

3rd Parliamentary Summit

Shaping Digital Futures in the Southern Cone | March 3–4, 2025, City of Córdoba

Agreements and Guidelines

Introduction

The 3rd Parliamentary Summit “Shaping Digital Futures in the Southern Cone” brought together legislators, technology specialists, international organizations, universities, and civil society, with the purpose of building a common agenda to address the challenges of digital transformation in the region.

Throughout the days, discussions were organized into a series of strategic and programmatic agreements that outline a shared vision of the digital future: one that is inclusive, ethical, sovereign, and respectful of human rights.

From the exchange emerged the conviction that artificial intelligence (AI) can become a key tool to expand rights, strengthen democracy, and promote sustainable development, provided it is governed through robust public policies and an inclusive approach.

The agreements reached thus constitute a political and institutional commitment to guide state action, regional cooperation, and social participation.

This document summarizes the consensus achieved and proposes guidelines to strengthen public action and regional cooperation in matters of artificial intelligence, data governance, and digital policies.

1. Foundational Agreements Emerging from the Summit

Participants agreed on a set of principles that should guide any public policy, program, or initiative related to AI in the region.

First, the centrality of human rights was reaffirmed as a normative guide for technological development. Innovation must not only pursue efficiency, but also equity in access, service quality, and the prevention of algorithmic discrimination.

Another key agreement was the importance of strengthening digital education at all levels, in order to prepare new generations and support those undergoing labor transitions in a changing technological environment.

There was also consensus that the State must play a leading role as the driver of digital development, preventing market logic alone from determining the course of digital transformation.

Finally, the need to consolidate transparent and sovereign data governance was emphasized. This includes building regulatory frameworks that promote interoperability and avoid technological dependencies that concentrate infrastructure or capabilities.

1.1 Ethics, Human Rights, and the Centrality of the Person

Participants agreed that technological innovation cannot be detached from an ethical framework centered on the protection of fundamental rights.

The following were reaffirmed as common principles:

- Unrestricted respect for Human Rights in every application of AI.
- Algorithmic transparency, explainability, and institutional accountability.
- Enhanced protection for vulnerable groups, especially children and adolescents.
- Rejection of technological models that deepen inequalities or undermine individual autonomy.

The notion of technology with a human purpose emerged as a guiding transversal idea.

1.2 Education and Digital Literacy as the Basis of Development

The Summit agreed that there is no sustainable digital transformation without education.

The consensus included:

- Systematic investment in teacher training, media literacy, and critical thinking.
- Curricular integration of digital ethics and artificial intelligence content.
- Strengthening institutional capacities in schools, universities, and public agencies.
- Participation of families, unions, and educational actors in the governance of digital policies.

Education was recognized as the primary channel to reduce gaps and democratize access to technological knowledge.

1.3 Secure, Transparent, and Sovereign Data Governance

One of the strongest agreements was the recognition that data are a strategic resource, and that their responsible management is essential for public trust.

The agreed guidelines include:

- Building convergent regulatory frameworks at the regional level for interoperability and data protection.
- Reinforcing transparency, information security, and public auditing mechanisms.
- Avoiding the concentration of public data in foreign technology corporations.
- Advancing toward models of digital sovereignty that respect rights and serve the public interest.

The concept of “data justice” was adopted as a political and ethical horizon.

1.4 Regional Cooperation and Multisector Dialogue

Participating countries and actors agreed that the Southern Cone must move toward coordinated regional strategies in AI and digital governance.

Key agreements:

- Harmonize regulations and ethical standards among Latin American countries.
- Promote joint participation in spaces such as the IGF, G20, and multilateral organizations.
- Foster sustained dialogue among the State, private sector, academia, and civil society.
- Design permanent inter-parliamentary mechanisms for the exchange of information and best practices.

Cooperation was understood as a political tool to balance global asymmetries of technological power.

1.5 Agile and Adaptive Regulation

The event made clear that the speed of technological change requires dynamic, flexible, and evidence-based regulations.

Agreements include:

- Updating data protection, cybersecurity, and AI regulatory laws.

- Designing regulatory frameworks capable of adapting to future innovations.
- Including regulatory impact assessments and proportionality criteria.
- Strengthening state capacities to monitor and oversee public and private uses of technology.

It was reaffirmed that regulating is not about slowing innovation, but about guiding it toward the common good.

2. Strategic Guidelines for Public Action

Beyond the agreed principles, the sessions outlined concrete paths to guide public policies in the region.

One of the most prominent guidelines was the urgency of strengthening state capacities, both technical and institutional. This includes training specialized teams, creating data governance units, establishing algorithmic audit frameworks, and implementing cross-cutting oversight mechanisms.

It was also proposed to advance toward flexible yet robust regulations, capable of adapting to the accelerated pace of innovation without losing protective capacity. Regulation should not be seen as an obstacle, but as a strategic tool to guarantee social benefits and prevent risks.

The meeting also underscored the importance of fostering local innovation ecosystems to reduce technological dependencies and build sovereign AI capabilities. This line of action complements the need to promote regional cooperation, both to share best practices and to negotiate more equitably with global actors.

Finally, social inclusion was highlighted as a transversal criterion for all technological policies. This implies designing programs that reduce access gaps, support labor reconversion processes, and ensure that digital infrastructure reaches historically marginalized sectors.

2.1 Strengthening State Capacities

- Create or reinforce specialized agencies in AI, data, and cybersecurity.
- Train public officials in digital literacy and technological ethics.
- Develop proprietary infrastructure to ensure the State's operational autonomy.
- Consolidate accountability and technological auditing mechanisms.

Digital transformation implies rebuilding state capacities, not outsourcing them.

2.2 Promotion of Digital Inclusion and Equity

- Expand connectivity infrastructure in rural and underserved areas.
- Implement differentiated policies for women, older adults, and workers affected by automation.
- Encourage community-based technological literacy projects.
- Develop vocational training programs in digital skills.

Digital equity must be understood as a policy of social and territorial justice.

2.3 Consolidation of Regional Regulatory Frameworks

- Align data protection standards among Southern Cone countries.
- Create common guidelines for governmental use of AI.
- Promote regional cybersecurity agreements and protection of critical infrastructure.
- Develop interoperable and auditable public databases.

The region needs a regulatory ecosystem that combines autonomy, cooperation, and sovereignty.

2.4 Promotion of Research, Local Innovation, and Technological Sovereignty

- Promote local AI developments, expanding regional supercomputing capacity.
- Fund scientific and technological projects in universities and research centers.
- Encourage public-private partnerships to build local technological solutions.
- Support startups and companies focused on civic and social innovation.

Technological sovereignty is not isolation, but the capacity to create and decide over one's own digital destiny.

3. National Experiences: Brazil and Mexico

- 🇧🇷 Brazil was presented as an example of normative integration—with the Marco Civil da Internet and the General Data Protection Law—demonstrating how innovation and rights can be balanced.

- ✚ Mexico, for its part, illustrated through the case of the Electoral Institute of Mexico City the challenges of reconciling transparency and data protection, offering an experience of crisis management and institutional response to information leaks.

4. Reflections on Sustainability and Autonomy

- ✚ It was noted that technological infrastructure also has a significant environmental impact, which requires designing an intelligent energy transition.
- ✚ Discussions converged on the idea that Latin America's digital autonomy requires strengthening infrastructure, cooperating regionally, and reducing dependence on global technology corporations.

Throughout both days, the Summit highlighted that digital transformation is, above all, a political process: a field of dispute over who defines the rules of technological change and for what purpose.

The interventions showed broad consensus around three strategic dimensions:

- Ethics and human rights as the foundation of technological development.
- Education, training, and participation as conditions for digital citizenship.
- Public governance and regional cooperation as mechanisms of sovereignty and equity.

The meeting can be understood as an instance of building state and regional capacities for innovation governance, where the State not only regulates but also challenges, coordinates, and guides technological transformation toward the common good.

5. Closing: Toward Democratic Digital Governance in the Southern Cone

The discussions of both days converged on the idea that the region is at a decisive moment: artificial intelligence can deepen inequalities or, on the contrary, become a driver of equitable development. The difference lies in the capacity to articulate solid public policies, regional cooperation, and citizen participation.

The final consensus states that AI governance cannot be conceived solely in technical or productive terms, but in democratic ones. The technological future of Latin America will depend on States, academia, the private sector, and civil society engaging in dialogue, planning, and building common projects that place people and communities at the center.



The agreements and guidelines resulting from the Summit express a shared vision: digital transformation must strengthen democracy, expand rights, and promote human development.

The Southern Cone faces the challenge of building a digital future that combines innovation, ethics, and sovereignty, and the agreements summarized in this document constitute a significant step toward that common horizon.