

AI Policy and Regulations of Brazil







Comprehensive Report



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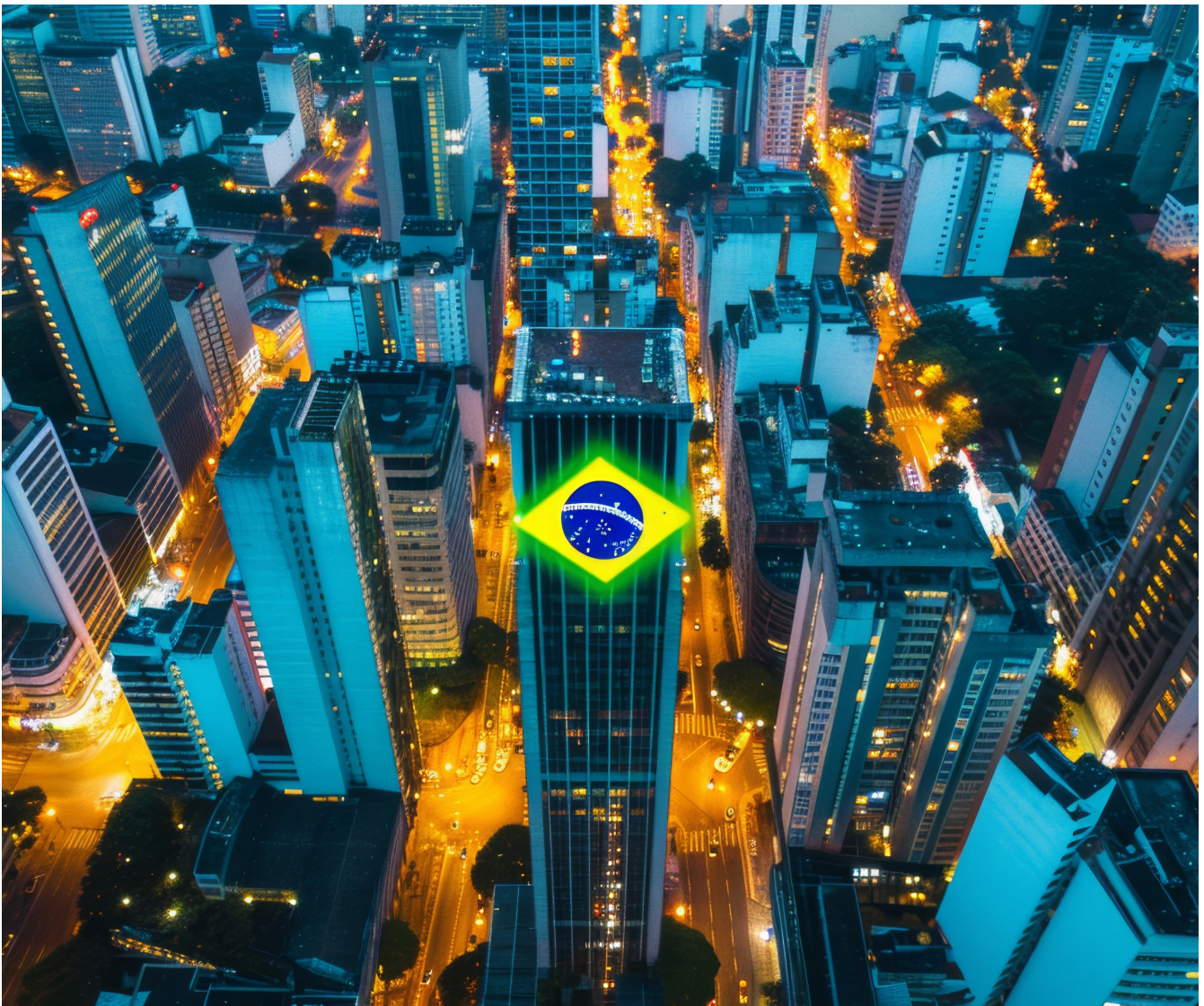
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Introduction

Brazil is undergoing significant technological transformation, with artificial intelligence (AI), data protection, and intellectual property (IP) taking center stage in the nation's legal and policy discussions. The country is actively evolving its regulatory landscape to address technological advancements while balancing innovation with protection of fundamental rights. As Latin America's largest economy, Brazil offers substantial opportunities for businesses in sectors including technology, services, retail, construction, and mining, making it an attractive environment for global enterprises seeking growth markets rich in natural resources and open to innovation. The country's efforts to position itself as a regional leader in AI development, its massive judicial system actively implementing AI solutions, and its growing investments in computing infrastructure all signal Brazil's commitment to technological advancement. This report examines Brazil's legal regulations, government AI initiatives, intellectual property frameworks, AI investments, and judicial decisions related to technology, providing comprehensive insights into the country's digital ecosystem and its regulatory approach to emerging technologies.





1. Recent Legal Regulations (2020–2025)

Data Protection Framework: Brazil enacted the General Data Protection Law (LGPD, Law No. 13,709/18) which came into force in September 2020, marking the country's first comprehensive data protection regulation. The LGPD aims to protect fundamental rights of freedom and privacy and the free development of the natural person, establishing guidelines for the processing of personal data by both public and private entities. This law provides the legal foundation for data protection, creating a framework that regulates how personal information can be collected, processed, stored, and shared. The Brazilian National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) has been actively enhancing and clarifying the LGPD through a series of resolutions and guidelines since its implementation.

The ANPD has issued several key regulatory developments, including a January 2022 resolution introducing specific exemptions and simplified data protection obligations for small data handlers, and October 2022 guidelines clarifying the responsibilities of businesses in managing cookies and similar technologies. In February 2023, the ANPD outlined procedures and criteria for imposing sanctions under the LGPD, enhancing enforcement capabilities and providing more precise guidelines for businesses on potential penalties for non-compliance. April 2023 guidance assisted organizations in determining when and how to conduct data protection impact assessments, particularly for operations involving high-risk data processing in sectors such as AI and digital health.

On December 26, 2023, Brazil implemented its National Cybersecurity Policy (PNCiber) to guide the country's cybersecurity efforts. The PNCiber is based on principles of sovereignty, national interest, fundamental rights, incident prevention, and cooperation, and guides the National Cybersecurity Committee (CNCiber). In August 2024, ANPD approved Resolution No. 19/2024, which regulates international data transfers and approves standard contractual clauses, bringing more legal certainty to meet market needs.





AI Regulation Initiatives: Brazil has emerged as a leader in AI regulation in South America, proposing three new laws to govern the development and use of artificial intelligence between 2019 and 2023. These legislative activities build on the Brazilian AI Strategy, which aims to promote trustworthy and ethical AI. Brazil's proposals come amid growing global efforts to codify responsible AI practices into law, especially in Western jurisdictions like Europe, Canada and the United States.

Bill No. 5051 was introduced in 2019 as an early effort towards responsible AI in Brazil, prioritizing human wellbeing and rights through a series of principles. In 2020, Brazil introduced a second draft bill, 21/2020, to establish foundations and principles for AI. The bill outlines considerably more foundations for AI development in Brazil, requiring that AI be used for beneficial purposes with humans at the center to respect dignity, privacy, and fundamental rights as well as prevent discrimination and bias.

In May 2023, a new bill, 2338/2023, was introduced to replace the previous iterations. This bill mandates entities to ensure transparency and mitigate biases, particularly in high-risk AI systems. It also requires detailed public impact assessments outlining the system's purpose, risk mitigations, and stakeholder involvement, where entities will be held strictly liable for any damages caused. Taking a similar approach to the EU AI Act, the Brazil Bill takes a risk-based approach, with obligations dependent on the level of risk posed by a system. Penalties for violating 2338/2023 start at a simple fine of up to R\$50,000,000.00 per infraction, or up to 2% of annual revenue.

On December 10, 2024, Brazil's Senate approved a bill for an AI Act that would establish a national regulatory framework for the development, use, and governance of AI systems in Brazil. The bill defines a set of rules and rights to protect individuals or groups affected by AI systems, such as the rights to information and human review and the classification of AI systems according to the level of risk they pose.

Energy and Environmental Regulations: Brazil has enacted significant legislation in the energy sector, focusing on sustainability and low-carbon solutions. Law n. 14,948, dated August 2, 2024, was enacted as the Brazilian framework for low-carbon hydrogen, granting the National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANP) the authority to regulate, authorize, and supervise low-carbon hydrogen production and related activities. Additionally, Law n. 14,993 – the "Fuel of the Future Law" – was enacted on October 8, 2024, establishing comprehensive measures to promote sustainable low-carbon mobility and regulating carbon capture and geological storage.

The Fuel of the Future Law institutes various national programs aimed at promoting sustainable fuels and reducing carbon emissions, including the National Program for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (ProBioQAV), the National Program for Green Diesel (PNDV), and the National Program for Decarbonization of Natural Gas Producers and Importers and Incentive to Biomethane. The law also modifies the maximum and minimum limits for blending anhydrous ethanol with gasoline and biodiesel with diesel and regulates activities related to the capture and geological storage of carbon dioxide within the Brazilian territory.



Digital Business Regulations: Brazil's digital business landscape is governed by multiple regulations that have been implemented or updated between 2020 and 2025. The Brazilian Civil Code (Law No. 10,406/2002) sets forth general norms for contracts and obligations in commercial transactions, while the E-commerce Decree (Decree No. 7,962/2013) regulates e-commerce and requires websites to communicate transparently about service providers, product details, services offered, contract terms, and customer support options.

The Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet (Internet Act, Law No. 12,965/2014) establishes foundational principles for internet use in Brazil, focusing on privacy, data protection, and freedom of expression. Federal Law No. 12,737/2012 outlines the legal framework for addressing cybercrimes, providing penalties for online offences to enhance cybersecurity. The Industrial Property Law (Law No. 9,279/1996) and Software Law (Law No. 9,609/1998) protect intellectual property and regulate software use and licensing in e-commerce.



2. Government AI Action Plan

Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy (EBIA): The Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy (EBIA) was introduced in 2021, with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) primarily responsible for its implementation. The EBIA predated the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI and was instead grounded in the OECD AI principles. However, the EBIA included no detailed implementation plan, budgetary allocation, or methodology for evaluation, with responsibility for implementation split across 48 institutions. Due to these limitations, MCTI announced in December 2023 a revision of the EBIA to be completed by May 2024.

Currently, no specific national legislation exists to regulate AI in Brazil, although some relevant legislation exists in areas salient to AI such as data protection. A major new Bill (PL 2338/2023) setting out principles, rules and legal mechanisms to regulate AI was proposed in May 2023, and was under discussion by the National Congress in early 2025. This political and legislative activity reflects the significant potential economic impact of AI, with estimates that the AI market in Brazil will rise from approximately \$3 billion in 2023 to \$11.6 billion by 2030 with an impact on GDP of between 6-8%.

Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA) 2024-2028: On July 30, 2024, the Brazilian government presented the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA) 2024-2028, a project that aims to position Brazil as a global leader in artificial intelligence technology. The plan, dubbed "AI for the Good of All," was developed in collaboration with the private sector and other institutions to establish goals and guidelines for the development and application of AI in various areas, including health, education, public security and energy. Investment in the project will come from the private sector, the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT), the Financier of Studies and Projects (Finep), and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

The PBIA is divided into 10 premises and aims to modernize public services through technological innovations that can improve their efficiency and quality. The plan has been structured into two major phases of operation, the "Immediate Impact Actions" and the "Structuring Actions". The main focus of investment is on Immediate Impact Actions, which are 31 initiatives that are already underway or will be launched in the short term to solve specific problems in priority areas such as health, agriculture, the environment, industry, trade and services, education, social development and public service management.

In the health sector, the plan proposes the use of autonomous disinfection systems for hospital environments, as well as technologies that facilitate the transcription of tele-consultations directly into electronic medical records, ensuring greater precision and security in the recording of patient information. In the educational field, the PBIA includes initiatives such as the use of AI to personalize teaching and improve student learning, especially in subjects such as mathematics, where technology can help identify specific difficulties and propose individualized solutions.

Another objective of the PBIa established in the "Structuring Actions" phase is the development of the Santos Dumont supercomputer, which the government intends to make one of the five most powerful in the world. The plan also emphasizes the need for a robust and sustainable energy infrastructure to support the increase in energy consumption associated with the intensive use of AI.

Implementation Strategy and Funding: Brazil is investing approximately USD\$4 billion to develop business innovation projects and AI infrastructure through the PBIa. The plan centers on five strategic pillars: infrastructure development, training and capacity building, public service enhancement, business innovation, and regulatory governance. Officials designed 54 immediate impact actions across healthcare, agriculture, environmental protection, and education sectors.

The PBIa also aims to include actions to train and retrain professionals in AI, with an emphasis on including historically marginalized groups, ensuring that the benefits of the technology are widely shared. The plan proposes initiatives such as public-private partnerships for AI training projects, AI scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate studies, information campaigns on the critical use of AI and the qualification of AI workers.

The PBIa is committed to ensuring that the use of AI is ethical and responsible, protecting the privacy and rights of citizens. The plan proposes the creation of a national "sovereign cloud" to store and protect sensitive data, preventing the misuse of personal information by companies and other organizations. Furthermore, the plan aims to structure a robust AI value chain in Brazil, through actions such as the development of national data centers, support for AI start-ups and the creation of a National Centre for AI applied to agriculture and livestock.



3. Intellectual Property & Data Usage

Brazil's Intellectual Property Framework: In Brazilian law, intellectual property (IP) rights include patents, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyrights and related rights. The Brazilian Industrial Property Institute (INPI) is the authority responsible for implementing rules regulating industrial property, as well as for granting and registering patents, industrial designs, trademarks, geographical indications, software and technology transfer contracts. Brazil is a member of all major intellectual property conventions, but piracy remains a common challenge despite tough laws providing for both criminal and civil penalties.

Intellectual property rights in Brazil are primarily guaranteed by the Federal Constitution of 1988, in its fifth article, items XXVII to XXIX. IP rights can be generally classified into three main groups: Industrial Property, Copyright and Related Rights, and sui generis IPRs. Industrial Property includes patents, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications and non-patentable knowledge (e.g., know-how, trade secrets) and is regulated mainly by Federal Law No. 9.279/96 (the "LPI").

Copyright protection is granted for texts of literary, scientific or artistic works, musical compositions, audiovisual works, drawings, paintings, and photographic works, and is regulated mainly by Federal Law No. 9.610/98 (the "Copyright Law"). Software receives specific protection under Federal Law No. 9.609/98 (the "Software Law"), with the Copyright Law being complementarily applicable to the matter. Sui generis IPRs include plant variety protection, regulated by Federal Law No. 9.456/97, and the protection for the layout of integrated circuit, regulated by Federal Law No. 11.484/07.





IP Protection Types and Durations: Brazil's IP laws provide the legal foundation to protect and monetize innovations, ensuring that companies can defend their unique products, technologies, and brands. The country offers various types of IP protection with different durations:

1. **Patents (Invention):** Grants exclusive rights for new inventions, technical solutions, or products that demonstrate novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability. Patent protection lasts for 20 years.
2. **Utility Models:** Protects new industrial models or practical tools with innovative features, often simpler innovations than patents. Protection lasts for 15 years.
3. **Industrial Designs:** Protects the ornamental or aesthetic design of a product's appearance. Initial protection lasts for 10 years, renewable for three 5-year periods (up to 25 years total).
4. **Trademarks:** Protects distinctive signs that identify products or services in the market, such as logos, brand names, and product names. Trademark protection lasts for 10 years and is renewable indefinitely every 10 years.
5. **Copyright:** Protects the economic and moral rights of creators over their literary, artistic, or scientific works. Economic rights are protected for 70 years after the author's death, while moral rights are perpetual.
6. **Software Protection:** In Brazil, software is protected under copyright law, not patents, with its own legal framework. Software is protected for 50 years starting from January 1 of the year following its publication.

Data Protection and Usage Regulations: The Brazilian General Data Protection Law (LGPD) aims to protect the fundamental rights of liberty and privacy, as well as the free development of the personality of the natural person. The law establishes the processing of personal data, digitally or not, by a natural person or a legal entity (public or private). The LGPD took effect in September 2020 and applies to any processing operation carried out by a natural person or a legal entity, regardless of the means, the country of its headquarters, or the country where the data are located, provided that the processing operation is carried out in Brazil.

Personal data can only be processed in specific circumstances, including: previous consent of the personal data holder; fulfillment of legal obligations; execution of public policies; research purposes with data anonymization; contract enforcement; protection of life or physical safety; health matters; legitimate interests of the controller or third party; and credit protection. The LGPD requires that the processing of personal data must have a justifiable, lawful, fair, and transparent purpose to prevent unreasonable movement of personal data.

The LGPD provides for the creation of a National Authority of Data Protection to protect, inspect, and supervise personal data processing in Brazil, with powers to apply penalties for non-compliance. The law's primary aim is to unify 40 different Brazilian laws that previously regulated the processing of personal data, creating a comprehensive framework for data protection.

4. AI Outputs & IP Protections

Copyright Challenges in the AI Era: Given the recent progress in Brazil toward establishing an AI Act, debates are intensifying on the prerogatives of copyright holders and related rights holders (provided for in the Copyright Law – Law No. 9,610/1998) concerning the use of their works for training AI systems. The current Senate-approved version of the Brazilian AI Act stipulates that agents who use content protected by copyright when mining, training, or developing AI systems must negotiate compensation with the respective copyright holders. Furthermore, holders have the right to opt out of the use of their content in such AI systems.

The current text also establishes that in certain conditions and specific cases, text and data mining do not infringe on copyright and related rights. Given the potential for this bill to be passed and signed into law, negotiation between copyright holders and AI system developers will be essential to avoid hindering innovation. Moreover, discussions related to rights over content and even inventions created with the help of AI systems are set to challenge the current IP legislation and traditional notions of 'authorship,' 'ownership,' and 'patentability'.

Brazil's Position on AI and Copyright: Brazil's statement at WIPO CDIP 33 emphasized AI's transformative potential in IP while highlighting challenges like copyright violations and the need for fair remuneration. Brazil advocated for global governance and legislative reforms, calling on the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to ensure transparency, equity, and inclusive policies that protect creators' rights and provide equitable access to AI benefits.

Brazil has emphasized that AI systems, especially generative AI, demand vast amounts of data, the most valuable of which is copyright protected. Copyrighted works such as music, books and movies contain organized expression of ideas which are vital for AI systems to develop their capacities to mimic human behavior. In Brazil, as in many countries including the United States, the protection of an author's right is a constitutional clause, and Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which the person is the author.



A study by CISAC showed that copyright right holders will lose 22 billion euros until 2028 in the music and audiovisual sectors alone, due to the substitution of human labor for AI, the competition of AI produced content with copyrighted works, and the lack of payment for the use of protected works in the training of AI systems. This raises a particularly important question relating to the long-term production of works, as AI systems demand a diversity of cultural production, but it's unclear how we could generate it without authors, performers, creators and humans if we don't have the necessary economic incentives for human authors in the copyright system.

Patentability of AI in Brazil: It is important to note that the core technology behind AI is not eligible for patent protection in Brazil. INPI, the Brazilian Patent and Trademark Office, establishes that software itself is not considered an invention or a utility model. Nonetheless, any software that complies with the three patent requirements (novelty, inventive technology, and capability of industrial application) and is tied into a hardware could be patentable. This means that a patentable software must be encompassed in a hardware and be essential to its functioning.

As a general rule, software will only be subject to patent registration within a practical application into a computer program. In case of any absence of practical application and/or lack of any patent requirements, the software will not be granted as a patent and will have the protection as established by the Software Law. This restriction on patentability presents challenges for AI technologies that are primarily software-based, suggesting that Brazil's legal framework may need adaptation to address the specific nature of AI innovations.



5. AI Investments & Computing Power

Current State of AI Investments: Brazil is experiencing significant growth in AI investments across both public and private sectors. The government has unveiled a comprehensive plan to develop fully homegrown artificial intelligence (AI) models for use across various sectors of public administration, with an investment of R\$ 23 billion (USD \$4 billion) by 2028, with the majority of the funding provided by the state. Venture capital flowing into Brazilian startups reached \$2.8 billion in 2023, increasing 35% from 2022. In the 2023 Global Innovation Index (GII), Brazil climbed five positions to rank 49th globally and first in Latin America, reflecting the country's increasing R&D expenditure, which reached 1.15% of GDP.

Microsoft announced its largest single investment in Brazil, with plans to spend 14.7 billion Reais in cloud and artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure over three years. This initiative aims to foster the development of AI ecosystem in Brazil, accelerating the country's AI innovation. Microsoft will also support the country's long-term competitiveness with the program ConectAI, training 5 million people over the next three years with AI skills, creating long-term benefits for the Brazilian economy.

A study commissioned by Microsoft and conducted by the consultancy FrontierView in 2020 shows that if Brazil strongly adopts AI, it could add 4.2 percentage points to the country's GDP growth through 2030. Even with minimal AI adoption, Brazil could see an increase of 1.8 percentage points in GDP over the same period. This economic potential is driving both public and private investments in AI technologies.

Computing Infrastructure Development: A key component of Brazil's AI initiative is the upgrade of the Santos Dumont supercomputer, operated by the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC) in Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro. Once upgraded, the machine is expected to rank among the top five in the world in processing capacity, supporting a wide range of research needs. The Brazilian government has allocated approximately US\$300 million to build this Top 5 high performance computer, as well as its own chip set for AI, which aligns with its semiconductor plan and New Industrial Policy.

The combined computing power of Brazil's five computing centers is currently close to a modest 700 teraflops. However, after the planned upgrades, it is expected to be between 4 and 8 petaflops, a significant increase that will support scientific research in different regions of the country. This infrastructure development is critical, as Brazil's data centers consumed 460 terawatt-hours (TWh) of energy in 2022, a figure that could reach 1,050 TWh globally by 2026 due to the increasing demands of AI technologies.

In response to energy concerns, the PBIA aims to expand the country's renewable energy matrix, including hydropower. Over four years, 42 projects will seek solutions to support AI advancements, with a budget allocation of 500 million reais (USD \$88 million). This focus on sustainable energy is crucial because, according to the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), renewable sources accounted for nearly 84% of Brazil's electricity generation in the first half of 2023.

Strategic Advantages and Market Growth: Brazil's geographic position offers unique advantages for data center operations, particularly for AI applications that require low latency and high reliability. With over 7,000 km of coastline, Brazil has direct access to major submarine cable systems connecting the Americas, Europe and Africa. These cables have significantly improved Brazil's international connectivity, providing a 50% increase in network performance.

According to Arizton Advisory & Intelligence, the Brazilian data center market is expected to reach \$4.72 billion by 2029, growing at a CAGR of 7.16% from 2021 to 2029. Rapid digitalization across industries is driving Brazil's demand for data center services, aligning with global patterns where data center power demand is predicted to grow 160% by 2030, partly driven by AI applications and the compute power required to power such queries.

Brazil is also developing its tech talent pool, producing around 53,000 graduates in tech-related courses annually. This number is likely to grow, as the "Brasil Mais Digital" program aims to train people in digital skills in the coming years. The AI market in specific sectors, such as healthcare, is expected to expand by 38% from 2019 to 2027 in Latin America, reflecting increasing demand for AI-ready data center infrastructure.



6. Judicial Decisions on AI

AI Adoption in the Brazilian Judiciary: In Brazil, AI has already been adopted in at least half of the Brazilian courts, with at least 47 having AI programs and systems in use or under development, including the Supreme Court, and the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). This extensive adoption reflects the Brazilian judiciary's efforts to address its overwhelming caseload. There are close to 80 million cases awaiting final decisions in Brazil, which likely constitutes the biggest court backlog in the world.

Although there is still no specific Brazilian legislation for AI in general (some proposals are still in debate), the National Council of Justice, the regulatory and supervisory body of the Brazilian Judiciary, issued Resolution 332, of August 21, 2020, which "deals with ethics, transparency and governance in the production and use of Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary and other provisions". Along the same lines of the European Charter, it establishes principles including respect for fundamental rights, non-discrimination, equality, security, publicity, transparency, user control, governance and quality.

In the chapter on the principle of user control, Article 18 establishes the need for information, in clear and precise language, about the use of the intelligent systems in the services provided, and Article 19 states that systems that use AI models as an auxiliary tool for the elaboration of judicial decisions must observe, as a preponderant criterion, the explanation of the "steps that led to the result". The Brazilian resolution also presents a relevant preventive measure that can help minimize biases by providing (Article 20) the need to seek diversity in its broadest spectrum in the formation and composition of teams for research and development of AI solutions.

Key AI Systems in Brazilian Courts: In 2018, before the edition of the resolution of the National Council of Justice was issued, the higher courts of Brazil started the development of their own AI systems, the Project VICTOR of the Brazilian Supreme Court ("The Guardian of the Brazilian Constitution") and ATHOS System of the Superior Court of Justice ("The Guardian of Federal Law"). Although they have somewhat different mechanisms, both systems work in a relatively similar way and have, as their main functionality, the identification of precedents that can be replicated in other cases at the national level.

The VICTOR works to identify what the Brazilian legislation calls "Topics of General Repercussion" for the Supreme Court and ATHOS on what is called "Repetitive Appeals" for the Superior Court of Justice. Such systems should work as appeal filters and aim to decrease the number of cases to be judged by these courts. Luís Roberto Barroso, chief justice of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil, has discussed how the Brazilian judiciary has already begun to use AI to expedite the selection process of cases dealing with "general repercussion" — the criterion the court uses to pick the cases it will hear. The court receives around 70,000 cases per year, and he hopes artificial intelligence can be used to sort cases and "make justice faster".

The National Council of Justice itself has a unifying and accelerating system for the use of AI in the Judiciary, named the SINAPSE Platform, a platform for the development and large-scale availability of AI prototypes. Known as the "AI Model Factory," it aims to facilitate the development of AI systems, making prototypes available at a scale that is not achievable when developed in a traditional way.

Challenges and Concerns: Despite the benefits, the use of AI in the Brazilian judiciary raises several concerns. Starting from the opaqueness of AI mechanisms or the unfathomability of its operation, these systems have been in use for almost five years, and thousands of appeals were admitted and others rejected, with algorithmic selection or its assistance, without all users having effective knowledge and perfect understanding of how they operate.

In the specific case of the ATHOS system, some difficulties were reported in the monitoring process of its results, such as the existence of conflicts between the system and the security mechanisms. Furthermore, a study was conducted to validate the gains and benefits arising from the use of the system, and it was found that the model does not work well with short documents, which forced the implementation of filters for this condition to avoid inappropriate responses.

Brazil's National Council of Justice Resolution contains some provisions that inspire care and reflection. Article 23 states that "the use of Artificial Intelligence models in criminal matters should not be encouraged, especially with regard to the suggestion of models for predictive decisions". Although understandable given the relevance of matters dealing with human freedom, it contradicts a certain global trend which, if well-regulated and used, could help in the work of judges, providing faster and more effective results.

The most worrisome provision is contained in Article 19, which states that computer systems to aid in the preparation of decisions "should allow the supervision of the competent judge". Even though the need for human supervision is essential, this article, by not registering and expressly demanding the obligation of supervision, but only the need for supervision permission by a human judge, leaves space for interpretations that systems working independently of the necessary human supervision are admissible.



Conclusion

Brazil has made significant strides in developing a comprehensive approach to technological advancement, particularly in the realm of artificial intelligence. The country's legal framework has evolved substantially from 2020 to 2025, with the implementation of the LGPD marking a crucial step in aligning with international data protection standards. The LGPD, along with subsequent regulations issued by the ANPD, has created a robust framework for personal data protection that is essential for the responsible development and deployment of AI systems.

The Brazilian government's commitment to AI development is evident in its substantial investment of USD \$4 billion through the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Plan (PBIA) 2024-2028. This comprehensive plan addresses various aspects of AI implementation, from infrastructure development to ethical considerations, reflecting a holistic approach to technological advancement. The upgrading of the Santos Dumont supercomputer to potentially become one of the world's most powerful computing systems demonstrates Brazil's determination to build the necessary infrastructure for AI innovation.

In addressing intellectual property concerns related to AI, Brazil is navigating complex challenges at the intersection of technological innovation and traditional IP frameworks. The Senate-approved version of the Brazilian AI Act, which requires negotiation between copyright holders and AI developers for the use of copyrighted content in AI training, represents an effort to balance innovation with the protection of creators' rights. However, the ineligibility of core AI technology for patent protection in Brazil highlights the need for continued evolution of IP frameworks to accommodate emerging technologies.

Brazil's judiciary has embraced AI to address its massive backlog of cases, implementing systems like VICTOR and ATHOS to streamline case selection and processing. While these systems offer promising efficiency gains, concerns about transparency, accountability, and human supervision underscore the importance of careful regulation and oversight of AI in judicial contexts.

As Brazil continues to develop its AI ecosystem, it will need to balance the drive for innovation with ethical considerations, ensuring that AI technologies benefit society while respecting fundamental rights and values. The country's growing investments in AI infrastructure and talent development, combined with its evolving regulatory framework, position Brazil as an emerging leader in responsible AI implementation in Latin America and potentially on the global stage.

Country AI Policies Regulations and Strategies Report

