELAR	• Tendência WebDef
• Instituto Dominicano de Telecomunicações (INDOTEL)	