

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

Washington Packet

General Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

April 7-10, 2026

**STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTER-AMERICAN DATA GOVERNANCE AND
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FRAMEWORKS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNANCE, DEVELOPMENT, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia and Uruguay

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 a principal purpose of the Organization “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Articles 30 and 38 of the Charter, in which member states “pledge themselves to a unified effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development,” particularly in regard to “scientific and technological fields,” “encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge”;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which identifies 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”;

GUIDED BY:

The Inter-American Framework on Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence (MIGDIA), which was adopted under the auspices of Organization of American States, pursuant to the Digital and Open Government commitments of the Ninth Summit of the Americas, to “manage the use of AI in an ethical and responsible manner and adopt measures for public administration”;

The Inter-American Guidelines on Data Governance and AI, which operationalize MIGDIA’s principles across twelve thematic areas, including ethics, institutional capacity, cybersecurity, and alignment with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR);

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, adopted by member states of UNESCO as a global normative standard establishing principles of legality, proportionality, accountability, human oversight, and protection of human rights throughout the life cycle of AI systems;

The Pact for the Future, adopted at the United Nations Summit of the Future in 2024, which reaffirms the importance of effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions and recognizes the need to seize the opportunities associated with emerging technologies while addressing the risks posed by their misuse;

The Global Digital Compact (GDC), adopted as part of the Pact for the Future, which calls for responsible, equitable, and interoperable data governance approaches and a transparent, human-centric, and accountable approach to the governance of AI across its life cycle;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That AI is increasingly deployed across public-sector domains such as education, healthcare, labor administration, and social services, placing its governance within the scope of democratic governance and development policy;

That the societal impacts of AI depend fundamentally on governance capacity, institutional safeguards, and administrative competence rather than on technological adoption alone;

That Member States of the Hemisphere exhibit significant variation in their capacity to design; deploy, monitor, and oversee AI systems in public administration;

CONCERNED:

That insufficient transparency, accountability, or oversight in the public sector use of AI may undermine public trust, worsen existing inequalities, and weaken democratic legitimacy;

That limited oversight of AI systems in public administration may result in biased or discriminatory outcomes affecting women and other historically marginalized populations;

That the expansion of digital infrastructure and data centers associated with AI systems may generate significant environmental and energy demands with implications for sustainable development and public resource management;

That uneven implementation of existing frameworks risks limiting their practical effectiveness and widening development gaps across the Hemisphere; and

RECALLING:

The commitments adopted by Heads of State and Government at the Ninth Summit of the Americas (Los Angeles, 2022) to promote digital and open government, transparency, accountability, and the responsible and ethical use of emerging technologies in public administration, which provided the political basis for the development of MIGDIA within the inter-American system,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and further strengthen the ongoing efforts of the Organization of American States and its Member States to promote responsible data governance and AI through existing inter-American frameworks, including the Inter-American Framework on Data Governance and AI (MIGDIA) by:
 - a. Reaffirming MIGDIA as the primary regional reference framework for the responsible, transparent, and rights-respecting use of data and AI in public administration.
 - b. Encouraging Member States to prioritize the effective and context-appropriate implementation of existing inter-American data governance and AI frameworks, in accordance with their national legal systems and institutional capacities.
 - c. Affirming that AI systems used in public administration, particularly in contexts affecting eligibility determinations, administrative sanctions, public benefits, or access to essential services, should remain subject to meaningful human oversight, review mechanisms, and accessible avenues for administrative appeal.

2. To request the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy--through the Department for Effective Public Management, and in coordination with relevant working groups of the Inter-American Network on Digital Government (Red GEALC), subject to the availability of resources within existing mandates--to advance the operational implementation of MIGDIA, by:
 - a. Developing a voluntary implementation toolkit to assist Member States in translating MIGDIA's existing guidelines into applied administrative procedures, including model pre-deployment AI risk and impact assessment templates and transparency disclosure formats for use in public-sector institutions deploying AI systems that affect administrative decision-making.
 - b. Elaborating recommended public procurement and contracting considerations for AI systems consistent with MIGDIA model governance policy, including provisions addressing transparency, auditability, human oversight, and traceability.
 - c. Establishing a voluntary regional implementation registry through which Member states may share progress in adopting MIGDIA-aligned governance mechanisms.
 - d. Conducting and publishing a regional diagnostic study identifying implementation gaps across Member States, including disparities in institutional capacity, regulatory infrastructure, technical expertise, and environmental management of digital infrastructure.
 - e. Presenting a summary of implementation progress and identified gaps to the Permanent Council within two years of adoption of this resolution.

3. To fund the aforementioned greater implementation and the study through a combined fifty percent contribution by Bolivia and Uruguay and have the remaining funds come from relevant organizations in the OAS and interested non-governmental organizations (NGOS).

4. To emphasize that the design, deployment, and oversight of AI systems in public administration should remain consistent with democratic governance, human rights, public participation, labor protections, environmental sustainability, and the principles articulated within the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.

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

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

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

General Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana and Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

Article 3 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, which affirms that “International law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations,” “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,” and “good faith shall govern the relations between States”;

Article 19 of the OAS charter, stating that “No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat”;

Article 22 of the OAS Charter, in which “The American States bind themselves in their international relations not to have recourse to the use of force, except in the case of self-defense in accordance with existing treaties or in fulfillment thereof;

The principles established in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that representative democracy is essential to the peace, stability, and development of the Americas, and that member states share the responsibility to promote and restore democratic governance,

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (1948), which establishes that the Organization seeks to achieve an order of peace and justice and promote solidarity and cooperation among the states of the Hemisphere;

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which identifies the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy as an essential purpose of the Organization;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), which urges Member States to safeguard the lives, freedom, and personal safety of human rights defenders and to combat impunity for attacks against them;

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), which establishes collective defense and regional security guarantees among the nations of the Americas; AG/RES.

1756 (XXX-O/00); which states that controversies of an international character arising between two or more American States should be settled by peaceful procedures;

The OAS Declaration on Security in the Americas (OEA/Ser.K/XXXVIII – CES/dec.1/03), which emphasized that threats such as drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, poverty and instability should be addressed through cooperation, democratic institutions, and international law, rather than military confrontation between states;

AG/RES. 2866 (XLIV-O/14), which underscores that peace is based on democracy, justice, respect for human rights, solidarity, security, and respect for international law; and

CONCERNED ABOUT:

That across the Americas, the IACHR has documented recurring patterns of excessive and unlawful use of force, including at least 212 deaths and over 1,300 injuries widespread lethal police violence, highlighting a region-wide crisis of accountability and protection of the right to life;

That victims of excessive force frequently belong to marginalized populations, including Afro descendant communities, indigenous peoples, migrants, and people living in poverty; Reports of the United Nations' Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions documenting instances in the Americas of unlawful murders with extreme use of force, and accountability gaps in both domestic and international contexts;

Documented allegations from international human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch regarding unlawful security operations in the hemisphere, and the erosion of due process protections for civilians affected by those operations;

Recent acts of interference in the internal affairs and domestic politics of member states, possibly violating Article 19 of the OAS Charter;

Recent violations of the fundamental human right to life of civilian populations in the Hemisphere, including the deaths of at least 157 civilians in maritime attacks since September 2025,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the commitment of OAS member states for recognizing the principles of sovereignty, integrity, democracy, and cooperation to achieve the peaceful settlement of disputes throughout the hemisphere.

2. To encourage Member States to cooperate fully with the IACHR and to comply with recommendations and judgments issued within the Inter-American human rights system.
3. To recommend the creation of the Inter-American Program for the Investigation of Extrajudicial Force (IPIEF), to be coordinated, when appropriate and upon request of states, through the IACHR in cooperation with the Justice Studies Center of the Americas and REMJA, with the following components:
 - a. Peer-learning exchanges among states that have adopted non-lethal force directives, civilian oversight procedures, or independent prosecutorial models.
 - b. Annual reporting to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on participating states, activities completed, and implementation gaps.
 - c. A roster of independent forensic and prosecutorial experts available for rapid technical missions at state request.
 - d. The program will consist of representatives from the IACHR, the Justice Studies Center of the Americas, and the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas, alongside ombuds institutions, independent forensic experts, and observers from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to ensure independent oversight, technical expertise, and coordination with existing justice systems.
4. Juridical Committee, and the Inter-American Defense Board, to initiate a review of OAS principles on the acceptable uses of force and the conditions under which self-defense may be invoked as a justification and this review process would:
 - a. Solicit input and expertise from the InterAmerican Council on Human Rights and from relevant UN bodies specializing in international law.
 - b. Ask member states to share information on their laws, principles, and procedures governing the international use of force, to promote transparency and mutual understanding;
 - c. Organize a series of meetings among member state defense and foreign policy officials to:
 - i. Facilitate dialogue on revisiting OAS principles on the use of force considering contemporary challenges such as escalating drug violence and eroding norms of democracy and peaceful dispute settlement;
 - ii. Discuss the establishment of an OAS investigation process to evaluate allegations of unlawful use of force and violations of national sovereignty;
 - iii. Take first steps toward the development of shared legal guidelines among OAS member states regarding the use of force in their mutual relations.
5. To declare that any use of force involving OAS member states must comply with the Charter of the OAS, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), and the Charter of the United Nations.

6. To condemn all extrajudicial uses of force that contravene international law, including unlawful targeted killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary lethal policing, and the use of firearms in circumstances inconsistent with the principles of legality, absolute necessity, and proportionality.

7. To request that the General Secretariat, the IACHR, CEJA, and other competent OAS entities seek voluntary financial and technical support from international and regional partners, including the World Bank, and the United Nations to support the implementation of this resolution without imposing assessed funding obligations on Member States.

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

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

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DEFINING GOALS FOR EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH AI

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Brazil and Jamaica

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states “The Member States shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge...”;

Article 48 of the Charter states, “The Member States will cooperate with one another to meet their educational needs, to promote scientific research, and to encourage technological progress for their integral development”;

Article 51 of the Charter in which Member States pledge to, “stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development”;

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

Article 18, Section 3, of the CARICOM Charter , which call on its member states to undertake to collaborate with the social partners for the provision of creative employment for young people and the disabled and for fostering strategies for their employment”;

RECALLING:

“The Plan of Action Toward the Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Development and Deployment of Artificial Intelligence in the Americas” OEA/Ser.K (XVIII.7), which created working groups A and B which are in charge of developing models in AI policies and identify strategies to strengthen institutional technical, governance capacities and skills in AI throughout the Americas in coordination with all Member States and Observer States.

Operative Clause 3 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/78/L.49 (2024), “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” which invites multi-stakeholders from all regions and countries, within their respective roles and responsibilities, private sector, international and regional organizations, civil society, the media, academia and research institutions and technical communities and individuals, 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;

The alignment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to aid Jamaica in the growth of AI by providing educational aid and roadmaps for future domestic development of AI-based infrastructure; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The fast-paced increase in capabilities of artificial intelligence and those who use it creates a technological gap between states in the Western Hemisphere leading to increased diplomatic strain and uneven economic distribution, creating the necessity to educate future generations on its proper use;

The threat artificial intelligence poses to stable democratic governments, regarding internal and external anti-democratic actors, and the 600 million cyber security attacks that happen daily worldwide.

The development of computer science programs which are present in $\frac{2}{3}$ of education curriculums worldwide which leads to better technological competency,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and commend all Member States for their collective efforts working towards educating citizens on artificial intelligence in the OAS region.
2. To reorganize Working Groups 1 and 2 under the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and create workshops overseen by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and experts in Artificial Intelligence development.
3. To designate Working Group 1 to create guidelines and curriculums for different levels of technological competency, age and education level, this will be done with competency groups and age groups:
 - a. Competency group 1 will be beginners with computer and AI, competency groups 2, 3, and 4 move into more depth on AI usage, competency group 5 will be advanced AI development and coding.
 - b. Curriculum will be based on both age and education level determined by the working group, with an update to the curriculum every five years to account for technological advances.
4. To designate Working Group 2 to create and implement events with the cooperation of Member States and Observer States to educate as many children as possible on the uses of artificial intelligence:
 - a. Group 2 will meet and report to raise public awareness on the core functions, capabilities, and limitations of artificial intelligence.
 - b. Additionally, the group will report to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) every three months, and report to the General Committee annually.
 - c. Work in partnership with the OAS Youth Academy of Transformative Technology to provide educational opportunities for youth within the OAS.
5. To encourage Member States, leaders in the AI industry, private entities, and other stakeholders to assist developing states in reaching safe and secure development of artificial intelligence overseen by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development:
 - a. Providing Member States hosted workshops on the development of AI to expand all member states' understanding, inviting experts and academia to speak on the current state of AI allowing those who attended to facilitate the conversations.
 - b. Allowing an opportunity for all Member States to share innovation as well as express concerns with AI, while having all conversations overseen by the Inter-America Committee of Science and Technology (COMCyT).

- 6. To encourage the OAS's alignment with UNESCO, to provide states within the hemisphere with AI developmental aid, by:
 - a. Providing states with programs on how to implement AI technology into classrooms so it can be used for education.
 - b. Share AI's ideas amongst states within the hemisphere on how to implement AI more efficiently to aid in the development of other infrastructural areas.

- 7. To align with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to ensure that AI developed in a way that will allow to operate with less strain on the environment, as well as utilize its capabilities to support environmental relief causes:

- 8. Funding will be provided by Member States via available economic, technical, and logistical resources for the implementation of this resolution, while working with the Technical Secretariat of Integral Development to expand funding avenues:
 - a. States that host workshops or other events will provide real estate while considering expertise, resources, and technology from other Member States.
 - b. Technical Secretariat will work with Member States to explore funding options through resources from Member States, international donors, and private sector sponsors.

Approved for form and substance: _____
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