

**MINUTES  
EIGHT MEETING  
AD HOC WORKING GROUP  
ON DATA GOVERNANCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
INTER-AMERICAN NETWORK ON DIGITAL GOVERNMENT (REDGEALC)**

By: Department for Effective Public Management of the OAS

**Date:** April 25, 2024  
**Time:** 9:00 am (Washington, D.C.)  
**Modality:** Virtual – Microsoft Teams

**PARTICIPANTS:**

**Coordinating Team:**

- **Mike Mora**, Technical Secretary of RedGealc and Specialist in the Department for Effective Public Management of the Organization of American States (DEPM/OAS).
- **Felipe Guzmán**, Senior Officer at the Department for Effective Public Management of the Organization of American States (DEPM/OAS).
- **Nicolás Ramírez**, Consultant at the Department for Effective Public Management of the Organization of American States (DEPM/OAS).
- **Maurice McNaughton**, Director, Centre for IT-enabled Innovation, Mona School of Business & Management, University of the West Indies (UWI); Coordinator, Caribbean Open Institute (COI), Regional Node for Open Data for Development Network Activities in the Caribbean.
- **Yacine Khelladi**, Representative of the Caribbean Open Institute (COI) in the Dominican Republic.

**Group Participants:**

**Bolivia:**

- **Cristiam Mamani**, Chief of Management and Technological Assistance, Electronic Government and Information and Communication Technologies Agency (AGETIC).

- **Francisco Belmonte**, Chief of Technological Management and Transformation, Electronic Government and Information and Communication Technologies Agency (AGETIC).

#### **Brazil:**

- **Guilherme Borges**, Information Technology Analyst, Digital Government Secretariat, Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGISP).
- **Ricardo de Lima**, Information Technology Analyst at the Ministry of Economy, Secretariat of Digital Government, Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGISP).
- **Fernando Simões Vassoler**, Federal Auditor of Finance and Control, Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU).
- **Márcia Mendonça Cardador**, Acting Chief of Staff, National Land Transport Agency (ANTT).
- **Rohgi Toshio Meneses**, Software Analyst, Pluri Educacional.

#### **Costa Rica:**

- **Aldo González**, Director, Digital Governance and Digital Signature Certifiers Division, Ministry of Science, Innovation, Technology, and Telecommunications (MICITT).

#### **Ecuador:**

- **Jorge Ortega**, Analyst for the Promotion of Emerging Technologies, Undersecretariat for the Promotion of the Information Society and Digital Economy - Division of Promotion of Emerging Technologies, Ministry of Telecommunications and the Information Society (MINTEL).

#### **Guatemala:**

- **David Osorio Can**, Director of Electronic Government, Presidential Commission on Open and Electronic Government (GAE).
- **Hugo Arnoldo Forkel**, Digital Transformation Advisor, Presidential Commission on Open and Electronic Government (GAE).

#### **Dominican Republic:**

- **Rosany Arias**, Head of the Innovation Promotion Department, Innovation Directorate, Governmental Office of Information and Communication Technologies (OGTIC).

#### **Uruguay:**

- **Angie Lecot**, Leader of the Data and Artificial Intelligence Initiative, Electronic Government and Information Society and Knowledge Agency (AGESIC).
- **Maximiliano Maneiro**, Deputy Director of the Information Technologies Department, Electronic Government and Information Society and Knowledge Agency (AGESIC).

#### **Invited Speakers:**

- **Patricia Gamio Franco**, Deputy Secretary of the Sub-Secretariat of Digital Policy and Regulation of the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation of Peru, representing **César Vílchez**, Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Peru.
- **Gloria Guerrero**, Executive Director, Latin American Initiative for Open Data (ILDA).
- **Jamila Venturini**, Co-Executive Director, Derechos Digitales.

#### **Other Participants:**

- **Violeta Belver**, Communications Coordinator, Latin American Initiative for Open Data (ILDA).
- **Tamara Laznik**, Projects Coordinator, Latin American Initiative for Open Data (ILDA).

## AGENDA:

<b>Item 1:</b> <b>Welcome and Meeting Objectives</b>
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Mike Mora commenced the eight meeting of the Working Group, which marks the fourth meeting of the year 2024, by extending a warm welcome to all attendees, and proceeded to present the objectives that would guide the session, namely:

1. To become acquainted with relevant initiatives and best practices regarding the rights-based approach, ethics, and transparency in the governance of data and artificial intelligence.
2. To engage in debate and co-create guidelines that should be established for the region concerning the rights-based approach, ethics, and transparency in the governance of data and artificial intelligence.

<b>Item 2:</b> <b>Remarks from regional authority: César Vélchez, Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Peru</b>
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Due to scheduling conflicts, César Vélchez, Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation, was unable to make his presentation. Instead, Patricia Gamio Franco, Deputy Secretary of the Sub-Secretariat of Digital Policy and Regulation of the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation of Peru, delivered the remarks on his behalf.

From her presentation, the following key points emerged:

1. **Emphasis on Interoperability and Artificial Intelligence:** Peru is making strides in interoperability and has enacted legislation concerning artificial intelligence. Efforts are underway to publish a draft regulation on this matter.
2. **State Interoperability Platform:** Since 2011, the Peruvian government has been working on implementing an interoperability platform, which provides over 400 services to the public across various government entities. Additionally, it is noted that efforts are underway to develop an enhanced version of this platform.

3. **Digital Inclusion and Gender Gap:** The Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation places paramount importance on inclusion, particularly of girls, in the digital sphere. It is highlighted that although the gender gap in technology access is diminishing, there still remains a 5% bias and delay in women and girls' access to connectivity compared to men and boys.
4. **Future of Work and Technology:** According to forecasts from the Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation, 75% of jobs in the coming years will be technology-related. This underscores the importance of ensuring equitable access to technology and connectivity for all citizens.

**Item 3:**  
**Socializing Perspectives on Rights-Based Approach, Ethics, and Transparency from Civil Society: ILDA and Derechos Digitales**

Continuing with the agenda, the floor was given to Gloria Guerrero, Executive Director of ILDA, to present the civil society perspective on the rights-based approach, ethics, and transparency.

Some notable points brought up during her presentation are:<sup>1</sup>

- **Comprehensive Data Vision:**
  - Data possess ethical, political, and human dimensions. They serve as a tool for effectively exercising citizens' rights and act as the engine for institutional intelligence, enhancing decision-making on a broader scale.
- **Importance of Data Governance:**
  - The scale and capacity at which data are generated, stored, transferred, utilized, and protected necessitate reflection by public institutions on data governance.
  - Some key considerations when contemplating governance include:
    1. The value of data for both governance and society.
    2. Standards of quality and interoperability.
    3. Data openness.
    4. Protection and prevention of the impact resulting from misuse.

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<sup>1</sup> The PowerPoint presentation utilized by ILDA during their intervention is accessible in the Working Group's Drive folder. Furthermore, it is appended to these minutes for additional reference and review.

5. Citizen participation in data generation, verification, and protection.

- **Democracy and Data Governance:**
  - Governance involves managing and making decisions about data.
  - There is a need for institutions and regulations aligned with democratic principles and human rights.
- **Vision of Democratic Data Governance:**
  - Associated Objectives: a) Data value and objectives for their use. b) Maintenance of quality and interoperability. c) Protection and prevention of negative impacts. d) Data openness. e) Citizen involvement in their management.
- **Data Protection and Information Security:**
  - From the perspective of democratic data governance, it is crucial to understand that data protection extends beyond personal information. Instead, it should be inherently linked to policies and mechanisms governing information security across the entire public administration, such as:
    - Data quality
    - Data architecture
    - Data methodology and design
    - Data storage and operations
    - Data security
    - Data integration and interoperability
    - Document and content management
    - Master and reference data
    - Data warehousing and business intelligence
    - Metadata
- **AI Operation:**
  - Three key elements for AI Operation:
    1. Data
    2. Algorithms
    3. Computational power
- **Challenges in Data Policy Implementation:**
  - Lack of clear leadership and coordination in most public administrations.
  - Risks in AI development strategies and plans.
  - Replication of inequities through biases in data and algorithms.
- **Responsible AI Index (GIRAI):**



- Led by the D4D network and international organizations.
- ILDA is conducting measurements in 14 countries across Latin America.
- Objective: Establish indicators for government and actor implementation.
- Implications of responsible AI use: prioritization of inclusion, accountability, sustainability, and human rights.
- Three measurement dimensions:
  1. Human rights and AI: Protecting rights in technologies.
  2. Responsible governance: Establishing governance tools such as laws, technical standards, or frameworks for public policy.
  3. Responsible AI capabilities: Skills for developing responsible AI.

Following the conclusion of the presentation, Jamila Venturini, Co-executive Director of Derechos Digitales, provided insightful reflections on the principles that should guide the Working Group in formulating regional guidelines on data governance and artificial intelligence. The subsequent section details the key highlights of her intervention.<sup>2</sup>

- **The Inter-American Convention on Human Rights as a Framework for the Development of Regional Guidelines:**
  - Governance and regulation of artificial intelligence pose significant challenges regarding the minimum standards required to protect human dignity.
  - In the Americas region, we have a notable advantage in this regard, as the inter-American system already contains elements whose observance is crucial in the process of drafting regional guidelines on data governance and artificial intelligence.
  - The implementation of guidelines on data governance and artificial intelligence should not imply a restriction of rights guaranteed by the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights beyond what is provided by it.
  - The deployment of artificial intelligence must undergo an analysis of legality, necessity, and proportionality.
  - Human rights impact assessments should be conducted before deploying artificial intelligence systems.

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<sup>2</sup> The materials shared by Derechos Digitales during the intervention in the meeting chat are appended to these minutes for additional reference and review.

- **Public Participation and Transparency:**
  - Public policies should adhere to principles of equality and non-discrimination, social participation, due process, and access to justice.
  - Public participation must be ensured throughout the entire lifecycle of policies affected by artificial intelligence.
  - Access to substantial public information regarding the system in use and its deployment.
  - Diverse mechanisms for participation, not limited solely to online consultations.
  - Transparency obligations that entail a recommendation against clauses of commercial secrecy or confidentiality in contracts.
- **Data Protection and Privacy:**
  - The inter-American system has ensured the right to privacy and relevant principles for data protection. It is essential to consider these principles when formulating regional guidelines on artificial intelligence.
- **International Recommendations on Artificial Intelligence:**
  - Refrain from using artificial intelligence systems that are impossible to operate or pose undue risks to human rights.
  - Seize opportunities presented by secure and reliable artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development.
- **Call for Coordination of Discussions:**
  - Coordinate discussions within the Working Group with regional processes and discussions on ethics and artificial intelligence.
  - Seek a unified and coordinated perspective to consolidate existing foundations regionally and internationally into concrete guidelines for States.

**Item 4:**

**Discussion on Proposed Guidelines for Ethics, Transparency, and Protection and Assurance of Rights**

Continuing with the fourth item on the agenda, Felipe Guzmán led a discussion for participants to express their opinions on the eleven (11) preliminary guidelines regarding ethics, transparency, and protection and assurance of rights. These guidelines had been distributed in advance in Google Docs format for members of



the Working Group to review and comment on. During the session, a prioritization activity for each guideline was conducted using the Mentimeter tool.<sup>3</sup>

## **Substantial Observations Received:**

### **1. Cross-cutting Comments:**

- To ensure textual unity and coherence, there was a recommendation to exclusively use the acronym “AI” or the full term “artificial intelligence”.
- There was a proposal to identify a series of guidelines that can be consolidated as cross-cutting action principles. For example, data protection or multi-stakeholder work.
- It was emphasized that it is important to consider that, although discussions on ethics and responsibility in artificial intelligence have advanced significantly, these principles should also be applied to data governance. It was stressed that there is no need to create a new set of ethical standards exclusively for data governance. Instead, it is crucial to evaluate which existing principles are applicable and determine if new guidelines are necessary specifically for this area.

### **2. Guideline 4 – Proactive Approach Based on Risk Assessment and Management:**

- There was a suggestion to expand the concept not only to issues related to risk management but also to responsible use.

### **3. Guideline 5 – Monitoring and Control Mechanisms:**

- There was a proposal to ensure comprehensive participation throughout the entire cycle, from the design phase to monitoring.

### **4. Guideline 6 – Design and Implementation of Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence Solutions:**

- There was a suggestion to replace the concept of "solutions" with "initiatives."

### **5. Guideline 7 – Protection of Individuals' Data and Privacy in Default and by Design Schemes:**

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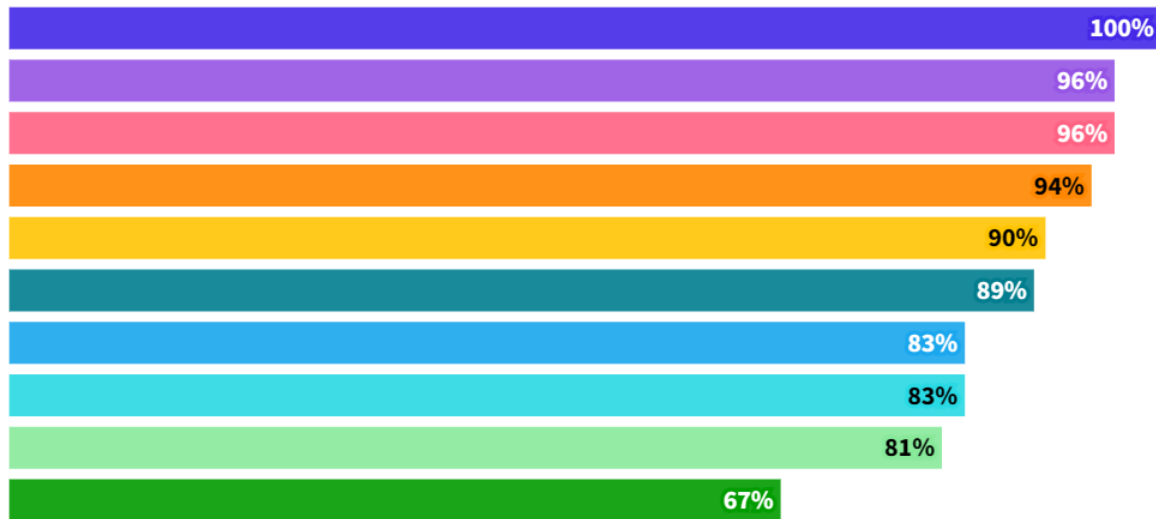
<sup>3</sup> The Mentimeter results are available in the Working Group's Drive folder and are also appended to these minutes for further reference and review.

- There was a proposal to frame a set of principles to reinforce the topic of data protection, such as "minimization", "freedom", "proactive responsibility", and "accountability".
- 6. Guideline 8 – Continuous Monitoring to Identify and Address Potential Breaches of Principles:**
- There was a suggestion to include specific monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of internal mechanisms as well as reporting dynamics to the OAS, similar to what is done in the case of PIDA.
- 7. Guideline 9 – Respect and Protection of Human Rights in International Forums and Scenarios:**
- There was a proposal to modify the term "in the context of technological development".
- 8. Guideline 10 - Explainability and Transparency of Decision-Making Processes Based on Data and Artificial Intelligence Use:**
- There was a proposal to remove the qualifier "especially when used in rights assurance".
- 9. Guideline 11 – Use of Instruments Provided by UNESCO to Assess Readiness for Adoption of Artificial Intelligence Recommendations, Including Ethical Impact Assessment:**
- It was agreed to remove it as a guideline and instead reference it as a resource in the guide.

### **Prioritization Results:**

Below are the prioritization results for each guideline, based on the data obtained during the exercise. In cases where more than two individuals from each country or organization participated, the highest reported level of prioritization was considered.

- Lineamiento 7. Protección de datos y privacidad / Guideline 7. Privacy and data protection
- Lineamiento 3. Principios en gobernanza de datos e IA / Guideline 3. Data and AI governance principles
- Lineamiento 4. Evaluación y gestión de riesgos / Guideline 4. Risk assessment and management
- Lineamiento 1. Recomendaciones UNESCO / Guideline 1. UNESCO recommendations
- Lineamiento 10. Explicabilidad y transparencia / Guideline 10. Accountability and transparency
- Lineamiento 2. Resolución ONU / Guideline 2. UN resolution
- Lineamiento 5. Seguimiento y control multiactor / Guideline 5. Multistakeholders monitoring and control
- Lineamiento 9. Posición regional / Guideline 9. Regional position
- Lineamiento 8. Monitoreo constante / Guideline 8. Constant monitoring
- Lineamiento 6. Enfoque diferencial y de inclusión / Guideline 6. Differential and inclusive approach



**Item 5:**  
**Miscellaneous: United Nations Resolution, Group Methodology, and Participation Delegations**

For the next item on the agenda, Felipe Guzmán addressed the following three topics:

1. **Regarding the United Nations Resolution of March 21, 2024, on "Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development" ([A/RES/78/265](#))**

He highlighted the points of the Resolution that align with the topics discussed within the Working Group on data governance and artificial intelligence guidelines, which are listed below:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cerrar brecha digital y de IA/<i>Bridging digital and AI divide.</i></li> <li>- Promoción de sistemas seguros, protegidos y fiables que ayuden a cumplir ODS/<i>Promoting safe, secure and reliable systems to help meet SDGs.</i></li> <li>- Promoción de ecosistemas en los países para involucrar a todos los actores/<i>Promoting ecosystems in the countries to involve all stakeholders.</i></li> <li>- Exhorta a trabajar con los países en desarrollo y prestarles asistencia para acceso inclusivo y equitativo a IA /<i>Encouragement to work with and assist developing countries for inclusive and equitable access to AI.</i></li> <li>- Pautas/<i>Guidelines:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intercambios de conocimiento, transferencias de tecnología, alfabetización digital/<i>Knowledge exchanges, technology transfer, digital literacy, etc.</i></li> <li>2. Mejora de conectividad de infraestructura digital y de acceso a innovaciones/<i>Improving digital infrastructure connectivity and access to innovations.</i></li> <li>3. Uso de fuentes científicas, tecnología asequible, innovación y desarrollo/<i>Use of scientific sources, affordable technology, innovation and development.</i></li> <li>4. Fondos para innovación e investigación en todas las regiones/<i>Funds for innovation and research in all regions.</i></li> </ol> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protección y promoción de derechos humanos y libertades fundamentales/<i>Protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.</i></li> <li>- Gobernanza de datos e infraestructuras públicas digitales como base del aprovechamiento de sistemas de IA/<i>Data governance and digital public infrastructures as a basis for leveraging AI systems.</i></li> <li>- Importancia de continuar el debate y discusión multi actor/<i>Importance of continuing the multi-stakeholder debate and discussion.</i></li> <li>- Alienta al sector privado adherir a leyes internacionales y nacionales. Promoviendo la colaboración público privado. Y llamando a los gobiernos a generar medidas especialmente para las pequeñas empresas. Promoviendo mercados justos, abiertos, inclusivos y competitivos/<i>Encouraging the private sector to adhere to international and national laws. Promoting public-private partnerships. And calling on governments to generate measures especially for small businesses. Promoting fair, open, inclusive and competitive markets.</i></li> <li>- Reconoce al sistema de las Naciones Unidas como espacio para contribuir a un consenso mundial para sistemas de IA seguros, protegidos y fiables/<i>Recognition of the United Nations system as a space to contribute to a global consensus for safe, secure and reliable AI systems.</i></li> </ul> |
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Additionally, he emphasized the following guidelines from the Resolution for States to develop regulatory frameworks and implement artificial intelligence systems inclusively, equitably, and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marcos regulatorios que apoyen innovación e inversión responsable e inclusiva en IA para desarrollo sostenible/<i>Regulatory frameworks that support innovation and responsible and inclusive investment in AI for sustainable development.</i></li> <li>2. Medidas eficaces para innovar en gestión de riesgos y vulnerabilidades de sistemas IA/<i>Effective measures to innovate risk and vulnerability management of IA systems.</i></li> <li>3. Mecanismos de retroalimentación de terceros respecto a riesgos y vulnerabilidades de sistemas IA/<i>Third party feedback mechanisms regarding risks and vulnerabilities of IA systems.</i></li> <li>4. Sensibilización y apropiación sobre ventajas y riesgos de sistemas de IA/<i>Awareness and appropriation of the advantages and risks of AI systems.</i></li> <li>5. Mecanismos de seguimiento y gestión de riesgo, y protección de datos. Incluyendo evaluaciones de impacto/<i>Monitoring and risk management mechanisms, and data protection. Including impact assessments.</i></li> <li>6. Salvaguardas y seguridad para sistemas IA/<i>Safeguards and security for IA systems</i></li> <li>7. Mecanismos de autenticación del contenido y de origen fiables/<i>Reliable content authentication and source authentication</i></li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Medidas para entrenamiento y puesta a prueba de sistemas que permitan disminuir sesgos y exclusiones/<i>Measures for training and testing of systems to reduce biases and exclusions.</i></li> <li>9. Salvaguardas para propiedad intelectual y derechos de autor/<i>Safeguards for intellectual property and copyrights.</i></li> <li>10. Privacidad y protección de datos personales/<i>Privacy and personal data protection.</i></li> </ol> <p>Continúan en la siguiente diapositiva/<i>Continued on next slide</i></p> |
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| 11. Transparencia, explicabilidad y examen de decisiones automatizadas/ <i>Transparency, explainability and review of automated decisions.</i>                            | 15. Investigación y cooperación internacional incluyendo temas de código abierto/ <i>International research and cooperation including open source issues.</i>  |
| 12. Evaluaciones de riesgo y de impacto sobre los sistemas IA/ <i>Risk and impact assessments for IA systems.</i>   | 16. Brecha digital de género e incorporación de perspectivas de igualdad racial e inclusión de discapacidad/ <i>Gender digital divide and incorporation of racial equality and disability inclusion perspectives.</i>          |
| 13. Fomento, preservación y protección de diversidad lingüística y cultural/ <i>Promotion, preservation and protection of linguistic and cultural diversity.</i>          | 17. Investigación y cooperación internacional sobre mercados laborales y medidas para innovación y reentrenamiento/ <i>Research and international cooperation on labor markets and measures for innovation and retraining.</i> |
| 14. Intercambio de información entre entidades involucradas en el ciclo de sistemas de IA/ <i>Information exchange between entities involved in the AI systems cycle.</i> |  |

## 2. Regarding the general methodology of the Working Group sessions<sup>4</sup>

He reiterated to the attendees the general methodology of the Working Group sessions, which adheres to the following structure:

Component	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
1. Selecting Reference Cases or Best Practices on the Session's Topic					
2. Submitting the Thematic Proposal for the Inter-American Guideline to the OAS Team					
3. Sharing the inputs for the Upcoming Session with the Working Group for their Review and Feedback					
4. Identifying Best Practices to be Documented in the Publication					
5. Disseminating Global Developments in Regulations and Guidelines on the Subject Matter					
6. Distributing Materials Resulting from the Meeting to the Working Group					

**\*Note: Week four (4) is the week of the working group meeting.**

<sup>4</sup> To delve deeper into the session components, we invite you to review the plan and general methodology for the 2024 sessions, available on the Working Group's Drive.



### 3. Regarding Delegation of Participation in Working Group Sessions

Finally, he reminded participants of the importance of ensuring traceability and control. To achieve this, it is necessary:

- Countries officially delegate their representatives to this group.
- Only the delegated individuals have access to documents and participate in meetings.
- In the event that a representative cannot attend and needs to delegate, they must inform the Technical Secretariat in advance to make necessary adjustments.
- Clearly inform the role of the person to whom delegation will be made to optimize interaction.
- In case of inviting additional government personnel to specific discussions, inform the Technical Secretariat beforehand.

<p><b>Item 6:</b></p> <p><b>Questions and Reflections from the Meeting</b></p>
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No questions were asked.

<p><b>Item 7:</b></p> <p><b>Evaluation and Closure</b></p>
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Mike Mora concluded the session by expressing his gratitude to all attendees for their participation in the eighth meeting of the Working Group. He also emphasized the importance of keeping the coordinating team informed about any new delegates from countries who will join future sessions.

*The meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m. (Washington, D.C. time), with participants taking note of the topics discussed and scheduling for the next meeting, set for May 23, 2024.*

**End of the minutes.**



## ANNEXES

### 1. Picture from the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group on Data Governance and Artificial Intelligence of the Inter-American Network on Digital Government (RedGealc)



### 2. Resources and Links:

#### a. [Meeting Agenda](#)

- b. [Proposed Guidelines for Ethics, Transparency, and Protection and Assurance of Rights](#)
- c. [PowerPoint Presentation of the Session](#)
- d. [Video of the Session](#)
- e. **Other Materials:**
  - [Summary Note on the Discussion and Prioritization on Proposed Guidelines for Ethics, Transparency, and Protection and Assurance of Rights](#)
  - [Mentimeter Results](#)
  - [Power Point Presentation used by ILDA](#)
  - **Materials shared in the meeting chat by Derechos Digitales:**
    - [Inteligencia artificial e inclusión en América Latina Project](#)
    - [Contribución sobre perspectiva de género en el Pacto Global Digital](#)
    - [Contribución al reporte intermedio del órgano asesor de la ONU sobre inteligencia artificial.](#)
    - [Declaración conjunta: encontrando lo positivo en la primera resolución de la Asamblea General de la ONU sobre inteligencia artificial.](#)