

**2025 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

Special Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 7-11, 2025

STRENGTHENING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 51 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states: “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development”;

Article 30 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States, inspired by the principles of Interamerican solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved.”;

Article 1 and 2 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which affirm that “Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of his person,” and that “All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in this Declaration, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor”;

The Inter-American Democratic Charter, which makes clear that transparency in government activities, probity, and responsible public administration on the part of governments are essential components of the exercise of democracy.

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3029 (LIV-O/24), “Open, Digital, Inclusive, and Transparent Government,” which encourages member states to maintain or adopt national strategies “to promote the safe, secure and trustworthy development and use of AI technologies in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent the United Nations Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence”;

AG/RES. 3030 (LIV-O/24), “Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law,” which asks the Department of International Law to continue legal activities related to the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence and the impact of artificial intelligence-based technologies on human rights;

The Secretary General’s Opening Remarks at a high level roundtable “Artificial Intelligence: Public Policy Imperatives for the Americas” (May, 2023), highlighting concern about “the potential to affect underrepresented groups using AI tools as decision-making mechanisms to provide public services or administer judicial systems,” and the need for OAS member states to set up regional and national mechanisms to craft, review, and adopt new policies to address AI and set up effective oversight to safeguard their institutions; and

RECOGNIZING:

The growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in law enforcement and judicial proceedings and its potential as a tool to increase efficiency in digital forensics by accelerating investigations, developing pattern recognition, and alleviating case backlogs;

That AI systems can be biased, systematically disadvantaging certain individuals or groups due to prejudices in training data and/or algorithmic design, and that AI models can inherit biases from historical crime data, leading to discriminatory policing and impacts on human rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To express gratitude to the Department for Effective Public Management under the Secretariat for Hemispheric Affairs for the implementation of the Inter-American Framework on Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence (MIGDIA) to guide member states in developing data governance for AI.
2. To recognize the ongoing efforts by Member States to apply Artificial Intelligence (AI) in an equitable and fair process.
3. To establish an OAS Regional AI Oversight Mechanism under the Inter-American Framework on Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence, which will:
 - a. Conduct AI-impact assessments for law enforcement and judicial systems across Member States;
 - b. Develop guidelines for AI transparency, requiring law enforcement agencies to disclose AI-driven decision-making processes;
 - c. Recommend mitigation strategies for AI biases, including algorithmic audits and diverse training datasets to prevent racial, gender, and socioeconomic discrimination;
 - d. Monitor the use of AI surveillance tools to prevent mass surveillance abuses and safeguard citizens' privacy rights; and
 - e. Create reporting mechanisms for individuals affected by AI-driven injustices, ensuring accountability and corrective measures.
4. To urge OAS member states to adopt a “Human in the Loop” standard for AI in criminal justice, requiring that:
 - a. AI-assisted decisions cannot be solely relied upon for arrests, sentencing, or parole determinations;
 - b. Judicial and law enforcement officers must be trained to critically assess AI recommendations before acting upon them; and
 - c. Governments implement AI literacy programs for judges, public defenders, and prosecutors to ensure informed oversight of AI tools.
5. To call upon OAS member states to mandate algorithmic transparency laws that:
 - a. Require AI developers working with law enforcement to publish reports assessing bias, error rates, and risk factors; and
 - b. Ensure that citizens can contest AI-driven legal decisions, guaranteeing that no automated decision is made without human review.

6. To recommend that OAS member states input AI benchmarks and accountability mechanisms, requiring:
 - a. An AI risk classification system that categorizes law enforcement AI tools (e.g., facial recognition, predictive policing) by potential human rights risks, with higher-risk technologies requiring stricter oversight;
 - b. An OAS AI Ethics Review Board, composed of legal experts, technology professionals, and civil society representatives, to provide guidance on responsible AI deployment and review major AI-related complaints; and
 - c. A public AI transparency database, where law enforcement agencies across OAS countries must disclose the types of AI tools they use, their purpose, and the results of independent bias assessments.

7. To request funding for the AI oversight mechanisms above from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), particularly through its Citizen Security and Justice Program.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIALIZED CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
EXPANDING USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO EDUCATIONAL SPHERES**

Special Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 49 of the OAS Charter, which claims that “The Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education (...)”;

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples”;

REAFFIRMING:

The Inter-American Framework for Data and AI Governance (MIGDIA) as an initiative of OAS member states inspired by the Digital and Open Government section of the 2022 Summit of the Americas with the objective to guide member states in developing data governance for AI through a framework including guidelines in 12 thematic areas as a roadmap;

RECALLING:

That on June 27, 2024, Organization of American States (OAS) member states, at the 54th OAS General Assembly held in Paraguay, approved the Resolution Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development: Promoting Resilience (AG/RES. 3013 (LIV-O/24) which states the intention of member states “to engage in dialogue on ways to harness the power of AI for social, economic, and sustainable development in the Americas, as well as to share good practices, strategies, plans and policies for the development and deployment of a safe, secure, and trustworthy AI (...)”; and

REAFFIRMING:

The Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE) as an initiative to coordinate the implementation of inter-American ministerial dialogue on education in order to follow-up on the mandates of the Summits of the Americas and the agreements entered into at the Meetings of Ministers of Education, to identify multilateral

initiatives, and to contribute to the execution of OAS policies in the area of partnership for educational development,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE) and MIGDIA for their efforts towards reducing educational disparities and enhancing the resilience of Member States' education systems.
2. To establish a specialized conference under the OAS with the objective of discussing and developing comprehensive strategies for the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies into educational systems across the Americas.
3. To suggest that the focus of this specialized conference be aimed at assisting with education efforts and accessibility of information in underserved and rural communities.
4. To request all Member States to participate actively in a specialized conference by:
 - a. Sending representatives with background in technology studies and/or education to provide experience, requests, and expectations regarding the use of AI in educational environments.
 - b. Contributing to a collective framework for expanding AI's potential to enhance learning outcomes in diverse educational settings that each participating Member State will be able to access and use within their country.
5. To request that the Minister of Education, the Ministers of Science and Technology, members of the Inter-American Committee on Education, and major technology company representatives attend this specialized conference.
6. To encourage the formation of partnerships between governments, educational institutions, and relevant and willing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Plan International and BRAC, which may be interested in expanding accessibility, equity, and ethical standards in education through the use of AI for the implementation of the framework established at this conference.
7. To call for the creation of a follow-up mechanism to monitor and evaluate the progress of AI integration into education systems within Member States, including:
 - a. Establishing of a dedicated working group to track developments;
 - b. Sharing best practices; and
 - c. Providing technical support to countries in need of assistance in scaling AI-driven educational solutions.

8. To fund fifty percent (50%) of this conference from contributions by Costa Rica and request that the remaining funding be sourced from voluntary contributions by Member States, Permanent Observers, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross, the Pan American Health Organization, the Caribbean Development Bank, and other relevant NGOs.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. **A study on the state of data and AI governance in the Americas with recommendations. A model data and AI governance policy as a reference for member states. These tools help OAS member states develop their national data and AI governance frameworks and serve as a reference for local governments.**

- 2. The Declaration of Jamaica “Harnessing the Power of Science and Transformative Technologies to Drive our Communities Forward,” adopted at the Sixth Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Science and Technology (VI REMCYT) in 2021, Ministers encouraged member states to continue promoting the use of science, technology, and innovation to meet the needs for integral development in the Americas, and to deepen regional collaboration and cooperation to ensure connectivity and close the growing technological and social gaps, with particular attention to the inclusion of youth, women and girls and other populations in vulnerable situations.**
- 3. During Ninth Summit of the Americas held in Los Angeles, Heads of State and Government adopted the Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation (CA IX/doc.2/22) and committed to “Promote transparency and accountability in the management, publication, and use of open data and digital technologies, including the responsible and ethical development and use of artificial intelligence systems and other transformative technologies, while protecting individual privacy and personal data and promoting equity and respect for human rights [...], in a manner consistent with domestic legislation and international law.”**
- 4. RECALLING that in 2023, the X Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) and two multi-sectoral policy dialogues on Artificial Intelligence hosted by the OAS, brought together government officials, high-level executives from major technology companies, and top think tanks and research institutions from 26 OAS member states, and highlighted the urgent need for regional cooperation to develop guidelines for AI’s deployment, promote innovation, and emphasize transparency, accountability, training and support for the workforce.**
- 5. Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology**

COORDINATING AI STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATION AMONG OAS MEMBERS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(n) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that incorporating generative AI into educational settings should prioritize fostering justice, freedom, and peace by equipping students with the skills and ethical understanding needed to navigate and shape AI technologies responsibly for the benefit of society;

Article 30(n) of the OAS Charter, which addresses generative AI in educational settings, aligns with the pledge for international social justice and integral development by ensuring that AI technologies enhance education, foster innovation, and bridge digital divides, thereby contributing to the social, economic, and technological advancement of all peoples;

Article 34(h) of the OAS Charter, which emphasizes that Member States should promote "the development of science and technology through research, training, and technological innovation";

Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which calls for the encouragement of "scientific research and the development and application of modern technology" to benefit economic and social progress;

NOTING:

The rapid advancement of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its growing role in education, both as a tool for enhancing learning and a challenge regarding academic integrity;

That the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 4 (Quality Education) and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), emphasize on the importance of leveraging technology for educational accessibility while ensuring ethical use;

Reports from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) highlight the digital divide and the need for policies that ensure equitable access to AI-driven educational resources;

The 2023 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization (UNESCO) Report on AI in Education, underscores the necessity of balancing technological innovation with ethical considerations and data privacy protections; and

CONSIDERING:

The Latin America generative AI market generated a revenue of USD \$348.4 million in 2024;

The generative market is expected to grow at a Consumer Average Growth Rate (CAGR) of 26.7% from 2025 to 2030 in Latin America;

The fact that Computer software was the largest revenue-generating component in 2024;

That services constitute the most lucrative component segment, registering the fastest growth during the forecast period,

RESOLVES:

- 1. To recognize the efforts of Member States to address generative AI in educational settings.
- 2. To encourage the creation of an OAS AI Educational Task Force, to develop a framework for AI use in schools and universities, including guidelines on plagiarism detection, personalized learning, and student data protection:
 - a. The task force will be organized by participating Member States and have a team of individuals with experience in Computer Science and Cyber Security chosen by the OAS
 - b. The task force will oversee AI platforms for malfunctions and improve the results of AI to formally educate students.
 - c. The task force will meet initially in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to review results, improvements, and conflicts related to AI in the educational setting.
 - d. To investigate the creation of cybersecurity teams to safeguard academic integrity, prevent AI-driven misinformation while ensuring equitable access to AI tools for all students, and collaborate among OAS Member States to share research, resources, results, and policy recommendations on AI in education.
 - e. To encourage teacher training programs that equip educators with the necessary skills to integrate AI-driven technologies into classrooms effectively while simultaneously ensuring academic integrity.

Approved for the form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories 1.	_____	_____
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODEL FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF
LANGUAGE AND CULTURE**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states one of its main principles to be, “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 34 (h) of the Charter of the Organization States that has the goal of, “Rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

Article 51 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which states that “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

NOTING:

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights states “All language communities are entitled to have at their disposal all the human and material resources necessary to ensure that their language is present to the extent they desire at all levels of education within their territory: properly trained teachers, appropriate teaching methods, textbooks, finance, buildings and equipment, traditional and innovative technology”;

Article 40 of the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights states “In the field of information technology, all language communities are entitled to have at their disposal equipment adapted to their linguistic system and tools and products in their language, so as to derive full advantage from the potential offered by such technologies for self-expression, education, communication, publication, translation and information processing and the dissemination of culture in general”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Guided by the UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Language in Danger which works to raise awareness on endangered languages, stating that “humanity’s linguistic diversity has been shrinking. That process is inexorable but not inevitable: international cooperation and well-planned, intelligently implemented language policies can bolster the ongoing efforts of speaker communities to maintain their mother tongues and pass them on to their children, even in the face of powerful forces pressing them to shift towards larger languages”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Nature Ecology & Evolution study on languages, “language loss could triple within 40 years, with at least one language lost per month. To avoid the loss of over 1,500 languages by the end of the century, urgent investment is needed in language documentation, bilingual education programmes and other community-based programmes”,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank Member States for helping to restore and preserve minority and endangered languages and helping at risk cultures and languages with the issue of language death.
2. To create a non-permanent specialized Committee under Article 97 of the OAS Charter, named the Committee of Language Restoration and Preservation (CLRP), which shall:
 - a. Be overseen by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development.
 - b. Employ the use of new technology to restore and preserve the minority and endangered languages of OAS Member States to ensure the longevity of cultures in the Western Hemisphere.
 - c. Appoint up to 25 linguists whose primary objective will be to translate and transcribe, as well as to record folklore for oral languages, as well as to document minority and endangered languages.
 - d. Create a team of educators selected by the committee to be sent out throughout the Western Hemisphere to teach minority and endangered languages and English with the assistance of Artificial Intelligence, assisting with economic and cultural development of Member States.
 - e. Complete its designated purpose when minority and endangered languages throughout the Western Hemisphere have been properly documented.
 - f. Will operate until the committee of linguists have deemed that there are adequate records of minority and endangered languages.
3. To authorize the creation of an annual OAS Artificial Intelligence and At-Risk Languages summit, which will:
 - a. Work to facilitate a meeting of experts on the field of artificial intelligence to create a conference that promotes the development of this technology.
 - b. Be held at the OAS Headquarters in Washington D.C during the second full week of October to coincide with Indigenous Peoples Day.
 - c. Include initiatives for Non-Member States to attend and participate.
4. To create an Artificial Intelligence powered database which will create:
 - a. A multilingual dictionary to promote language education development.
 - b. A language database that would be used to accurately analyze and translate language sources with the assistance of Artificial Intelligence.
 - c. Models to restore languages and prevent further language disappearances.

5. To seek funding by way of voluntary donations from Member States, NGOs and other groups which will fund:
- a. The Committee of Language Restoration and Preservation (CLRP).
 - b. The OAS Artificial Intelligence Summit.
 - c. Countries that lack technology and internet access to gain access to technological resources.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

ENCOURAGING EQUITABLE EDUCATION WITH AI

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominican Republic

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 47 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter which establishes that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 49 of the OAS Charter, which affirms that “The Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education”;

The OAS Inter-American Education Agenda which advocates “to ensure *inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all*”;

CONSIDERING:

The educational disparities that persist across Latin America, where poverty correlates with academic achievement, as evidenced in the 2022 PISA test results in the Dominican Republic;

That the educational disparities highlighted by PISA data underscore the urgent need for innovative learning solutions, such as AI-driven technology systems and adaptive learning methods to improve the concerning low-test scores in and around the Dominican Republic;

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Technical Cooperation Document which highlights the Dominican Republic’s initiative to integrate AI into education to improve the nation’s math scores; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO’s) 2023 report on AI in Education, which displays AI’s role in enhancing inclusivity and accessibility;

The UNESCO 2024 AI Competency Framework for Students and Teachers where it outlines that “All students should have inclusive access to the environments required for learning about AI at the basic level, and they should be supported to learn and how to embed the principle of inclusivity into the design of AI and be prepared to contribute to an inclusive AI society”;

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts by The Organization of American States (OAS) for implementing the hemispheric program on critical literacy and critical education in context of change (LICED) in partnership with the United Nations. The program seeks to address education technology, disparity, and incumbent guidelines for social policies influenced by world events such as the pandemic.
2. To encourage Member States to develop AI education policies, ensuring equitable and ethical AI integration into classrooms, hospitals, and public and private sector buildings.

3. To address the disparities of learning proficiencies throughout The Americas and especially the Caribbean, particularly in linguistics and STEM. Seeking to create a mechanism to diversify and decrease the gender disparity and the percentage of graduates in both rural and urban areas.
4. To urge the Governments of the Caribbean States to engage in international dialogue within The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) as a pathway to develop a membership and community through technology that integrates Dominican Republic to the Caribbean market and forges stronger bilateral relationships.
5. To reiterate the willingness to develop a mechanism to employ an encrypted collection of data with the efforts of organizations such as OAS and the department of economic development to warrant the data displayed.
6. To encourage governmental and nonprofit programs to address the utility deficiency present in the Members of the American States. Programs including Association of Technology INDO FINTEC, Partnership and educational training (PAEC), Association of Academic programs in Latin America and Caribbean (AAPCL), Children of the Caribbean etc. Prioritize these concerns.
7. To condemn the National or International use of generative AI technology intended to attack, defame or disrupt the integrity or the rights of the citizens of the sovereign states of the Americas that engage in educational international testing programs and other digital programs alike.
8. To request the OAS Department of Economic Development to support the implementation of new case studies, which aim to compare and uplift the development of AI technology aiming to advance education.
9. To request the OAS, in collaboration with the Inter-American Bank Development, UNESCO, and the Caribbean Development Bank, establish a dedicated AI in Education Equity Fund to ensure equal access to quality AI-powered learning tools across all schools in the Caribbean, regardless of socioeconomic status or population size.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**DISPELLING DISCRIMINATORY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ALGORITHMS
IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United Mexican States

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which proclaims the goal to “promote and consolidate representative democracy”;

The Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), which states that a “safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

Article 24 of the IADC, which declares that “the member state shall guarantee conditions of security, free access to information, and full cooperation with the electoral observation mission,” and that “they shall be conducted in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner and with appropriate technical expertise”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The establishment by the Secretary General of the United Nations of a “multi-stakeholder High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence and of its interim report issued on 21 December 2023”;

Resolution A/78/L.49 of the United Nations, adopted by consensus, which calls upon multi-stakeholders from all countries to “develop and support regulatory and governance approaches and frameworks related to safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems that create an enabling ecosystem at all levels”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the Seventh Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Science and Technology report—entitled “Towards the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Deployment of Artificial Intelligence in the Americas: The Importance of Governance, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks”—which states that powerful AI systems can heighten vulnerabilities for communities and governments, including the “unauthorized access to large amounts of data, confidential information and launching more sophisticated malicious cyber operations using new schemes and harder to detect tools”;

By a Bloomberg-sponsored study—which utilized Stable Diffusion, an AI image generator, to provide photos of 5,100 AI-generated people to represent 14 different job categories and 3 categories relating to crime—which revealed the sexist and racist biases that exist within the data that train the algorithms of AI, as “image sets generated for high-paying jobs were dominated by subjects with lighter skin tones, while subjects were more commonly generated by prompts like ‘fast-food worker’ and ‘social worker’” and “more than 80% of the images generated for the keyword ‘inmate’ were people with darker skin”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The 2023 Michigan Advisory Opinion JI-155, which states that “an algorithm may weigh factors that the law or society deem inappropriate or do so with a weight that is inappropriate in the context presented,” and that “AI does not understand the world as humans do, and unless instructed otherwise, its results may reflect an ignorance of norms or case law precedent”;

The definition of both “disparate treatment” and “disparate impact” as declared by the Americans with Disabilities National Network, identifying them as two types of illegal discrimination: disparate treatment being intentional discrimination, where “people in a protected class are deliberately treated differently”; and disparate impact being “discrimination that is unintentional ... [where] individuals in a protected class, like a disability, are negatively affected”;

That the United States Mission to the OAS announced on December 17, 2024, its partnership with the OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development to launch the “Developing an Artificial Intelligence Policy Framework for the Americas” project ,with the intention to “discuss institutional frameworks for use of AI”, “foster the development of AI standards”, “explore opportunities for multisectoral collaboration and cooperation between OAS Member States”, and advance skills and certifications on AI,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States who participated in the Seventh Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Science and Technology hosted in Washington D.C., United States of America, on December 12 and 13, 2024, for agreeing upon “sharing information to build a common baseline of understanding on Artificial Intelligence in the Americas”, and the importance of continuing collaboration and dialogue concerning the future implementation of governance and regulatory frameworks for AI.
2. To implore all Member States to take active steps in eliminating discrimination and biases in AI algorithms within their own judicial entities.
3. To propose that all Member States designate a representative to enroll in the free, Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Ai and the Rule of Law—created by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and The Future Society and accessed through the National College Website—in order to more adequately address the dispelling of discrimination and biases from any AI tools that may be used at some future time within Inter-American courts., the training for which will include the following six chapters:
 - a. Why Digital Transformation and AI Matter for Justice Systems.
 - b. AI Adoption Across Justice Systems.
 - c. The Rise of Online Courts.
 - d. Algorithmic Bias and its Implications for Judicial Decision Making.
 - e. Safeguarding Human Rights in the Age of AI.
 - f. AI Ethics and Governance Concerning Judicial Operators,
4. To instruct that the members, decision makers, or finders-of-fact of Inter-American judicial bodies and committees complete the MOOC AI and Rule of Law Course, as an introductory foundation for future collaboration.

5. To encourage, upon completion of the mentioned course, those judicial bodies to then further define the legal standards and frameworks used in training any designated AI algorithms used in future judicial proceedings, by:
- a. Defining what “fairness” is within Inter-American judicial bodies.
 - b. Utilizing these definitions of fairness so that representatives of AI development and deployment, and members of judicial committees for Member States can determine how AI algorithms should be trained for use within the Inter-American courts based on their established principles of fairness, impartiality, and equality.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**THE AMERICAS OBSERVATORY,
FOR ETHICAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGAL PROCESSES**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes: “Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares: “The effective exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of the constitutional regimes of the member states of the Organization of American States. Representative democracy is strengthened and deepened by permanent, ethical, and responsible participation of the citizenry within a legal framework conforming to the respective constitutional order”;

Article 4 of the Democratic Charter, which proclaims: “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy. The constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly A/RES/79/121 (2024), known as the “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its Seventy-Fifth Session”, which notes “that consulting with national organizations and individual experts concerned with international law may assist Governments in considering whether to make comments and observations on drafts submitted by the International Law Commission and in formulating their responses”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 2024), that 44% of judicial operators—including judges, prosecutors, and lawyers—use Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT in their work, yet only 9% have received adequate training or institutional guidelines, a finding, based on a survey of judicial actors in 96 countries, highlighting a significant gap that raises serious ethical and legal concerns;

REAFFIRMING:

The UNESCO recommendations on the ethics of artificial intelligence (2022), which adopts the universal framework of values, principles and actions to guide States in the formulation of their legislation, policies or other instruments regarding AI, consistent with international law, and ,furthermore, intends to "protect, promote and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, human dignity, and equality, including gender equality; to safeguard the interests of present and future generations; to preserve the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems; and to respect cultural diversity in all stages of the AI system life cycle"; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3029 (LIV-O/24) (2024), "Strengthening Democracy," which encourages "member states to maintain or adopt, following a multistakeholder approach, as appropriate, and the implementation of national strategies to promote the safe, secure and trustworthy development and use of AI technologies in a manner that respects human rights and aligns with inter-American human rights instruments, the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and other relevant instruments",

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts in promoting national AI ethics codes within their legal frameworks, aimed at ensuring legal certainty and safeguarding constitutional rights and guarantees in their respective jurisdictions.
2. To encourage international and regional organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), to continue reinforcing ethical AI development in legal systems across the hemisphere.
3. To suggest the creation of the Americas Observatory for Ethical Artificial Intelligence in legal processes—under the OAS Department of Legal Cooperation of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA) and the Member States—responsible to monitor the use of AI in justice systems, harmonize regulations, mitigate risks and promote regional cooperation, ensuring transparency, fairness, and respect for human rights across the Americas, the observatory, to be composed of:
 - a. A representative of the Ministry of Justice or any organism that acts as such from each Member State.
 - b. A member of the SLA.
 - c. A UNESCO representative.
 - d. A Group of experts in AI and ICTs selected by the Multidimensional Security Secretariat.
 - e. Experts on Legal ethics, selected by UNESCO.
 - f. A representative of Humans Rights Watch.

4. This observatory will have the following objectives:
 - a. To address and evaluate existing problems regarding the ethical use of AI in the legal systems of the Americas.
 - b. To conduct research and analysis on AI applications within legal systems to evaluate its impact on the administration of justice and the protection of fundamental rights, including:
 - i. Collection and analysis of data on the use of AI in the justice system, including the regulatory standards that govern this technology in each State, based on information given voluntarily by member states.
 - ii. Cooperation with the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, to ensure the protection and proper handling of confidential data.
 - c. To establish a standardized framework for the ethical use of AI in the legal systems, ensuring that its application upholds fairness, due process and legal equity in all Member States, by:
 - i. Assisting Member States in the development and implementation of codes of ethics and guidelines for the responsible use of AI in legal and judicial proceedings.
 - ii. Creating guiding principles that harmonize the basis of international legislation on ethical regulation of AI in legal proceedings.
 - iii. Developing risk assessment frameworks to identify potential risk that AI may create for due process and legal equity.
 - d. To promote regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing through capacity-building initiatives, including:
 - i. Organizing specialized workshops and training sessions for judges, prosecutors, and legal professionals on ethical AI governance.
 - ii. Establishing an expert advisory board composed of legal scholars, AI specialists, data scientist and human rights advocates to provide guidance on AI policy implementation.
 - e. To create a digital platform, in order to increase the visibility of the Americas Observatory, which would include research findings, recommendations, and case studies on the ethical use of AI in legal processes.
5. That the Americas Observatory for Ethical Artificial Intelligence in Legal Processes will encourage the creation of national and regional forums, which would facilitate dialogue among policymakers, legal professionals and technology experts to refine ethical AI regulations and practices, such that:
 - a. The forums will be held every year in June.
 - b. The place of the gathering will be determined by consensus among the OAS Member States.

6. To request the necessary financial and technical assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).



Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

**COMBATING ETHICAL ISSUES WITH AI USAGE IN JUDICIAL SYSTEMS
THROUGH AN INFORMATIVE PROJECT ON BEST PRACTICES**

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the founding Charter of the Organization of American States, which urges Member States to “join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that state”;

Article 99 of the Charter, which establishes that “the purpose of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation”;

Article 100 of the Charter, which stipulates that “The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall undertake the studies and preparatory work assigned to it by the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Councils of the Organization”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, which “opened a specialized Centre for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics in September 2017...that is dedicated to understanding and addressing both the opportunities and challenges of AI and related new and emerging technologies from the perspective of crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law”;

The Group of 20 international forum’s commitment to uphold the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) AI principles, including “respect [for] the rule of law, human rights, democratic and human-centered values throughout the AI system lifecycle”;

The Ninth Summit of The Americas (Los Angeles, June, 2022), wherein the Digital and Open Government section advocated for “Governments committed to support transparency, protect privacy and regulate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to meet human rights standards”;

RECOGNIZING:

That Resolution A/79/296 of the United Nations General Assembly states that “digital technologies have the potential to contribute to improving access to justice; however, if not developed and used in a human rights-compliant manner, such technologies can exacerbate inequality and discrimination”;

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) assertion that “the use of AI poses a wide range of challenges to be addressed: from pattern recognition, to ethics, biased decisions taken by AI-based algorithms, transparency and accountability”;

CONSCIOUS OF:

The International Journal for Court Administration, which advocates for the use of AI within the judicial system in organizational and advisory roles with human oversight, with “The user then decid[ing] for herself whether she will act on the advice”;

The Artificial Intelligence Advisory board of the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), which reports that “current AI systems have significant limitations and require human oversight”;

The American Bar Association’s warning that “courts and lawyers must be aware of the issues involved in using (and not using) AI, and they should address situations where their usage of AI may be flawed or biased”;

The Chilean efforts to maintain the human control of judicial decisions, while utilizing AI, to facilitate their work and the efficiency of the system; and

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Framework for Data and AI Governance (MIGDIA), which aims to “manage the use of AI in an ethical and responsible manner and adopt measures for the public administration”;

The participation of many OAS member states in the Council of Europe Framework Convention on artificial intelligence and human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, and its initiative to “ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law.”;

Resolution 2006/23 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which endorses the Bangalore judicial principles that outline international standards for ethical judicial conduct,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their dedication to ensuring the ethical use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Americas.
2. To congratulate member states for their efforts in the modernization of judicial systems through the ethical use of AI.
3. To call for an informative project to understand the best practices on AI use in judicial systems, under the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which will:
 - a. Survey member states about their information on their current best practices regarding the use of AI in the court;
 - b. Produce a report on these guidelines on the use of AI in the judicial system, no later than March of 2026;
 - c. Utilize the OAS Department of Legal Cooperation and the Inter-American Juridical Committee to electronically publish this report on their websites and make it accessible to all member states.
4. To encourage member states to read over and implement the ethical standards outlined by the report.

Approved for form and substance: _____

ADDRESSING THE EXCLUSION OF NON-WESTERN LANGUAGES, INDIGENOUS CULTURE AND EPISTEMOLOGIES IN AI-DRIVEN EDUCATION

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which emphasizes “The Member States, inspired by the principles of interAmerican solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 47, which declares that “Member States will give primary importance to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

CONSIDERING:

That generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies represent both unprecedented opportunities and challenges for educational systems across the Americas;

That equitable access to AI technologies, inclusivity of indigenous knowledges and languages in AI technologies, and digital resources remains a significant challenge in many Member States, particularly affecting rural and marginalized communities;

RECALLING:

The principles and commitments outlined in the AG/RES. 2880 (XLVI-O/16) which promotes “inclusive, equitable, and quality education as a vital component of the institutional framework required for attaining sustainable development. In that regard, policy dialogue on education can be strengthened through effective, efficient, and responsible deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies across the Americas”;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

The rapid advancement of generative AI technologies and their growing influence on educational practices and outcomes;

The linguistic diversity amongst OAS Member States, including indigenous languages such as Quechua, Guarani, Aymara, and Nahuatl;

The need for comprehensive guidelines and frameworks to ensure the inclusivity of indigenous knowledges and languages, and their effective implementation in AI technologies in educational settings;

The importance of developing collaborative partnerships between indigenous communities, AI developers, educational institutions, and policymakers to create culturally responsive and ethically sound AI systems that amplify indigenous ways of knowing and address epistemological challenges inherent in the integration process; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

About studies showing that over 70% of the data used to train large language models (LLMs) like GPT-3/4, BERT, and others is in English, with other Romance and Germanic languages making up a significant portion of the remaining data. Other languages from OAS Member States, particularly indigenous languages, are almost entirely absent from mainstream AI datasets, marginalizing the cultural and linguistic heritage of OAS Member States;

About generative AI models being primarily trained on datasets sourced from North America and Europe, which means that the knowledge they produce reflects the perspectives, histories, and values of these regions;

About the challenges of maintaining academic integrity, inclusivity, and authentic learning experiences in an AI driven environment where Western-trained systems risk marginalizing indigenous knowledge, reinforcing digital colonization, and perpetuating existing digital colonization that reinforces existing power imbalances in knowledge production,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States, particularly noting the efforts of Brazil, Canada, and Colombia in establishing interdisciplinary working groups that include indigenous knowledge keepers, educators, technologists, and policymakers to develop ethical guidelines for AI deployment in diverse educational contexts.
2. To establish the “Generative AI for Educational Inclusivity” (GAIEI) initiative under the supervision of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE), focusing on:
 - a. Engaging a diverse group of stakeholders, including educators, AI experts, policymakers, and representatives from marginalized communities, to collaboratively design inclusive and culturally sensitive guidelines through a:
 - i. Biannual in-person regional forums combined with monthly virtual working groups.
 - ii. Digital engagement portal for continuous feedback collection and document revision.
 - b. The resulting guidelines and frameworks will be utilized by:
 - i. National education ministries for policy development and resource allocation.
 - ii. District-level administrators for localized implementation plans.
3. To create the “Digital Education Equity Program” (DEEP) comprising of technical and educational experts and will be tasked to modernize and expand on existing infrastructure by:
 - a. Establishing partnerships with Governments of OAS Member States, private sector companies, and international organizations to subsidize or provide low-cost internet access, smartphones, laptops, tablets, and other essential digital tools to underserved communities.
 - b. Launch comprehensive digital literacy campaigns to train students, teachers, and community members in using AI tools effectively for education and professional development.
 - c. Investing in broadband expansion initiatives in rural and underserved regions to ensure reliable high-speed internet connectivity across all communities.

- 4. To develop funding mechanisms through:
 - a. Collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to create a dedicated fund or grant program specifically aimed at supporting projects that integrate indigenous knowledge into generative AI technologies.
 - b. Partnership with UNESCO to leverage its expertise in language and knowledge preservation and ethical AI to ensure that funding is directed toward projects that respect and uphold indigenous intellectual property.
- 5. Partner with tech companies like Microsoft, Google, Apple, and Dell to persuade donations of digital infrastructure, establish mentorship programs, and develop localized educational content incorporating indigenous knowledge systems.
- 6. Annual Reporting Requirements which includes progress reports submitted to the CIE documenting the incorporation of indigenous languages and knowledge systems into generative AI.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO USE ETHICAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGAL SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that “development with equity strengthens and consolidates democracy,” highlighting the importance of ethical and transparent Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance and guidelines in judicial systems to uphold democratic principles, and which also emphasizes a “commitment to universal respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential,” which determines the need for AI-driven systems to prioritize fairness, accountability, and human rights protections;

Article 3 of the Social Charter, which discusses member states’ “responsibility to create favorable conditions for achieving development with social justice for their peoples,” and therefore demands the regulation of AI in legal systems to prevent discriminatory outcomes, deter social biases, ensure due process, and uphold justice;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for “elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance,” to strengthen democracy and citizen participation, which further indicates a need to mitigate bias and discrimination in AI-driven judicial processes;

Article 12 of the Social Charter, which establishes that members have the “responsibility to promote and achieve social development with equality and social inclusion for all,” emphasizing that AI-driven legal systems must be designed and regulated to ensure equality and inclusivity in judicial processes;

Article 14 of the Social Charter, which asserts that member states have the “responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs” based on non-discriminatory principles, vulnerable conditions, and national circumstances, further reinforcing the need for AI regulations to protect communities from biased or unjust legal decision making;

Article 4 of the Democratic Charter, which establishes that “Transparency in government activities, probity, [and] responsible public administration” are essential components of democracy, emphasizing the necessity of AI governance frameworks that ensure transparency, accountability, and non-discriminatory decision-making in judicial processes;

Article 23 of the Social Charter, which describes the benefits of scientific and technological developments “to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and achieve integral development,” which emphasizes the importance of investing in scientific and technological infrastructure and research in AI frameworks to improve productivity and innovation for member states;

CONSIDERING:

That AI technologies have become an essential tool in law enforcement and judicial proceedings, ultimately improving efficiency but requiring strong governance frameworks to manage risks factors such as algorithmic bias, data security, lack of transparency, and discrimination;

Latin America's increasing integration of AI-driven legal frameworks, as seen in Argentina's PROMETEA system, Colombia's PretorIA, and various facial recognition programs in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and El Salvador;

That regional cooperation on AI regulations, including data governance reforms and pilot programs, can help mitigate the risks associated with AI-driven decision-making in judicial and law enforcement systems by sharing best practices, conducting policy alignment discussions, and developing collaborative solutions;

Brazil's General Data Protection Law (LGPD) and Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy (EBIA), which emphasize the need for AI governance based on transparency, accountability, and human rights protections;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Framework for Data and AI Governance (MIGDIA), established in 2023, which serves as a regional policy guide for OAS members to develop national ethical AI and data governance policies, strengthen data protection regulations, and promote cross-border cooperation in AI policy development through public engagement, industry collaboration, and capacity-building efforts;

The Inter-American Guidelines on Data Governance and AI, an initiative created under MIGDIA, which provides guidelines to enhance AI and data literacy, public-private partnerships, and open data strategies, that ensures responsible and transparent AI adoption across judicial processes; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That AI-driven law enforcement tools, such as facial recognition, have demonstrated high false-positive rates, disproportionately targeting marginalized communities and raising serious concerns regarding human rights violations, including discrimination and wrongful arrests;

That AI systems with high bias rates in predictive policing, automated sentencing, and facial recognition can lead to unjust legal decisions, wrongful arrests, and mass surveillance;

That the rapid deployment of AI in legal frameworks without adequate oversight poses risk of bias, discrimination, and due process violations as well as could erode public trust in democratic institutions and violate fundamental due process rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of OAS member states in advancing the development, regulation, and implementation of ethical and transparent AI systems, recognizing their commitment to promoting accountability, human rights protections, and responsible AI governance in legal and judicial processes.
2. To encourage OAS member states to develop and execute regulatory AI governance policies that align with national legal frameworks while adhering to shared regional principles of transparency, fairness, and accountability, by:
 - a. Developing national AI ethics committees, in consultation with MIGDIA and regional AI governance experts, to assess, oversee, and regulate the deployment of AI in judicial and law enforcement settings;
 - b. Promoting pilot programs to test AI-driven judicial applications with human oversight to ensure AI applications in judicial processes comply with international ethical standards;

- c. Implementing algorithmic transparency standards and thresholds, as recommended by the Inter-American AI Ethics Task Force, that require AI-driven legal decisions to be explainable and subject to review;
- d. Ensuring that AI governance policies and regulatory frameworks adhere to the standards recognized by the Organization for Standardization (OSI) to promote consistency across OAS member states;
- e. Authorizing independent audits for AI systems used in policing, predictive analytics, and sentencing to detect algorithmic bias, prevent discrimination, and ensure due process in judicial processes; and
- f. Discouraging the use of AI-driven legal systems for mass surveillance, political repression, or discriminatory profiling, ensuring AI remains a tool for justice rather than control.

3. To promote regional cooperation by:

- a. Establishing an Inter-American AI Ethics Task Force under MIGDIA, coordinated by the OAS, to develop best practices for AI governance, assist member states in implementing AI policy reforms, and monitor compliance with transparency and accountability measures;
- b. Facilitating MIGDIA-led roundtables to encourage knowledge-sharing and open data programs between member states to exchange insights, develop AI risk-mitigation strategies, and align national regulatory approaches to regional standards to further ensure responsible AI adoption while preserving data security and human rights; and
- c. Encouraging partnerships with universities, research institutions, and civil society organizations to advance ethical AI research and implementation as well as to train legal professionals, law enforcement officers, and policymakers on AI governance, ethical risks, and regulatory compliance.

4. To request that a progress report on AI governance and regulatory compliance in OAS member states be presented at the next General Assembly, including:

- a. The implementation of algorithmic transparency standards in judicial proceedings;
- b. The effectiveness of bias mitigation strategies in AI-driven law enforcement tools with data impact assessments;
- c. The expansion of human oversight in AI applications impacting legal decisions; and
- d. The submission of this report to OAS leadership and MIGDIA's regional AI governance body to assess progress, identify challenges, and propose future AI policy advancements.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

DEVELOPING AN ETHICAL FRAMEWORK FOR AI-DRIVEN LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS THROUGH AN INTER-AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY SHARING AND PLANNING NETWORK

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a,e,f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which state that the Organisation of American States is formed to fulfil the purposes of: (a) peace and security, (e) seeking the solution to political and judicial problems that may arise amongst its member states, and (f) to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development;

Article 31 of the Charter, which states that inter-American cooperation and development should include the scientific and technological fields for the purpose of integral development within a framework of democratic principles;

Article 38, which urges the extension amongst its member states of “the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange of scientific and technical knowledge”;

Article 2 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasises the realisation of “the full achievement of economic and social rights and principles, through policies and programmes that [member states] consider most effective and appropriate for their needs and available resources”;

Article 51 of the OAS Charter, which urges “the development of science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities”;

CONSIDERING:

That the development of Artificial Intelligence and AI-driven surveillance systems has, in recent years, become a considerable focus of Information Technology entities continuously improving these systems’ sophistication;

That the Organisation of American States has demonstrated a vested interest in pursuing the development of frameworks and roadmaps for ethical implementations of AI-surveillance systems;

That member states currently struggle with the presence of international organised crime entities involved in crimes including, but not limited to: the trafficking of humans and illicit arms, the trade and manufacturing of illicit narcotics, and subversive activities carried out through violence;

That the rate of kidnappings in Colombia are the highest in 10 years, with perpetrators most commonly being international organised crime entities;

That the development and ethical implementation of sophisticated AI surveillance systems can combat ongoing violent crime within member states;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

UN Resolution A/78/L.49, “Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy AI systems for Sustainable Development”, which establishes an ethical judicial guideline for the development of AI systems;

UN Sustainable Development Goal 9.5, which emphasises enhancing scientific research and innovation, and encouraging increased spending to raise the number of research and development workers in public and private research and development, and Goal 16, which emphasises the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development through providing access to justice and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

RECALLING:

CP/RES. 908 (1567/06), “Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organised Crime”, which urges member states to prevent and combat transnational organised crime through enhanced cooperation in the area of prevention, investigation, and prosecution of, and judicial decisions related to, transnational organised crime;

That the 7th Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons (2024), which identified links between human trafficking and active organised crime entities, noted the use of technology in recruiting and exploiting victims of human trafficking, as well as the opportunities available to use technology to actively combat such crimes;

The OAS Inter-American Guidelines on Data Governance and AI, which ensure the proficiency of member states’ Ministries of Foreign Affairs in negotiating regional agreements that integrate data and AI policies to strengthen democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To emphasise the importance of a shared regional network for the purpose of developing sophisticated AI-driven surveillance systems and technologies.
2. To establish AI-driven surveillance systems and technologies as a vested regional security issue amongst member states of the Organisation of American States.
3. To recommend the creation of an annual meeting which shall be called the Inter-American Joint Artificial Intelligence Development Forum (IAJAID), under the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, for the purpose of creating aligned roadmaps for the integration of sophisticated AI-driven surveillance systems for law enforcement, whose chief functions will consist of the following:
 - a. Coordinating discussion on the methods most appropriate and resources most sophisticated and available for the joint implementation of AI surveillance systems.
 - b. Identifying areas of improvement for which the implementation of AI surveillance systems may make the process of law enforcement more effective.
 - c. Identifying international partners, both private and public, that may provide AI-driven surveillance systems most effective for the purpose of law enforcement.
 - d. Presenting an annual report for the purpose of guiding national and international policy on the implementation and use of AI surveillance systems for law enforcement, which may include items such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Facial recognition systems to identify:
 1. Missing persons.
 2. Known criminals escaping justice.
 3. Missing persons who may be known victims of human trafficking
 - ii. Key-word identification on social media platforms, which may allude to the fostering of illicit activities.
 - iii. Audio transcription.
 - e. Creating a time-specific roadmap for the efficient implementation of AI-driven surveillance systems
4. To request that the IAJAID shall consist of voluntary member states, each represented by two representatives who fulfil the following criteria:
 - a. One of whom is a citizen of the member state in question and a private expert in the development and/or implementation of AI-driven surveillance systems
 - b. One of whom is a representative of that nation’s respective Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. To emphasise that the IAJAID is formed to advise member states on how best to proceed with AI-driven surveillance systems through the roadmap proposed by the forum.

6. To recommend that the time frame for the creation of the proposed forum, and the selection of its members be completed 120 days.

Approved for form and substance: _____

Cosignatories:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |

ENSURING THE ETHICAL USE OF AI IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Special Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3n. of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms the principle that “The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace,” and Article 3l. that “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or Sex”;

Article 30 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 34 of the Charter states, “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income, and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are fundamental objectives of integral development”;

Article 38 of the Charter, which states, that “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

Article 47 of the Charter, which specifies that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

CONSIDERING:

That artificial intelligence quickly processes and analyzes large amounts of information to eliminate repetitive tasks, quickening the process of judicial decision-making and decreasing the workload of staff;

That the American Civil Liberties Union recommends that AI should be used as a secondary or tertiary source within investigations and judicial cases, due to its limitations to curb its influence in legal settings, especially trials;

That the process of detecting and predicting crime through the Artificial Intelligence Unit for Security (UIAAS) has raised concerns regarding citizens’ right to privacy and other civil liberties, especially because of AI’s role in searching private citizens’ social media and the web pages to detect and investigate crimes, investigating suspicious financial transactions, analyzing historical crime data to predict future crimes, using drones to respond to emergencies, and combining live surveillance footage with facial recognition to identify wanted individuals;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the United Nations High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence was established to maintain interdisciplinarity, safeguard human rights, and ensure the representation of stakeholders;

That the unregulated use of AI worsens general inequality, according to the International Monetary Fund;

That according to the National International Association of Penal Law (AIDP) Team of Argentina, “There is no nationwide legislation that comprehensively defines and regulates artificial intelligence across the entire country”;

That according to Goldman Sachs’ research, the creation of an ecosystem that can find balance with AI can lead to 7% growth in global GDP and improve productivity by 1.5 percentage points over the next decade;

That the 2014 a survey of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) identifies “potential abuse of human rights, including privacy, freedom of expression and non-discrimination, [n]otably that 7 out of 10 judicial operators recognize the risks of using AI chatbots in legal work, such as inaccuracies and biases,” while also highlighting existing educational gaps, such as that “44% of judicial operators, including judges, prosecutors, and lawyers are utilizing AI tools such as ChatGPT in their work, yet only 9% have received proper institutional training or guidelines”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That, though the 96% accuracy rate of the Argentine AI tool Prometea, which predicts court rulings, informs prosecutors of the likely outcome of cases, and processes 1000 rulings in 26 days, that tool is still regulated by human observers;

The World Law Review’s acknowledgement of the Province of San Juan’s (Argentina) new protocol of its Court of Justice of the Province for the use of generative artificial intelligence in the judicial system, whose General Agreement No. 102/2024 establishes the "Acceptable Use Protocol for Generative AI," recognizing errors, inaccuracies, and ethical concerns that AI causes without proper regulations;

That the probability of bias, flaws, and uncertainty concerning Artificial Intelligence makes its regulation fundamental in the promotion of civil liberties in law enforcement and judicial proceedings, and that its convenience should not conflict with the rights of citizens, especially those of marginalized groups,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for their efforts and progress in preventing and combating the unethical use of Artificial Intelligence in law enforcement.
2. To encourage Member States to outline succinct legal frameworks that consider AI as a reality used in Law Enforcement ensuring the use of this technology in the promotion of legal justice, by:
 - a. Maintaining the confidentiality of personal data while using AI tools.
 - b. Ensuring educated human oversight in the legal use of AI from both legal and technology professionals.
 - c. Ensuring that AI is not the main decider of legal conclusions, especially warrants and arrests.

**ENSURING THE USE OF ETHICAL AI IN LAW ENFORCEMENT VIA THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRALIZED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR
REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT (C.A.R.E.)**

Special Committee

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) and (f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes the fundamental goal of strengthening regional peace and security through cooperative action;

Article 30 of the OAS Charter, affirming the importance of equal international social justice and of technological cooperation in advancing security and governance;

Article 17 and 19 of the OAS Charter which reassures states of their sovereign right of self-determination and prevents interference from other member states;

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which emphasizes mutual support and security collaboration against transnational threats;

Article 2, 4, and 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which underscores the necessity of legal frameworks that uphold justice and security as essential components of democracy. That then ensures for transparent and fair judicial processes that do not compromise due process and uphold the rule of law;

Article 6 and 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas emphasizing the importance of transparent policies that promote investment, economic growth, and technological innovation as means to reduce inequalities, enhance security, and foster sustainable development across the region;

CONSIDERING:

The persistent challenges of organized crime, drug trafficking, and unlawful migration, which threaten the stability and security of OAS Member States;

The increasing role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in modern law enforcement, particularly in predictive policing, risk assessment, and surveillance technologies;

The necessity for a secure, fair, and technologically advanced system to protect national sovereignty, uphold the rule of law, and ensure equitable justice;

The importance of fostering an OAS-led initiative that enhances security while preserving individual rights and due process;

The need for a coordinated regional effort to integrate advanced AI technology into law enforcement while ensuring oversight, fairness, and respect for sovereignty;

RECOGNIZING:

The willingness of Member States to modernize their security infrastructure while maintaining national sovereignty in law enforcement policies;

The critical role of transparency and oversight in ensuring that AI-driven security initiatives remain aligned with democratic values;

The U.S. commitment to funding AI development, ensuring equitable implementation across participating states; and

RECALLING:

(E-100/24) The VII Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Science and Technology in Washington on 12/12/24 which built consensus on solutions focused on governance, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for the safe, secure, and trustworthy development and deployment of AI in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish the Centralized Artificial Intelligence for Regional Enforcement (C.A.R.E.) initiative, a voluntary but highly encouraged AI focused security framework with tools aimed at strengthening crime prevention, border control, and judicial efficiency across OAS Member States.
2. To create the C.A.R.E. Oversight Committee (COC), which shall:
 - a. Consist of one permanent seat held by the United States and four rotating seats with five-year terms, filled by representatives from participating Member States.
 - b. Include officials from the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity, and Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to ensure ethical and legal compliance.
 - c. Have exclusive access to sensitive operational details, including algorithmic decision-making processes and data infrastructure.

3. To ensure funding and implementation through the following structure:
 - a. The United States will fully fund the development and maintenance of the core AI systems.
 - b. Member States choosing to integrate C.A.R.E. into their national infrastructure will finance local implementation, including surveillance cameras and law enforcement adaptation.
 - c. The U.S. will offer financial and technical assistance for installation and training as part of its commitment to regional security.
4. To develop and deploy AI-based security tools, including but not limited to:
 - a. Predictive Policing Systems to analyze crime trends and allocate resources effectively.
 - b. A Secure Facial Recognition Surveillance Network to assist in identifying and tracking criminal activities.
 - c. Risk Assessment Algorithms to assist law enforcement in evaluating security threats.
 - d. Unbiased Sentencing AI to support judicial processes and ensure fair legal outcomes.
5. To reaffirm the voluntary nature of the C.A.R.E. initiative, while encouraging participation to promote a unified, cooperative security front across the region.
6. To guarantee adherence to human rights protections, ensuring that all AI applications align with Articles 3 and 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, maintaining fairness in justice and preventing discriminatory enforcement.
7. To request an annual report from the C.A.R.E. Oversight Committee (COC) to be presented to the General Assembly, ensuring continued evaluation of ethical standards, effectiveness, and areas for improvement.
8. To invite all willing OAS Member States to join the C.A.R.E. initiative, fostering a safer, more technologically advanced hemisphere through collective security and AI-driven governance.

9. To commit to having a fully integrated and centralized AI security system by the year 2035.

Approved from form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____