

**2026 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

General Committee



Washington Model
Organization of American States
Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 7-10, 2026

ESTABLISHING SECURITY PROTOCOL FOR AMERICAN MULTILATERALISM

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REFERRING TO:

Article 2(a, c, e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states among the organization's essential purposes are: "to strengthen the peace and security of the continent"; "to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States"; "to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them";

Article 3(a and h) of the Charter, which enumerates the founding principles of the organization, including that "International law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations", which is needed for equal opportunity and distribution for the best chance at regional security, and "An act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States";

Article 29 of the Charter, which notifies member states that "If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, the American States, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject";

Article 66 of the Charter, which states that "An Advisory Defense Committee shall be established to advise the Organ of Consultation on problems of military cooperation that may arise in connection with the application of existing special treaties on collective security", needed in order to promote better regional security among the OAS member states;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The growing amount of crime rates linked to gang and cartel violence, as shown by the 2023 research done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (UNODC), which pulls respect and strength not just at a local level, but also from the national governments of American states;

The usage of CECOT (*Centro de Confinamiento del Terrorismo*), allowing for nations struggling to export these violent criminals as well as other capital offenders to out-of-nation facilities, which allows for the removal of various influences that promote the strengthening of cartels;

TAKING NOTE OF:

Article 2(I and III) of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which states that "Where a national of a Party who is the subject of a sentence imposed in the territory of another Party as a part of a final judgment, seeks to avoid the execution or further execution of the sentence in the sentencing State by fleeing to the territory of the former Party before having served the sentence, the sentencing State may request the other Party to take over the execution of the sentence"; and that "The consent of the sentenced person shall not be required to the transfer of the execution of the sentence";

**RESPONDING TO EXTRAJUDICIAL USES OF FORCE
THAT CONTRAVENE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms that the states must respect the principle of the universality and indivisibility of human rights, and the application of international human rights to all individuals,” and “recalls the international recognition of rights that can only be enjoyed when exercised collectively”;

Article 1 of the Charter, which establishes that states have the authority “to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence,” and that “the Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of those provisions authoriz[ing] it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States’;

Article 2(b) of the Charter, which proclaims the following essential purpose: “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 106 of the Charter, which stipulates that “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters,” further providing that “an inter-American convention on human rights shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission, as well as those of other organs responsible for these matters”;

CONSIDERING:

That extrajudicial use of force killings carried out by state agents without due process not only represents a serious violation of international human rights law, but also brings into question state responsibility and compliance with international legal norms;

That, not addressing the widespread allegations of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and excessive use of force by both military and police forces, promotes violence and evokes a sense of distrust of the law enforcers among citizens;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/77/463, “Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions” which recognizes that “the right to life, liberty, and security of person, the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant human rights conventions, must be guaranteed”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, given the occurrence of arbitrary executions, often without due process or legal authorization, surging alongside a dramatic increase in global conflict in 2024–2025, many civilians have lost their lives without receiving proper justice;

With the knowledge that “government forces were directly involved in 74% of all violence in 2025”, according to a 2025 report by the Armed Conflict & Event Data Project;

RECOGNIZING:

That human rights law does not mainly receive its power from force or punishment but from its ability to create shared meaning and to shape how we understand the world, according to the Harvard Law Review’s comprehensive research on human rights;

That human rights organizations and international bodies have consistently documented cases of unlawful use of force in the Western Hemisphere, and systematic attempts to manipulate crime scenes and obstruct investigations, which confirms that an international response can be made;

That throughout the Use of Force During Armed Conflicts Meeting of experts organized by the inter-American Convention on Human Rights (ICRC) in January 2012, it was noted that “the conduct of hostilities paradigm allows for the killing of legitimate targets, whereas the law enforcement paradigm prescribes that one must capture rather than kill suspected persons, unless they pose an imminent threat to life,” and that the state has the obligation to investigate how lethal force against individuals is used to carry out in armed conflicts;

That in international law, the legal regimes governing the use of force against persons are found in International Human Law (IHL) and in human rights law, such that in IHL, the rules and principles regarding the use of force can primarily be found in the 1907 Hague Regulations, the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, and customary IHL;

RECALLING:

Report United Nations A/77/463, “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights”, UN General Assembly, Agenda item 68, 16 September 2022, which addresses accounts from the Third Committee on international cooperation and human rights in the administration of justice;

Report of the ICRC, by the Institute of Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas, analyzing and debainging cases on the use of force in armed conflicts at the January 2012 Convention,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter American Court (I/A Court HR) on emphasizing the importance of the work of human rights defenders, for the efforts made to protect human rights defenders, as well as the guarantees that ensure that defenders can freely go about their activities.
2. To urge member states of the OAS to support the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the Inter American Commission on Human Rights in holding states accountable for violating human rights, and to respect the committee’s legal framework, and to apply improved implementation tactics.

3. To propose that the OAS support the strengthening of the authority and operational capacity of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the Inter American Commission on Human Rights through several measures, including, by, but not limited to:
 - a. Urging member states to improve transparency and compliance with the Commission's reporting process, ensuring that states submit accurate and timely reports regarding their human rights practices.
 - b. Providing the IACHR with additional resources and cooperation from member states of the OAS to better investigate allegations of unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, and excessive use of force.
4. To urge OAS member states to continue monitoring transgressors of human rights, and to consider imposing economic and moral sanctions on such states.
5. To urge member states to commit to educating their populations on human rights, and to encourage member states to implement education on human rights in all public and private spaces, such as but not limited to: churches, synagogues, schools, all religious centers, recreational centers, and civic classes.
6. To request voluntary contributions from member states of the OAS committed to strengthening global human rights protections..

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

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

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**DEVELOPING AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
TO ADDRESS ILLICIT DRUG IMPORTS ACROSS THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the founding Charter of the Organization of American States, (OAS), 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 39 of the founding Charter of the Organization of American States, which encourages Member States. recognizing “the close interdependence between foreign trade and economic and social development, should make individual and united efforts to bring about the following;

- b) Continuity in their economic and social development by means of:
 - i. Improved conditions for trade in basic commodities through international agreements, where appropriate; orderly marketing procedures that avoid the disruption of markets, and other measures designed to promote the expansion of markets and to obtain dependable incomes for producers, adequate and dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers”;

The establishment of the OAS Department of Economic Development (DED) Trade and Economic Development (TED) Section;

The establishment of the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), which works amongst member states and international agencies to combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse;

BEARING IN MIND:

A joint survey by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO)--which emphasizes a need to “Safeguard the free flow of data, accelerate digitalization, ensure a strong role for business in shaping AI-related trade policies and international standards, delivering practical solutions through public–private partnerships, and reduce duties and regulatory barriers on goods and services that support AI”--to ensure AI integration in international trade systems is effective;

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Trade and Agricultural Directorate’s policy paper No. 260, highlighting considerations necessary for “policy makers seeking to harness the full potential of AI technologies”, as well as the economic and societal implications of AI implementation in international trade systems;

Key takeaways from the 67th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, published on the United Nations Department of Drugs and Crime, emphasizing important developments in the use of AI technology when addressing the international illicit drug trade;

RECOGNIZING:

That the World Trade Organization's (WTO), World Trade Report (2025) states that "as trade shapes the development and deployment of AI, and AI could, in turn, reshape global trade, stronger international trade cooperation, both at the WTO and with other international organizations, is important to ensure that AI is beneficial and that the benefits of AI are more widely shared";

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";

The existence of the World Bank Development Impact Fund (DIF) and its mission "To embed rigorous science in policymaking, enhancing global development through informed investments and collaborative innovations";

CONSCIOUS OF:

The statements provided by the International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education, which highlight the deficiency of more expert AI computer scientists and engineers,, who are of high importance in most countries and are lacking in all countries;

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";

RECALLING:

United Nations Resolution 78/265, which aims to resolve and "promote safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems to accelerate progress towards the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 10 further bridging the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries; and stresses the need for the standard of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems to promote, not hinder, digital transformation and equitable access to their benefits in order to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and address other shared global challenges, particularly for developing countries"; and

The Inter-American Guidelines on Data Governance and AI, theme 5.5, which promote "ethical and transparency principles, along with rights-based approaches, into all initiatives and strategies related to data and artificial intelligence governance",

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 democratic processes through the integration of AI.

3. To invite member states to join a working group through the OAS Department of Economic Development's (DED) Trade and Economic Development (TED) section, which will work to inform member states on the implementation of AI in the modernization of trade regulation by:
 - a. Updating information sharing methods through the Foreign Trade Information System (SICE) to include member states' newest AI developments.
 - b. Publishing found data electronically through SICE, which shall be accessible on their website--no later than March of 2027--to enable all member states to access all the gathered information.
 - c. Increasingly limiting interstate drug trafficking in relation to trade through the establishment of an OAS-sanctioned AI processing system for enhanced processing of imported and exported goods in cooperation with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).
4. To ask the OAS Department of Economic Development (DED) to seek funding from the World Bank's development impact fund (DIF) for an infrastructure development grant for the research and development of the AI import management system.
5. To call upon Member States for voluntary participation in the working group, by inviting informed representatives and AI experts to ensure the feasibility of the aforementioned initiatives.
6. To encourage Member States to review and consider the findings of the working group for implementation among trade practices.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**FOSTERING THE CREATION OF A STABLE, CREDIBLE, REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY
IN VENEZUELA**

General Committee
Agenda

Topic No. 1 of the

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes s one of the organizations’s main purposes to “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 45(a) of the Charter, which establishes that “All human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 1 of the OAS Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognises that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend I,.” and that “Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas.”;

Article 1 of the OAS Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasises: “Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The ongoing work of the United Nations, especially its Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in supplying both material aid and medical support in the struggles of the Venezuelan people while they build a democracy;

The efforts of past OAS initiatives, such as: the decision to invoke the Inter-American Democratic Charter alongside the passing of multiple resolutions in order to call for transparency of voting records in the electoral processes of Venezuela;

The statement of the OAS Secretary General about recent events in Venezuela: “It is also essential that Venezuela’s path forward be grounded in governance based on the will of its people. Existing institutional arrangements—including the country’s constitutional order—provide an important basis on which to build. Sustainable stability and democratic legitimacy can only be achieved through peaceful means, inclusive dialogue, and strong institutions”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

By the findings of the The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on human rights violations in the country of Venezuela: “documenting a progressive deterioration of the rule of law, democratic institutions, and fundamental guarantees. In particular, following serious allegations of fraud in the 2024 elections, the Commission concluded that the government of Nicolás Maduro lacked democratic legitimacy and documented serious and systematic violations...extrajudicial executions, censorship, political persecution, and practices of state terrorism, as well as corruption and the co-optation of state institutions—all aimed at consolidating power.”;

By those same findings that “ the Venezuelan regime enacted Decree No. 5,200, which declares a State of External Commotion, significantly expands the participation of the armed forces in public security tasks, and establishes severe restrictions on freedom of expression and democratic participation, including provisions authorizing the search for and detention of persons accused of promoting or supporting the events, thereby increasing the risk of human rights violations”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS and other observers have previously raised concerns about the misuse of state machinery to hinder political participation, acknowledging the barring and disqualification of prominent political opposition in Venezuela as politically repressive;

That the OAS and other observers have previously acknowledged that electoral processes in Venezuela have lacked the necessary guarantees for a free, fair, and credible election, particularly during the Maduro regime undermining democratic checks and balances; and

That collectively, these actions have denied the Venezuelan opposition a fair chance to compete democratically,

RESOLVES:

1. To facilitate a stable, peaceful transition of power in Venezuela, to prevent a massive displacement crisis.
2. To begin the democratic reinstatement of the nation within the institutional framework in respect to that nation’s constitution.

**PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC TRUST THROUGH
AI-ASSISTED ELECTORAL DEFENSE & MONITORING IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), Article 2(b), establishing that one of the organization's essential purposes is to "promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention";

RECALLING:

The importance of the OAS in supporting electoral integrity, through mechanisms such as electoral monitoring and technical cooperation programs;

That the OAS, to date, has deployed more than 340 Electoral Observation Missions across 28 Member States to strengthen electoral institutions and democratic processes throughout the Hemisphere;

The commitments made by Member States through the Inter-American Democratic Charter to strengthen democratic institutions and ensure transparent, free, and fair electoral processes throughout the Hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the OAS Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy in promoting democratic legitimacy, peaceful governance, and institutional transparency in Member States;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That electoral irregularities, misinformation, cyber interference, and technological manipulation threaten public trust in democratic institutions and electoral systems across the Americas; and

EMPHASIZING:

The need for innovative technological solutions that promote democratic accountability, transparency, and public confidence in electoral outcomes throughout the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy (SSD) through its Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO), to develop a scalable, technically feasible framework for real-time anomaly detection and data-integrity monitoring to protect electoral processes.

2. To define the defense framework to be structured as a computer program that connects directly with national electoral infrastructures, including electronic voting machines and the data-entry points for hand-counted ballots in order to perform real-time anomaly detection.
3. To stipulate that this framework shall be nationally hosted and operated by sovereign electoral authorities, utilizing non-identifiable data streams as well, but not limited to the following:
 - a. Statistical impossibilities in localized and aggregated voting counts.
 - b. Anomalous timing or uncharacteristic delays in the transmission of electoral results.
 - c. Unauthorized data manipulation within the digital infrastructure of participating national electoral systems.
4. To enforce rigorous data privacy and ethics protocols, ensuring absolute anonymization, zero voter-tracking, and strict compliance with domestic laws and international human rights standards.
5. To require cybersecurity architecture featuring multi-factor authentication and comprehensive logging, protected by high-tier firewalls to prevent unauthorized system interference.
6. That implementation be based on a formal Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), moving from design and feasibility to testing, deployment, and evaluation, including human oversight throughout all stages of development.
7. To establish a continuous risk management protocol and an Independent Technical Oversight Committee of non-partisan experts to audit the framework for bias, neutrality, and operational accuracy.
8. To request that the SSD submit an annual report to the General Assembly regarding the framework's status, including a visualization dashboard of data, threat trends, and the findings of the Oversight Committee, while respecting Member State sovereignty.
9. To fund the initiative through voluntary contributions from Member States, NGOs, and Permanent Observers, utilizing cost-sharing mechanisms to ensure no impact on the OAS Regular Fund.

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

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

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**ADVANCING INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY
THROUGH THE REINTEGRATION OF LAPSED OAS MEMBER STATES**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 17 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which proclaims: “each state has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality”;

Article 138 of the Charter, which promotes that “competent organs shall endeavor to obtain greater collaboration from countries not Members of the Organization in the area of cooperation for development”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), which emphasizes that “member-states agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere, and to take the appropriate measures to further these objectives”;

Article 21 of the IADC, which stipulates: “The suspended member state shall continue to fulfill its obligations to the Organization, in particular its human rights obligations. Notwithstanding the suspension of the member state, the Organization will maintain diplomatic initiatives to restore democracy in that state”;

Article 22 of the IADC, which proscribes: “Once the situation that led to suspension has been resolved, any member state or the Secretary General may propose to the General Assembly that suspension be lifted. This decision shall require the vote of two thirds of the member states in accordance with the OAS Charter”;

CONSIDERING:

That the mission has already inspired numerous agreements, whose essential value lies in the desire of the American peoples to live together in peace and, through their mutual understanding and respect for sovereignty, to provide for the betterment of all;

That the true significance of inter-American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation in this hemisphere, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man;

That democratic institutions, made for the betterment of all peoples, should include those within lapsed Member States, in accordance with undertaking additional diplomatic initiatives contributing to the re-establishment of OAS principles in the affected countries;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2 (XXXVII-E/09), “Suspension of the Right of Honduras to Participate in the Organization of the American States”, 16 July 2009, which suspended “the Honduran state from the exercise of its right to participate in the Organization of American States, in accordance with Article 21 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter”; and

AG/doc.9 (XLI-E/1), "Participation of Honduras in the Organization of American States", 1 June 2011, which resolved "to lift the suspension, which immediate effect, of the right of the State of Honduras to participate in the Organization of American States,"

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Committee for the reintegration efforts made to the commitments of the protection of human rights and acceptance of the Organization of American States' core beliefs.
2. To urge the Member States to continue to support peaceful, multilateral dialogue and regional cooperation to promote the ongoing growth, trade, and prosperity of Member States.
3. To recommend that the reintegration process for lapsed or suspended Member States, as it concerns the legal and democratic framework, employ the following diplomatic, structured, and institutional procedure:
 - a. A continued, open line of diplomatic engagement with lapsed or suspended Member States to further promote dialogue.
 - b. After the affected country(s) has (have) accepted an open line of communication, the current Member States can assess whether the current democratic and institutional practices adhere to the Organization of American States' principles, with special consideration being given to whether the conditions that led to disengagement or suspension have been addressed prior to reconvening the reinstatement of lapsed Member States.
 - c. The Permanent Council to propose a reintegration framework to outline pathways to restore participation.
4. To request the creation of a reintegration framework to explicitly define the steps lapsed Member States must follow to restore participation in the OAS, whereby:
 - a. This reintegration framework is collaboratively led by participating and voting Member State and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to determine whether the situation causing the suspension, if any, has since been resolved, with this collaboration entailing ongoing compliance with OAS principles, such as protecting basic human rights, institutional checks, and/or anything the IACHR deems necessary.
 - b. To ensure that reforms and respect for the legal process, implementation be made of recommendations made by previous assessments on human rights, if any..
5. Following the creation of the reintegration framework, should the state adhere will the steps outlined by the participating and voting Member States along with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the lapsed state should then proceed to reintegration via the preexisting two thirds majority vote, according to the OAS Charter. Approved for form and substance:

Approved for Form and Substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.		
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STRENGTHENING INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION THROUGH THE STRUCTURED REENGAGEMENT OF LAPSED MEMBER STATES IN THE OAS TREATY SYSTEM

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the Organization of American States is a regional agency within the United Nations” established in order to achieve among its Member States “an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

Article 2(b) of the Charter, which establishes as an essential purpose of the Organization to “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 3(d) of the Charter, which affirms that “the solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy”;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), which declares that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which identifies as essential elements of representative democracy “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections... and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “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”;

Article 18 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “when situations arise in a Member State that may affect the development of its democratic political institutional process or the legitimate exercise of power, the Secretary General or the Permanent Council may, with the prior consent of the government concerned, arrange for visits or other actions in order to analyze the situation”;

Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which obligates State Parties “to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1080, which established procedures for collective response to sudden or irregular interruption of democratic processes;

Past decisions of the General Assembly regarding suspension and participation of Member States, in accordance with Article 9 of the OAS Charter;

CONSIDERING:

That the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (withdrawal effective April 2019), the Republic of Nicaragua (withdrawal effective November 2023), and the Republic of Cuba (suspension lifted in 2009 but not currently participating) remain outside full engagement within the Organization of American States framework;

That the withdrawal, suspension, or prolonged non-participation of Member States weakens hemispheric consensus on democratic standards, reduces institutional coordination, and limits the effectiveness of collective response mechanisms;

That fragmentation within the Inter-American system constrains cooperation on economic stability, migration management, anti-corruption efforts, and regional security;

That the absence of a clearly defined, rules-based pathway for reintegration contributes to polarization and uncertainty within the Hemisphere;

That the restoration of structured engagement under existing treaty obligations would strengthen democratic legitimacy, human rights protections, and regional institutional credibility; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That prolonged disengagement from the OAS treaty system risks undermining democratic norms, weakening regional human rights enforcement mechanisms, and diminishing the collective capacity to address shared challenges in migration, security, and economic development,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the continued commitment of active Member States to uphold democratic governance, treaty compliance, and inter-American cooperation within the OAS framework.
2. To establish a Phased Reintegration Framework (PRF) under the supervision of the Permanent Council to provide a structured, transparent, and treaty-consistent pathway for lapsed or suspended Member States seeking reengagement.
3. To designate that the PRF operate through three clearly defined stages:
 - a. Exploratory Engagement Stage, during which:
 - i. The concerned State formally notifies the Secretary General of its intent to explore reengagement.
 - ii. A joint technical assessment team composed of representatives from the General Secretariat, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and the electoral observation experts conducts a voluntary institutional diagnostic review.
 - b. Institutional Alignment Stage, during which:
 - i. The concerned State develops, in coordination with the General Secretariat, a Democratic Governance Action Plan aligned with Articles 3 and 4 of the IADC..
 - ii. Technical assistance is provided upon request in areas such as electoral systems, judicial independence, anti-corruption mechanisms, and legislative oversight.
 - iii. Benchmarks and timelines are mutually agreed upon, ensuring respect for sovereignty and constitutional processes.
 - c. Restoration of Participation Stage, during which:
 - i. The Secretary General reviews progress reports submitted by the Permanent Council.
 - ii. Partial restoration of participation rights in selected OAS bodies may be granted upon demonstrated compliance with agreed benchmarks.
 - iii. Full restoration of participation rights is subject to a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

4. To create a Reintegration Support Fund within the existing framework of the OAS Development Cooperation Fund (OAS/DCF), financed through voluntary contributions from Member States and Permanent Observers, to support technical cooperation and institutional strengthening initiatives.
5. To instruct the Permanent Council to submit biannual reports to the Secretary General detailing:
 - a. Status of participating States.
 - b. Technical assistance provided.
 - c. Compliance with agreed democratic benchmarks.
6. To encourage Member States to prioritize diplomatic dialogue and confidence-building measures in parallel with the PRF process, in order to reduce political polarization within the Hemisphere.
7. To reaffirm that participation in the Phased Reintegration Framework is voluntary and shall not override the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention established in Article 3 of the OAS Charter.
8. To request that this framework be reviewed after three years to assess effectiveness and recommend adjustments to the General Assembly.

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

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

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**AMERICANIAS: PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL INDEPENDENCE AND REPRESENTATIVE
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE HEMISPHERE**

General Assembly Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its main purposes to "promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention";

Article 47 of the 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 51 of the Charter, which establishes that "The Member States will foster cooperation in the field of science and technology, and will encourage the transfer of technology, with the objective of promoting the integral development of the individual and of the society of the Americas";

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";

CONSIDERING:

That the current Large Language Models (LLMs) developed primarily in the Global North often lack the representative datasets necessary to accurately reflect the unique linguistic, cultural, and socio-economic characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean;

That this representativeness gap results in significant limitations in the performance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the region, frequently generating inaccuracies or "hallucinations" regarding local information, historical contexts, and regional nuances;

That the lack of specialized regional knowledge in existing LLMs hampers their potential to effectively promote peace, development, and democracy within the Western Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING:

The current state of technological dependency of the Member States regarding decisions that impact regional societies, which limits the ability of the Hemisphere to exercise full digital sovereignty;

The urgent need for independent regional frameworks to guide technological adoption and development tailored to the specific needs of the population;

RECALLING:

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 78/265 (2024), "Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure and trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development," which emphasizes the importance of bridging the digital divides between and within countries; and

The Declaration of Santo Domingo on "Artificial Intelligence: A Tool for Development," which recognizes the role of the OAS in fostering regional cooperation for ethical and inclusive AI,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude and appreciation to the Organization of American States for its leadership in fostering regional dialogue and its ongoing commitment to bridging the technological divide to ensure the integral development of all Member States.
2. To acknowledge the fundamental role of Artificial Intelligence as a catalyst for socio-economic progress and the strengthening of democratic institutions in the Americas.
3. To establish the AMERICANIAS initiative as a comprehensive hemispheric expansion of current regional efforts, such as Latam-GPT, with the objective of incorporating the datasets, cultural nuances, and linguistic diversity of all thirty-four OAS Member States to ensure a truly representative continental AI model.
4. To recommend that AMERICANIAS shall:
 - a. Be open, giving access to individuals in the region, with the opportunity to be able to study, use, and improve it, building on it, making it a key tool for competitiveness and regional development.
 - b. Consider the role of the governments and their need to understand how they implement and take advantage of this LLM, giving strategic and collaborative plans of action in the region.
 - c. Keep the same ethical approach, the results and their impact on the region, which should be positive and contribute to continuous improvements in the language model.
5. To propose the creation of the Inter-American AI Research Consortium (IAIRC) ,under the supervision of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), which will coordinate the technical implementation of AMERICANIAS by:
 - a. Facilitating the collection of open-source regional data in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and indigenous languages to mitigate linguistic bias.
 - b. Developing specialized LLM modules focused on regional legal, historical, and geographical knowledge to eliminate inaccuracies in AI-generated information.
 - c. Expanding the existing 8-terabyte corpus of regional data to include all official and indigenous languages of the Member States.
 - d. Progressing open-source protocols allowing Member States to contribute to and benefit from the model's specialized knowledge modules, such that:
 - i. The protocols will be managed on a regular basis by the IAIRC, which expects that each semester, a review will be conducted to assess the results, how the information is processed, the margin of error, and whether data is being fabricated.
 - ii. The coordination of the protocols is to be managed by the IAIRC to drive progress and improvements in AI performance and efficiency, and to deliver results that are consistent with the region and its people.

**ESTABLISHING AN INTER-AMERICAN FRAMEWORK
FOR THE ETHICAL GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of its essential purposes the need “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and Article 3(m) of the Charter, which recognizes that achieving “the high purposes of civilization” requires “close cooperation” between member states;

EMPHASIZING:

That the OAS is founded upon several principles, including democracy, human rights, and development, each of which is influenced by the emerging technology of Artificial Intelligence (AI);

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 3004 (LII-O/23), “Strengthening Democracy: Open, Digital, Inclusive, and Transparent Governance,” which requests the OAS General Secretariat to advance an inter-American agenda on technologies, including artificial intelligence and data;

CONSIDERING:

That, in its report “Artificial Intelligence for Social Good in Latin America and the Caribbean,” the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) highlights the potential for AI to increase economic productivity and improve public services;

EMPHASIZING:

That an IDB survey found that a majority (56 percent) of people in Latin and the Caribbean are concerned about the data privacy and security implications of Artificial Intelligence;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The “OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence,” adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2019, which promotes growth and transparency in AI systems;

RECOGNIZING

The potential for misuse of AI, such as surveillance abuses and threats to electoral integrity and democratic processes;

The findings from Freedom House in its Freedom on the Net reports, which document the increasing use of digital technologies, such as AI tools, to spread misinformation and undermine democracies; and

**MITIGATING IMPACTS ON INDIGENOUS NATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS
FROM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (MIINE-AI)**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms that “the historic mission of America is to offer to man a land of liberty and a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations”;

Article 44 of the Charter, which states that “The Member States agree that technical and financial cooperation that seeks to promote regional economic integration should be based on the principle of harmonious, balanced, and efficient development, with particular attention to the relatively less-developed countries”;

Article 106 of the Charter, which establishes “an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

Article XXV of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which declares that “Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual, cultural, and material relationship with their lands, territories, and resources and to uphold their responsibilities to preserve them for themselves and for future generations”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the United Nations adopted the resolution in 2007, entitled the “Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People,” which includes the requirement of “free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples” or (FPIC) for the use of their lands;

The efforts made by the Securing Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in the Green Economy (SIRGE) Coalition, through the publication of guidance on “free, prior, and informed consent” (FPIC) that centers Indigenous-led standards in the context of extractive and development projects;

The “Statement of the Working Group on Democratic Governance” from the IX Summit of the Americas (Los Angeles, United States), which urges states to “ensure and protect the right of indigenous, rural and Afro-descendent peoples and communities to access land, territory, and a healthy and balanced environment, as well as their right to self-determination”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the United Nations has recognized the potential for artificial intelligence to intensify existing inequalities faced by Indigenous Peoples, including threats to their rights, autonomy, cultural knowledge, and participation in technological governance processes, as demonstrated by the theme for International Indigenous Day 2025 “Indigenous Peoples and AI: Defending Rights, Shaping Futures”;

By the acknowledgment of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' (IACHR) and Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (REDESCA) in 2025 “concerning pattern of risks faced by land and environment Indigenous defenders in the context of extractive projects,” highlighting the need for Member States to adopt safeguards to protect vulnerable populations and ensure respect for fundamental rights in the face of technological advances;

RECOGNIZING:

The United Nations Environment Programme’s environmental statement on Artificial Intelligence in September of 2024: “The hardware life cycle involves the production of computer chips, including graphical processing units (GPUs) essential to the training and inference, and the construction and operation of data centres. It starts with raw material extraction, through manufacturing, shipping and data centre construction, and ends with operation, maintenance and disposal of e-waste. When assessing the environmental footprint of AI, it is important to examine both life cycles.”

The 2025 “Joint statement on artificial intelligence and freedom of expression,” from OAS Member States stating: “The rapid development of artificial intelligence systems often proceeds without sufficient incorporation of human rights considerations... This requires bridging the gap between technical innovation and human rights protection, and ensuring that AI systems enhance rather than undermine the information ecosystem that sustains our democracies”;

The additional voice of the United Nations in 2025 during the “Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression” stating: “Like all technologies, AI comes with benefits as well as risks, but undoubtedly it has come to stay. Governments, companies, and above all, civil society must work together to ensure that AI’s use is shaped by a people-centred human rights approach. AI’s success should be measured not by the speed of news but by its quality, not by its capacity to increase profits, but its ability to restore public trust in information. With a true commitment to freedom of expression, AI could become the kind of tool the world needs for sustainable development that leaves no one behind”; and

The efforts and provisions made by OAS Member States--such as Law N° 31814 enacted by Peru in 2025—which, as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) states: “promotes the use of AI in favor of economic and social development, reinforces a human-centric and rights-based approach, and formally designates the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD) as the national authority for AI”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate OAS Member States that have taken steps to develop national artificial intelligence provisions grounded in ethical principles, without sacrificing fundamental rights and comprehensive development, by attending the 3rd UNESCO Global Forum on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in Bangkok, Thailand, in June of this year, recognizing these efforts by Member States to preserve human rights as one of the Organization’s main pillars.
2. To propose the creation of a working group to last 4 years, operating under the OAS and in coordination with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), entitled Mitigating Impacts on Indigenous Nations and Environments from Artificial Intelligence (MIINE-AI), tasked with:
 - a. Sharing best practices for the protection of Indigenous people and the assurance that they are given Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in terms of land usage and identifying risks related to AI and extractive industries to guide Member States.

- b. Motivating Member States to develop relocation networks, funded by mining companies, for Indigenous communities displaced by state-approved mining operations, including State-approved infrastructure systems such as housing, roads, waste management, clean water supply, and other public facilities.
 - c. Providing a formal platform for Indigenous representation and participation in discussions concerning land governance and the impacts of extractive AI on their communities.
3. To ensure a comprehensive approach to these issues, MIINE-AI will consist of 11 committee members, selected by the OAS Working Group on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (ADRIP), which may include, but are not limited, to the following:
 - a. 7 Indigenous Representatives from the hemisphere who will hold all voting power, in collaboration with the OAS Working Group on ADRIP.
 - b. 2 advisory seats: for either an AI Governance Authority or AI Ethics Expert; and an Environmental/Natural Resource Governance Expert recognized by the OAS.
 - i. MIINE-AI will also maintain 2 permanent seats reserved for: A representative from the OAS Secretariat for Integral Development; and an observer from the IACHR both to serve in an advisory, non-voting capacity.
 4. To recommend that the proposed initiatives be funded through the OAS’s Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), after first seeking funding through voluntary contributions, reallocation of existing resources, and partnerships with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, with financial reporting submitted to the Department of Financial Services on an annual basis and such funding to be used for, but is not limited to:
 - a. Interpretation/translation services for committee members.
 - b. Committee meeting charges, including travel costs or technology needs.
 5. To request that, during each of the next four years, the OAS Secretariat execute periodic reporting to the General Assembly on progress for protecting Indigenous rights and promoting sustainable development in regions affected by resource extraction.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____

(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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**ACTIONABLE APPROACHES FOR SAFEGUARDING
THE INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that Member states seek “to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence”;

Article 3(b) of the Charter, which declares that “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of states, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

Article 20 of the Charter, which highlights the importance that “No State may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another State and obtain from it advantages of any kind.”;

Article 28 of the Charter, which maintains that sovereignty is crucial in that “every act of aggression [...] against sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States”;

Article 29 of the Charter, which stipulates that “If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty [...] should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression [...] the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject.”;

CONSIDERING:

That state sovereignty and territorial integrity has been a foundational pillar of the Organization of American States since its creation in 1948 and has been one of the driving missions of all its work;

That the Latin American and Caribbean regions were the subject of repeated instances of foreign military intervention throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, which often resulted in building weak national identities and fragile governments;

That smaller Caribbean, and especially island countries, are especially vulnerable to violations of sovereignty and self-governance due to their limited military capacity, combined with their proximity to major global players;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Small Island Developing States within the Caribbean region are often vulnerable to external political, economic, or military pressures beyond their control;

That strengthening cooperative mechanisms within the OAS can improve the collective ability of Member States to prevent violations of sovereignty;

RECALLING:

That AG/RES. 1501 (XXVII-O/97), “Global Solidarity In Hemispheric Affairs”, reaffirms the commitment of Member States to respect sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of states;

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter declares sovereign equality as an essential element for peace and stability in the Western Hemisphere;

Article 3 of the OAS Charter , which affirms the sovereign equality of all member states and establishes the right of each State to choose its own political, economic, and social decisions without interference from other member states; and

NOTING:

The need for a standardization of the term “Individual Sovereignty” to allow for different governmental structures throughout OAS member states to maintain they have the undeniable right to govern themselves,

RESOLVES:

1. To create a precedent that countries that infringe on OAS member states’ sovereignty and self-governance will receive a formal reminder of their collective defense principles under the Rio Treaty and Declaration on Security in the Americas, such that sovereignty is defined on a per case basis in accordance with the country’s laws and international law.
2. To establish a body of representatives-- named the “Analytical Liaison for Early Regional Threat Assessment” (ALERTA)--from seven (7) rotating OAS member states to implement an early warning system of potential sovereignty violations and proactively encourage conflict avoidance through diplomatic means, with that body:
 - a. Choosing seven (7) representatives from a pool comprised of one delegate from each member state and rotate every two (2) years, with member states having participated within the last twelve months being ineligible.
 - b. Identifying member states with diminished financial, political, or security capacity to protect their own sovereignty and develop a monetary fund (through requests from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations) to allow them the means to protect their sovereignty.
3. To reaffirm to all active and non-active OAS member states, including Cuba and Venezuela, of the importance of the OAS for its member states, emphasizing the significance that the protection of democracy and sovereignty has in the OAS Charter and its strength as a core pillar of the organization.
4. To promote increased information sharing among Member States through the voluntary submission of quarterly reports outlining emerging political, economic, or military pressures that may undermine sovereign decision-making, including instances of external interference.
5. To recommend the creation of dialogues within the OAS conferences focused specifically on the protection of sovereignty and the prevention of external intervention in the Western Hemisphere.

6. To request that the Second Committee on Hemispheric Security conduct annual assessments of emerging threats to the sovereignty of Member States and report its findings to the Permanent Council, which will present a formal report to the General Assembly.

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**HARNESSING HUMAN-CENTERED AI
TO ENHANCE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND PROMOTE HEMISPHERIC STABILITY**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “(t)he 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 45(i) of the Charter, which establishes the need for “(a)dequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights;

Article 7 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which that promotes the elimination of “obstacles to development with a view to achieving full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights”;

Article 16 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that “Fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory access to basic public services is essential for integral development”;

CONSIDERING:

That Canada and other Member States face growing volumes of temporary and permanent residence applications due to demographic change, labor shortages, and increased regional mobility,

That prolonged processing times contribute to applicant uncertainty, family separation, and irregular migration pathways;

That slow and backlogged immigration systems undermine public confidence in public institutions and the democratic principle of due process;

That leaving applicants in limbo leads to migrants’ skills being underutilized, thus slowing innovation and economic growth;

That administrative inefficiencies disproportionately affect asylum seekers, low-income applicants, and individuals seeking family reunification;

RECOGNIZING:

That regular migration is the predominant form of mobility in the Americas, as shown by the 1,013,061 permanent residence permits issued between 2023 and 2024, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM);

That according to the IOM, 39% of migrants began their journeys over four weeks prior to reaching flow monitoring points throughout the region;

That an approximation of IOM data reflected that 94% of migrants in the region carried a valid form of identity documentation;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Objective 4, 11, 12, and 23 of the United Nations' (UN) Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018), which:

- seeks to “(e)nsure that all migrants have proof of identity and adequate documentation”;
- promote the management of “borders in an integrated, secure, and coordinated manner”;
- strives to “(s)trengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral”;
- urges the strengthening of “international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration”;

The commitments made by OAS member states to facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”, as outlined in target 10.7 of the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and

RECALLING WITH SATISFACTION:

AG/RES. 2738 (XLII-O/12), which established the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) and reinforced the need for a “comprehensive, balanced, and technical approach that takes into consideration the contributions and challenges represented by migration for countries of origin, transit, destination, and/or return”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend CAM for its efforts in promoting dialogue, cooperation, and best practices in migration matters at the international, regional, subregional, and bilateral level, within a framework of respect for human rights, fostering recognition of the important contribution of migrants to integral development in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage the establishment of a Hemispheric AI Immigration Implementation Program (HAIP), led by Canada, to:
 - a. Adapt and share Canada’s AI triage technology for use by interested Member States;
 - b. Provide technical assistance and training to immigration officials on system operation and oversight;
 - c. Support states with limited administrative capacity in modernizing immigration systems.
3. To promote the use of AI systems strictly for application triage and workflow prioritization, including:
 - a. Identifying incomplete or low-risk applications;
 - b. Prioritizing humanitarian, family reunification, and labor-shortage cases;
 - c. Accelerating processing timelines without replacing human adjudicators.
4. To affirm that final immigration decisions shall remain under human authority, and that no applicant shall be approved or denied solely on the basis of an automated system.
5. To urge the incorporation of ethical and human rights safeguards in all AI-assisted immigration systems, including:
 - a. Regular algorithmic bias testing and public reporting of results;
 - b. Transparency in AI-supported criteria;
 - c. Data protection and privacy standards.

- 6. To request the creation of an OAS Oversight and Ethics Panel on AI in Migration, composed of legal experts, technologists, and human rights representatives, tasked with:
 - a. Monitoring implementation of AI systems;
 - b. Issuing non-binding ethical guidelines;
 - c. Reviewing complaints related to AI-assisted processing.

- 7. To call upon international financial institutions, development banks, and private-sector partners to support ethical AI implementation through:
 - a. Funding pilot programs;
 - b. Technology transfer agreements;
 - c. Cost-sharing mechanisms that do not disadvantage developing states.

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

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

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PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES THROUGH OPERATIONAL AI SYSTEMS

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of The Republic of Paraguay

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 51 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), 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. 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”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which establishes: “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere. This shared commitment regarding the problems associated with development and poverty also underscores the importance of maintaining macroeconomic equilibria and the obligation to strengthen social cohesion and democracy”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms: “Scientific and technological development helps to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and achieve integral development. Therefore, it is necessary to increase investment in education, scientific infrastructure, and applied research, as well as to take steps to promote and develop effective scientific talent and ensure that the increase in productivity and other advantages resulting from application of innovations benefit everyone”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021), which establishes a framework for the responsible governance of artificial intelligence (AI) based on principles such as transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, and which supports the need for Member States to promote technological cooperation and institutional capacity so that AI may be applied in ways that serve the public good;

CONSIDERING:

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence as a transformative technological tool with the potential to reshape global economic, social, and institutional framework, such that in focusing on the technological development gaps affecting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), this tool can improve decision-making and strengthen productive processes.

RECOGNIZING:

The efforts invested in the “HUB of Technology Transfer and Commercialization for the Americas,” whose objective is to “expand regional networks and collaboration between strategic partners in R&D+i, business management, and technology transfer and commercialization to support the economic diversification of the region through the incorporation of technologies in supply chains,” by providing human talent with knowledge of intellectual property, technology valuation, market identification, client acquisition, modalities for the generation and expansion of companies, the construction of vibrant innovation ecosystems, seed funding, crowdsourcing, and elevator pitch development; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, although SMEs are central to employment and productive activity in Latin America and the Caribbean, artificial intelligence is still generating limited economic value in the region, with only 23% of organizations reporting any value from AI use, only 6% reporting significant value, and six in ten SMEs reporting no measurable value, while the region also faces the risk of falling behind in global AI adoption,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts of Member States, the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), the OAS Development Cooperation Fund (DCF), and the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) in promoting technological development, innovation, and cooperation in the hemisphere.
2. To propose the creation of the “Program for the Technological Development of SMEs through AI-Enabled Operational Systems”, under the framework of the (COMCYT).
3. To operate the Program through a Steering Committee responsible for coordination, follow-up, and assessment, composed of:
 - a. One representative designated by each participating Member State from the national authority responsible for science, technology, innovation, industry, commerce, productive development, or equivalent matters, who shall serve as the National Focal Point.
 - b. A representative of the ICOMCYT.
 - c. A representative of SEDI.
 - d. Representatives of contributing financing or cooperating partners, for financial advice, support, and resource mobilization.
 - e. Academic representatives from universities, research centers, or equivalent academic institutions, with specialized knowledge and practical experience in emerging technologies, international trade, and the productive sectors prioritized by participating Member States, selected by SEDI through an open and merit-based process.
4. To proclaim the functions of the program as:
 - a. Support of SMEs in improving the way they manage production, operations, supply chains, trade-related activities, and information, to improve competitiveness and efficiency, with this support to include process digitization, better use of data, and the use of AI-based decision-support tools or/and AI copilots to assist with documents, workflows, and business decisions.
 - b. Promotion of the effective adoption of AI tools and recommendations by supporting their implementation, providing technical follow-up, and reviewing results over time.
 - c. Support of coordination among governments, academia, and the productive sector in cases where technological gaps or implementation difficulties affect SME modernization.

5. To establish the program under the following structure:
 - a. Each participating Member State shall prioritize no more than five of their productive activities, according to national development needs and available evidence produced by public institutions such as science and technology authorities, ministries of industry, commerce, economy, business chambers, or other equivalent bodies.
 - b. The Program--through the National Focal Points of the participating Member States and under the oversight of the Steering Committee--shall open national calls for applications to select SMEs operating within the prioritized sectors and shall assign an implementing academic partner to each selected SME through an open and competitive process based on its identified needs. With the selected SME and the implementing academic partner signing an initial agreement on data governance, confidentiality, and intellectual property.
 - c. The Program shall be carried out in four stages:
 - i. Stage I: Selection and Postulations. The opening of national calls by the competent national authority every 20 months for SMEs--which fulfils the next requirements of operating for at least one year, demonstrating liquidity and profitability, low debt concentration, and no client representing more than 30% of sales., as well as showing sound management practices, basic digitalization, innovation capacity, leadership commitment, and agree to actively participate in the Program--and every 24 months through the COMCYT web page for the academic representatives.
 - ii. Stage II: Diagnostic and Design. Meetings with the beneficiary SME, identification of its operational needs, review of workflows and information flows, a preliminary diagnosis of the enterprise's situation, the design of a digitization and AI support strategy suited to that SME, and the assessment of the technical, operational, and economic viability of the proposed intervention, provided that where the proposed intervention is found not to be viable, the implementing academic partner shall submit a justification report, and the project shall not proceed to Stage III unless it is reformulated.
 - iii. Stage III: Deployment and Adoption. Process digitization, data-driven transformation, and the deployment, adaptation, or configuration of AI-based statistical decision-support tools and, where appropriate, operational AI copilots, together with the implementation of the recommendations agreed upon during the first stage.
 - iv. Stage IV: Analysis and Evaluation. Assessment of the progress of implementation and adoption by comparing the expected and actual results obtained by the SMEs.
 - d. The Program, through the Steering Committee and in coordination with the National Focal Points of the participating Member States, shall carry out periodic evaluations—which may include in-country assessment visits or, where appropriate, virtual review meetings with relevant government institutions, beneficiary SMEs, and academic partners-- every six (6) months and a final evaluation within eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) months in order to review progress, measure results, identify difficulties, and assess the implementation of the program in each Member State.

6. To suggest that the output of the Program shall include:
 - a. A diagnostic and implementation plan adapted to the needs of the beneficiary SME.
 - b. A productivity support system and, where appropriate, AI-based decision-support tools or operational AI copilots aimed at improving the SME's processes.
 - c. A results report identifying the improvements achieved and, where appropriate, academic or technical output.

7. To invite Member States, the OAS Development Cooperation Fund (DCF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IDB Lab, and other relevant partners to support the Program through voluntary contributions, technical cooperation, or in-kind assistance, according to available resources and institutional capacities.

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

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

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