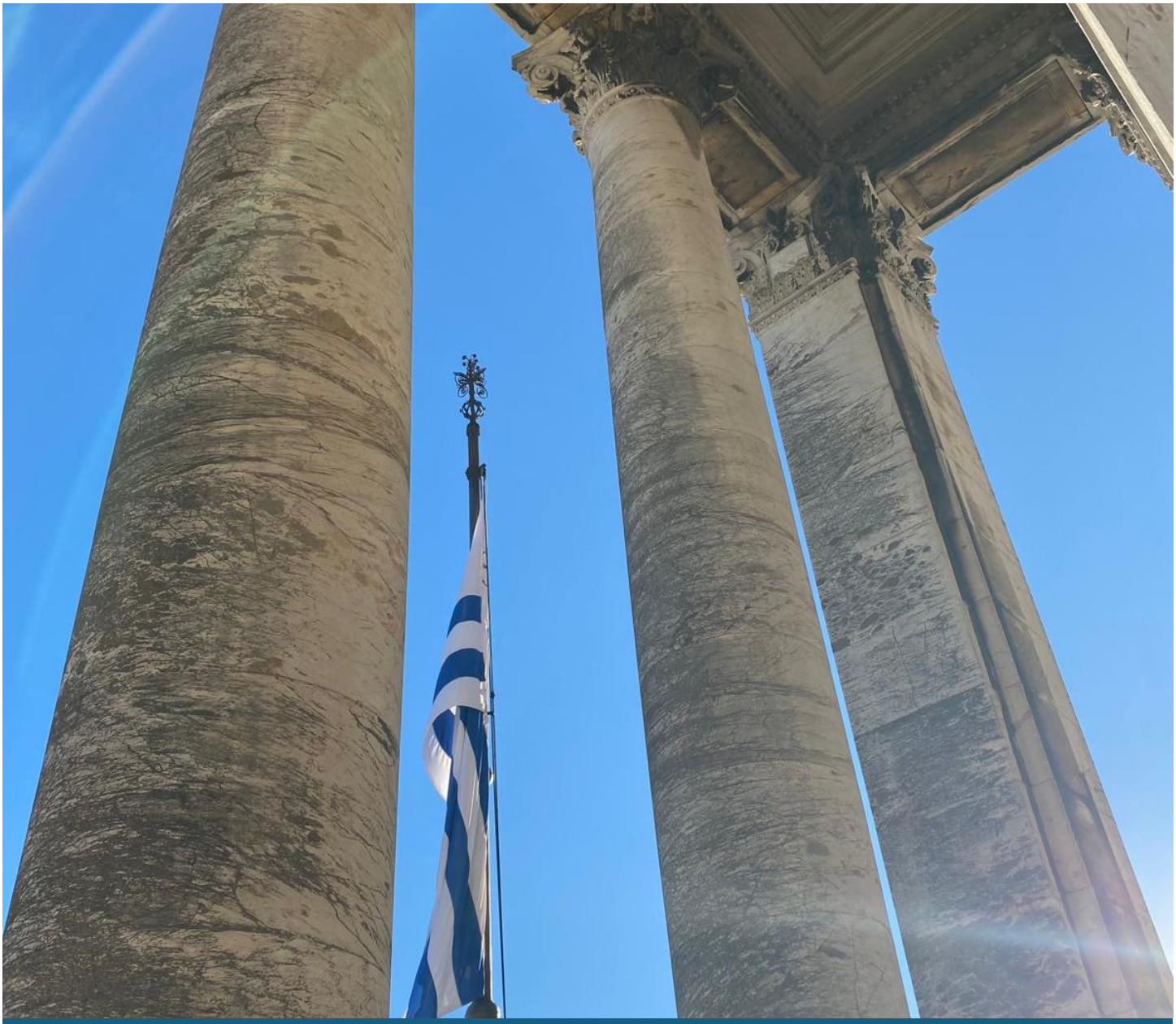

4th Regional Parliamentary Summit on the Future of Digital Governance

Summary Report

Montevideo, Uruguay | 3/24/26 | English Version

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Executive Summary

The Fourth Regional Parliamentary Summit on "Anticipating the Digital Future: Strengthening Parliamentary Governance and Democratic Innovation" convened on 24 March 2026 at the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay in collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), brought together parliamentarians and stakeholders from across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to address the evolving challenges and opportunities of digital transformation.

The Summit focused on strengthening the role of parliaments in shaping inclusive, forward-looking digital governance frameworks, highlighting the urgency of transitioning from **reactive policymaking to anticipatory governance**, while ensuring that innovation, human rights, and economic development remain balanced and mutually reinforcing. The Summit underscored that effective digital governance requires **continuous learning, institutional adaptation, and regional cooperation**, supported by strong engagement with global processes.

Following the Summit, the **Latin American and Caribbean Parliamentary Cooperation Platform on Digital Governance** was formalized to provide a platform for parliamentarians from the LAC region to exchange experiences and strengthen engagement in digital governance processes, discuss emerging digital policy issues and encourage interaction with the broader IGF multistakeholder community.

Picture 1: Participants of the 4th Regional Parliamentary Summit on "Anticipating the Digital Future: Strengthening Parliamentary Governance and Democratic Innovation"

1. Opening remarks and Introductory Session: A Parliamentary Introduction to the Digital Ecosystem

The opening panel of the Fourth Regional Parliamentary Summit set the conceptual foundation by positioning digital governance as a central parliamentary concern rather than a peripheral or technical issue.

- The digital transition has moved well beyond Internet administration alone. What began as a conversation about Internet governance has evolved into a much broader debate about digital governance and, increasingly, about the governance of an entire digital ecosystem encompassing multiple interconnected layers: physical infrastructure and networks, data and cloud systems, technical standards and cybersecurity, AI and algorithmic tools, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and the wider cultural and societal changes produced by digital transformation.
- Parliaments can no longer afford to remain at the margins of digital transformation, and legislative engagement with digital issues is now a necessity. Parliaments that fail to address these questions risk losing relevance in contemporary governance. These Summits are part of a necessary institutional adaptation, where legislators become active participants in shaping the rules, norms, and public policies that will govern digital life.
- The increasingly consequential role of parliamentarians is marked by rapid advances in artificial intelligence, data governance, and emerging technologies such as quantum computing. Legislators are not only policy enablers but also guardians of public interest, democratic accountability, and fundamental rights. The IGF Parliamentary Track was presented as an important bridge between global digital governance processes and domestic legislative work.
- Digital governance should not be treated as a purely technical or sectoral issue, but as a socio-technical system in which technology and society are deeply intertwined. An understanding of not only the visible outputs of digital technologies, but also the underlying systems and governance arrangements that make them possible is key.
- Stronger parliamentary capacity is essential if legislatures are to engage effectively with digital issues. AI literacy is a particularly urgent priority, noting that legislators need sufficient knowledge to interrogate technological developments, assess risks, and support responsible innovation. Parliamentary readiness is not simply about access to information, but about building sustained institutional capability.

- The multistakeholder model is of continued relevance, in which governments, civil society, the private sector, and the technical community engage on equal footing. The IGF Parliamentary Track strengthens legislators' ability to participate meaningfully in these global policy conversations, share lessons across countries, and contribute to more inclusive governance frameworks.
- The Latin American and Caribbean IGF (LACIGF) is a long-standing multistakeholder space in the region. The LACIGF is not merely a venue for discussion, but also a trust-building process that helps identify regional priorities, facilitate exchange, and produce practical output such as reports, summaries, and recommendations that can inform policymaking and legislators.

The second half of the session turned from governance processes to the more technical layers that underpin the digital world. LACNIC highlighted the role of technical institutions in preserving the functioning and integrity of the Internet.

- LACNIC's work on IP address coordination, though highly technical, is foundational to connectivity and therefore central to the functioning of modern society. Policy and legislation can have significant effects on the technical architecture of the Internet, and informed decision-making requires dialogue between policymakers and the technical community.
- By unpacking concepts such as protocols, IP addresses, domain names, networks, routers, cables, and packet switching, the second part of the introductory session demonstrated that the Internet is not a single entity but an ecosystem of coordinated components. The Internet was not designed through a centralized political process, but emerged through decentralization, experimentation, and collaboration. This observation had a strong governance implication: the Internet's resilience and success are tied to openness, distributed coordination, and the preservation of its technical integrity.
- The relationship between the Internet and AI is that AI depends not only on computing power and energy, but also fundamentally on the Internet and access to data at scale. The technical foundations of the Internet are directly linked to the current wave of AI innovation, reinforcing that discussions about emerging technologies cannot be separated from the infrastructure and governance systems that sustain them.

Key Messages

- Digital transformation is a core issue of parliamentary governance.
- Effective parliamentary engagement requires both political and technical literacy: legislators should be kept informed about governance processes, institutional roles, and multistakeholder dynamics, but also the basic architecture of the Internet itself.

- Technical understanding is required for discussions on anticipatory governance, democratic innovation, and the regulation of emerging technologies.

2. Case Study Session - From Regulation to Practice: Digital Governance Initiatives Across Latin America Parliamentarians Panel: From Regulation to Practice

Through a case-based exchange among members of parliament and regional parliamentary representatives, the session offered an overview of current digital governance initiatives, with particular attention to AI, cybersecurity, platform governance, child protection, parliamentary innovation, and anticipatory institutions. Discussions shared a regional concern: legislation is advancing, but implementation capacity, institutional continuity, and cross-border coordination remain challenging.

- Some countries grow efforts to move beyond isolated legislation toward broader digital governance architectures. The Member of Parliament from **El Salvador** provided an example of a state-led institutional approach, with a legislative agenda that combines legal frameworks with dedicated implementation bodies and public funding. In addition to cybersecurity and data protection legislation, El Salvador has established both a National Cybersecurity Agency and a National Artificial Intelligence Agency, supported by budget allocations and linked to wider goals such as education, research, robotics, public service modernization, and infrastructure improvement. The intervention underscored that digital governance cannot rely on declaratory laws alone; it requires institutions, budgets, and operational capacity.
- The Member of Parliament from **Argentina** highlighted the need to regulate not only technologies themselves, but also their social and cognitive effects. Societies are increasingly exposed to algorithmic systems designed to capture attention, shape behavior, and intensify emotional reactions. The idea of “cognitive sovereignty” as an emerging rights-based framework, centered on the protection of free thought, cognitive integrity, and the right to disconnect from manipulative digital systems, would counter consequences on mental health—especially among children and adolescents—and on democracy, due to polarization, manipulation, and mis- and disinformation. The initiative broadens the scope from technical regulation to the defense of cognitive autonomy, and democratic freedom in algorithmically mediated environments.
- The Member of Parliament from **Mercosur Parliament and EuroLat** reinforced the importance of grounding AI governance in democratic and human rights

principles. AI is not a neutral or inevitable force, but a human-made system that must remain subject to public oversight. Two complementary lines of work were highlighted: ethical AI governance in Mercosur and labor protections in EuroLat. In both cases, the concern was not only with bias, transparency, and data protection, but also with the increasingly material and exploitative dimensions of AI systems. The algorithmic management of platforms includes opaque systems that assign, evaluate and dismiss workers, as well as hidden extractive dimensions of AI, including mineral extraction, energy and water use, and low-paid data-labeling labor. This intervention was particularly significant in situating digital governance within broader questions of labor rights, sustainability, and economic justice.

- The Senator from **Paraguay** shared advances in digital trust services, e-government, and the use of AI in public administration, while also developing legislation on critical infrastructure and personal data protection. The region remains largely reactive and structurally disadvantaged in the global digital transition, with the persisting digital divide, the limited presence of Spanish-language AI training data, and the region's marginal participation in global AI development. For many countries, the challenge is not only how to regulate innovation, but how to ensure the region is not left outside its benefits.
- The second thematic block focused on child protection online. Member of Parliament from **Ecuador** and member of **ParlAmericas Council** presented a bill to prohibit social media use for children under 15, which is strongly grounded in child protection and frames digital regulation through the lens of parental concern, vulnerability, and harm prevention. This legislative proposal combined sanctions for platforms, school-based restrictions, and mandatory parental controls, as a response to a new reality affecting families. Concerns were raised about the balance between prohibition and regulation, the feasibility and privacy implications of age verification, the risk of exclusion or unintended consequences, and the need to complement restrictions with digital literacy and education.
- The third thematic block turned toward future governance and innovation, offering examples of anticipatory institutional design. Member of Parliament from **Panama** shared that the speed of technological change is not merely a technological challenge but a political one, because states and parliaments remain poorly equipped to govern transformations that outpace normal legislative cycles. Panama has created a Parliamentary Front for Innovation, Technology and Digital Transformation, which is a multidisciplinary, multiparty, and permanent parliamentary space designed not as a traditional committee, but as a more agile and technically oriented mechanism for coordinating legislative thinking on digital issues. The Front is a strategic instrument intended

to unify the technological agenda across topics such as AI, personal data protection, fintech, virtual assets, cybersecurity, digital state modernization, talent development, and parliamentary diplomacy. The Member of Parliament called for a replication of similar structures across the region, eventually building a Latin American parliamentary network focused on innovation and digital transformation.

- Drawing inspiration from Chile's "Committee of the Future", **Costa Rica** aims at creating future-oriented parliamentary processes that help bridge the gap between politics and academia while also countering the tendency of legislators to focus only on what can be passed immediately, at the expense of longer-term strategic thinking. Through Costa Rica's Committee of the Future, these conversations have already generated concrete legislative initiatives, including a digital cooperativism law, a right-to-be-forgotten bill, and neuro-rights legislation. The Member of Parliament emphasized the need for institutionalization: in a system without consecutive re-election, continuity must depend on parliamentary structures and staff, not individual lawmakers. Costa Rica is working to reorient its Science and Technology Committee toward a Committee of the Future and to embed foresight practices into the administrative parliamentary procedures.

Key Messages

- There is a persistent gap between legislation and implementation: passing laws is only the beginning, and enforcement, technical expertise, administrative follow-through, and funding is a necessity.
- Digital governance increasingly requires responses that cut across sectors and legal categories: labor, education, infrastructure, data, children's rights, mental health, democratic integrity, and public administration are all implicated.
- Transnational platforms and technologies are difficult to regulate at the national level alone, making regional cooperation an increasingly necessary strategy.
- There is also a need to build institutions capable of anticipating future risks and opportunities, since reactive policymaking is insufficient.

3. Panel Discussion - A Multistakeholder Dialogue on Governing What Comes Next: Anticipatory Approaches to Emerging Technologies

This session explored how multistakeholder approaches can support anticipatory governance of emerging technologies, bringing together actors from the private sector, civil society, including academia, the technical community and intergovernmental

organizations (IOs). Rather than converging on a single model, the session revealed a dynamic tension between anticipation and adaptability, and underscored that effective governance of emerging technologies must be collective, iterative, and grounded in real-world experimentation.

- Private sector representatives highlighted the risks of "over-anticipation," arguing that excessive regulatory foresight can unintentionally constrain innovation, particularly in small, export-oriented economies. For industries operating in global markets, overly restrictive national frameworks risk creating barriers to competitiveness, especially when technologies such as AI evolve unevenly across jurisdictions. Frameworks must provide legal certainty and address ethical concerns but remain flexible enough to adapt to global dynamics and sector-specific needs.
- Anticipatory governance should be more of a continuous action, grounded in ongoing dialogue, institutional flexibility, and real-time feedback loops, rather than a prediction. The key risk is not overregulation, but inaction. Governance models based on experimentation can be advocated, rapid iteration, and institutional learning. Mechanisms such as regulatory sandboxes, pilot projects, observation (through monitoring) and dynamic national innovation strategies allow governments to test technologies in controlled environments, generate evidence, and adjust policies accordingly. This approach is a shift from static regulation toward adaptive governance, where rules evolve alongside technological development.
- Coordination across the entire innovation ecosystem (e.g., permanent multistakeholder mechanisms, such as working groups, observatories, and public-private partnerships) is crucial, since fragmentation remains one of the main obstacles to effective governance. While governments operate within short political cycles, continuity in digital governance is often sustained by academia, civil society, the private sector, and multilateral organizations.
- Academic and civil society voices introduced a more critical lens on the limits of anticipatory policymaking. In fast-moving digital environments, legislation will inevitably lag technological change. Rather than attempting to predict the future, governance should focus on understanding the present, identifying trajectories, and building adaptive capacity. Digital transformation has become a new dimension of national development, reshaping geopolitics, economies, and social relations, highlighting the importance of equipping policymakers with a stronger understanding of digital systems so that technology-related legislation is grounded, effective, and supportive of innovation.
- From a human rights perspective, urgency cannot be subordinated to uncertainty. Certain harms—particularly those affecting children, women, and

vulnerable groups—are already evident and require immediate regulatory responses. In these cases, waiting for perfect knowledge or long-term foresight risks perpetuating harm. A dual approach would combine reactive laws that address urgent issues with longer-term anticipatory frameworks for more complex structural challenges.

- Rather than regulating specific technologies—which rapidly become obsolete—policymakers should regulate services, processes, and rights. This approach allows governance frameworks to remain relevant despite technological change. Additionally, extensive global resources already exist, including model laws and international standards developed by organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, and the OAS, which can support more informed and rights-based policymaking.
- AI is already transforming legislative processes, not as a future possibility but as a present reality. Through a practical example of AI-assisted analysis of parliamentary committee structures, the Argentinian Senate illustrated how these tools can significantly enhance efficiency, enabling complex outputs to be generated in hours rather than days. However, there is a need for structured governance strategies within parliaments to manage both the opportunities and risks of AI, particularly in contexts where tools are already being used informally without clear guidelines.
- Instead of attempting to outpace innovation, institutions should focus on building internal capacity, fostering digital literacy among decision-makers, and embedding human-centered design principles into governance processes. There is a need to distinguish between adopting technologies and adapting them to institutional needs, a distinction that reinforces the role of human judgment, experience, and political context in digital governance.
- The final segment, featuring international organizations, shifted the discussion toward implementation and scalability. UNDP emphasized that anticipatory governance is inherently linked to participation. Anticipating better requires listening more broadly—across sectors, generations, and geographies. Anticipation is not a prediction, but a learning: learning from other countries, from current experiences, and from younger generations who engage with technology differently. UNDP's role lies in three main areas: capacity-building, connecting stakeholders, and adapting global solutions to local contexts. These functions are essential in translating high-level principles into practical governance tools. Practical examples range from parliamentary training on AI to regional dialogues and foresight methodologies and illustrate how IOs can act as facilitators of knowledge exchange and institutional learning.
- UNESCO complemented this perspective by grounding anticipatory governance in ethical principles. While technologies evolve rapidly, the fundamental principles of human rights and social responsibility remain constant. UNESCO's

Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, endorsed by 194 Member States, provides a stable normative framework that can guide governance despite technological uncertainty. These principles are supported by concrete tools, such as readiness assessments and ethical impact evaluations, which allow countries to operationalize ethical governance at the national level.

Key Messages

- Anticipatory governance is not about predicting the future with precision, but about building systems capable of adapting to uncertainty.
- Governance must move beyond isolated actors and embrace continuous, structured collaboration across sectors.
- Regulation should be complemented by other instruments—such as standards, sandboxes, guidelines, and institutional practices—that allow for greater flexibility and responsiveness.
- Experimentation, iteration, and learning were consistently identified as more effective than waiting for perfect regulatory solutions.
- Human rights and human-centered approaches must remain the anchor of all governance efforts, particularly in the face of rapid technological change.

4. Panel Discussion - Innovative and Anticipatory Approaches to Digital Regulation: Impacts on the Real Economy

The final session grounded the summit's broader discussions on governance and regulation in the real economy. Bringing together representatives from telecommunications, digital platforms, academia, legal practice, business associations, and parliament, the panel examined how digital transformation is affecting investment, employment, competitiveness, SME development, and regional growth.

- Digital regulation should not be approached only as a matter of control or risk mitigation. It must also be understood as an economic policy tool that can either enable or constrain innovation, investment, inclusion, and competitiveness.
- Connectivity and telecommunications infrastructure are strategic preconditions for digital development. They underpin key sectors such as energy, agriculture, industry, logistics, and value-added services, while also enabling access to rights, opportunities, education, and participation. Without high-quality connectivity, there can be no meaningful digital growth.

- Outdated regulatory models, high taxation, overregulation, and costly spectrum policies are weakening incentives for investment and risking a loss of competitiveness for Latin America relative to other regions.
- Infrastructure discussions were closely linked to cloud computing, AI, and SME competitiveness. Sovereign and public cloud models can reduce the costs of adoption by replacing large upfront investments with more flexible pay-per-use models, which is especially important for SMEs.
- AI should be seen not only as a potential source of disruption, but also as a productivity multiplier with applications across sectors such as agriculture, retail, and services. However, its adoption continues to face barriers related to cost, talent shortages, and digital readiness, requiring an ecosystem approach that combines infrastructure, education, regulation, and experimentation.
- The digital economy should no longer be treated as a niche sector, but as a cross-cutting dimension of all economic activity. E-commerce and digital financial services can support quality employment, territorial inclusion, formalization, and a shift away from extractive models toward value creation based on technology and services.
- The most effective regulatory frameworks are those based on principles, outcomes, and risk, rather than on specific technologies or individual actors. Technologically neutral, horizontally designed laws, together with greater regional harmonization, can reduce fragmentation and contradictory approaches.
- At the same time, many well-intentioned regulations generate compliance costs and obligations that fall disproportionately on smaller actors in the value chain, discouraging digital adoption instead of fostering it. This is especially significant in Latin America, where SMEs form the backbone of the productive economy.
- The need for simpler rules, clearer enabling frameworks, public-sector modernization, and incentives that allow SMEs to participate more fully in digital trade and digital transformation were emphasized. On the other hand, clear “red lines” must be identified in areas such as child protection, digital violence, and harmful content, while recognizing that not all risks can be addressed through prohibition alone. The challenge is to combine core protections with a more active state role in enabling innovation and productive upgrading.
- The discussion underscored the value of multistakeholder dialogue spaces such as the IGF in building shared understanding across sectors and over time. At the same time, SME participation in these processes remains limited, even though these actors are among the most affected by regulatory choices.
- Legislation should focus on protecting fundamental principles—such as freedom of expression, children’s rights, privacy, and other core rights—rather than attempting to regulate technologies directly. Poorly designed regulation can

produce unintended consequences, including burdens on smaller firms and restrictions on other rights.

- The discussion also highlighted that weak technical understanding can lead to ineffective or counterproductive responses, underscoring the need for policymaking that is informed by a stronger grasp of how technologies actually function.
- From a comparative perspective, Latin America's diversity can be an advantage. Emerging markets may have greater flexibility to experiment, evaluate, and adapt than jurisdictions with more entrenched regulatory systems, especially in a context where technology evolves too quickly for rigid rules to remain effective.
- Regulatory sandboxes were recognized as useful tools for learning and experimentation, but not as a universal solution. Their value depends on design, purpose, follow-up, and whether they generate findings that are actually communicated and translated into future policy.
- Latin America should avoid simply importing regulatory models from other regions, particularly where those models have generated high compliance costs without delivering the expected outcomes. Instead, the region has an opportunity to develop its own digital governance approach, grounded in local realities, institutional capacities, and the need for greater regional coherence and competitiveness.

Key Messages

- For an effective governance, digital regulation must be reframed as an economic enabler, not only a risk-control tool, to actively create the conditions for market development, competitiveness, and SME participation, while still safeguarding fundamental rights.
- Connectivity infrastructure is the backbone of the digital economy and a prerequisite for growth, with a necessity to sustain investment in telecommunications networks and connectivity, which underpin productivity, innovation, and participation across all sectors of the economy.
- Regulatory fragmentation and legacy frameworks are holding back regional competitiveness. Outdated rules, excessive taxation, and inconsistent regulatory approaches across countries create barriers to investment and scale.
- The design of regulation must shift toward principles-based, technology-neutral approaches (focusing on outcomes, risks, and fundamental protections), since laws tied to specific technologies quickly become obsolete given the speed of technological change.
- SMEs are disproportionately affected by poorly designed regulation and must be central to policy design, since regulatory complexity, administrative burdens,

and lack of incentives directly limit their ability to adopt digital tools, access markets, and compete.

- Multistakeholder dialogue is essential and must become more inclusive of SMEs to ensure policies reflect real economic conditions.
- Latin America can leverage its relative flexibility to design context-specific, adaptive, and innovation-friendly governance approaches, rather than importing external frameworks that show complex regulatory models generating high compliance costs without delivering intended outcomes.

5. Recommendations and Conclusion

5.1. Strengthen Parliamentary Engagement

- Enhance participation in global and regional digital governance platforms
- Promote integration of parliamentary perspectives into policymaking processes

5.2. Invest in Capacity Building

- Develop training programmes on emerging technologies
- Strengthen institutional expertise

5.3. Promote Anticipatory Governance

- Integrate foresight and horizon scanning into policymaking
- Encourage adaptive and iterative regulatory approaches

5.4. Foster Multistakeholder Collaboration

- Establish permanent dialogue mechanisms
- Ensure inclusive participation across sectors

5.5. Support Innovation Ecosystems

- Invest in infrastructure, research, and development
- Promote collaboration across stakeholders

5.6. Develop Flexible Regulatory Frameworks

- Adopt risk-based, technology-neutral approaches
- Avoid overly prescriptive regulations

5.7. Address Digital Inequalities

- Expand connectivity and digital access
- Promote inclusive digital development

5.8. Strengthen Regional Cooperation

- Harmonize regulatory frameworks
- Enhance collaboration across countries

By advancing these priorities, parliaments can play a central role in shaping a digital future that promotes innovation, protects rights, and supports sustainable development.

Annex I – Montevideo Declaration

Montevideo, Uruguay – 24 March 2026

We, Members of Parliament and parliamentary representatives from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, gathered in Montevideo at the 4th Regional Parliamentary Summit “Anticipating the Digital Future: Strengthening Parliamentary Governance and Democratic Innovation”, convened by the Chamber of Representatives of Uruguay and the United Nations (UN) Internet Governance Forum (IGF) through its Parliamentary Track,

We recognize that the IGF, as a global multistakeholder platform, has the mandate to facilitate dialogue on public policy issues related to the Internet and digital technologies, bringing together governments, including parliaments, the private sector, the technical community, civil society, including academia, and international organizations.

Acknowledge that digital technologies are transforming our societies, economies, and democratic institutions at an unprecedented pace, creating new opportunities for innovation and development, while also generating new challenges for digital governance, rights, security, economic development and democratic stability.

Affirm that parliaments have a central and irreplaceable role in shaping the governance of the digital age through legislation, oversight, democratic representation and the development of institutional frameworks that guide technological transformation in the public interest, in line with democratic values, human rights and sustainable development.

Recognize that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean share common challenges and opportunities in areas such as emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), data governance, cybersecurity, digital economy, connectivity, online safety, and information integrity, and that regional parliamentary cooperation is essential to address these challenges and to ensure that the region has a strong, harmonized and coordinated voice in global digital governance discussions.

Recognize that digital transformation is not only a technological process, but a sociotechnical transformation, in which infrastructures, platforms, data, AI, regulation, institutions, economic dynamics and social, cultural and organizational processes interact and shape one another. This new context requires parliaments to strengthen their technical, institutional and strategic capacities to better understand novelty, interdependencies and uncertainty, anticipate implications and create conditions to guide these transformations.

In this context, we highlight the importance of advancing anticipatory governance approaches within parliaments, including the creation of Committees of the Future, technology assessment mechanisms, anticipatory capabilities, foresight units, and structured multistakeholder dialogue with collective intelligence knowledge creation processes, enabling parliaments not only to react to technological change, but to better anticipate it, foster institutional learning, and help shape it democratically and responsibly.

Recall the regional Parliamentary Summits previously held in Argentina and Chile, and reaffirm the importance of continuing to strengthen parliamentary dialogue, regional cooperation, and institutional learning, including within the framework of the IGF Parliamentary Track.

Establish the Latin American and Caribbean Parliamentary Cooperation Platform on Digital Governance linked to IGF-related activities, as an open and transparent space to promote the participation of legislators in national, regional, and global multistakeholder digital processes. The Platform will be developed in coordination with existing parliamentary, regional and international networks and initiatives, following a "network of networks" approach, with the aim of strengthening cooperation, avoiding duplication, and amplifying collective impact.

Through this parliamentary – multistakeholder cooperation platform, we commit to strengthening cooperation and regular dialogue among parliamentarians of the region on Internet governance and digital policies by building bridges between parliaments and the broader IGF ecosystem. By further including legislators from Latin America and the Caribbean in national, regional and global IGF processes, the platform will:

- Promote the exchange of legislative experiences, regulatory approaches, and digital public policy initiatives;
- Foster capacity-building and knowledge sharing for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff on emerging digital policy issues;
- Foster multistakeholder dialogue with the technical community, private sector, civil society, including academia, and international organizations;
- Encourage forward-looking and anticipatory legislative capacities that enable innovation while protecting rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law;
- Strengthen the voice and participation of Latin American and Caribbean parliaments in global discussions on digital governance.

We call upon the Internet Governance Forum, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, including academia, and the technical community to continue working in partnership with the Parliaments of the region.

Through this Declaration of Montevideo, we reaffirm our shared commitment to strengthening parliamentary cooperation, advancing democratic governance of digital transformation, and ensuring that Latin America and the Caribbean play a leading role in shaping the governance of the digital future.

Annex II – Ongoing Parliamentary Initiatives and Current Practices

Name of Parliament	#1 Honorable Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina (*Submitted by Dep. Marcela Marina Pagano*)
Current initiative or practice	Argentina cuenta con un paquete legislativo integral en materia de gobernanza digital y anticipación tecnológica. Como autora, he presentado proyectos de ley sobre Inteligencia Artificial Soberana, Tecnologías Cuánticas, Soberanía Cognitiva y Regulación Algorítmica, Identidad Digital Verificable (SNIV), Evidencia Digital, Smart Contracts, Certificación de Oráculos, y un Sistema Parlamentario de Prospectiva Estratégica (SIPPEN). Este último crea un Comité Bicameral de Futuros (COBIFUTURA), un Instituto Parlamentario de Futuros (IPFA) y un Registro Nacional de Escenarios Prospectivos (RENEP). Además, se ha desarrollado la Ley de Estrategia Tecnológica Nacional 2040, de 91 artículos, que integra IA, biotecnología, energía nuclear avanzada, espacio y conectividad bioceánica en un marco regulatorio coherente.
Objective of the initiative	Estas iniciativas abordan la ausencia de un marco legal integral que permita a Argentina gobernar proactivamente las tecnologías emergentes, evitando la regulación reactiva. Buscan proteger la soberanía tecnológica y de datos, garantizar derechos digitales de los ciudadanos, institucionalizar la prospectiva como función permanente del Parlamento, y posicionar al país como referente regional en gobernanza anticipatoria. El desafío central es cerrar la brecha entre la velocidad de la innovación tecnológica y la capacidad de respuesta legislativa.
Key lessons learned	• La elaboración de legislación tecnológica exige un enfoque sistémico: las leyes de IA, datos, identidad digital, evidencia digital y smart contracts deben diseñarse como un ecosistema normativo interconectado, no como regulaciones aisladas. • Incorporar estándares internacionales (OCDE, UE, UNCITRAL) desde la etapa de diseño legislativo facilita la interoperabilidad regulatoria y fortalece la legitimidad técnica de los proyectos ante el debate parlamentario. • Crear capacidad técnica interna en el Parlamento —mediante instituciones como un Instituto de Futuros y un Comité Bicameral de Prospectiva— es indispensable para reducir la dependencia de asesoramiento externo y sostener una agenda tecnológica de largo plazo.

Anticipatory element	El sistema SIPPEN institucionaliza la prospectiva parlamentaria mediante análisis de escenarios tecnológicos a 10, 20 y 30 años, con informes obligatorios al Congreso. La Ley de Estrategia Tecnológica Nacional 2040 establece metas quinquenales con revisión periódica. La Ley de Soberanía Cognitiva regula el impacto algorítmico antes de que se consoliden prácticas lesivas. Este enfoque permite legislar no solo sobre las tecnologías actuales sino sobre sus trayectorias previsibles, incluyendo IA generativa, computación cuántica y biotecnología de precisión.
Recommendations for other parliaments	• Crear comités bicamerales de futuros tecnológicos con mandato permanente y presupuesto propio, dotados de capacidad técnica para producir evaluaciones de impacto prospectivo antes de cada ciclo legislativo. • Adoptar un enfoque de "paquete legislativo" en lugar de leyes aisladas: regular IA, datos, identidad digital, ciberseguridad y derechos algorítmicos como un sistema coherente con principios comunes y mecanismos de interoperabilidad normativa. • Establecer plataformas de cooperación parlamentaria internacional (como una red tipo "ParlaNet") para compartir experiencias legislativas, armonizar marcos regulatorios y evitar la fragmentación normativa que beneficia a actores tecnológicos globales en detrimento de la soberanía nacional.
Resources or references	• Proyecto de Ley de Inteligencia Artificial Soberana – H. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina • Proyecto de Ley SIPPEN (Sistema Parlamentario de Prospectiva Estratégica) – H. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina • Proyecto de Ley de Estrategia Tecnológica Nacional 2040 – H. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina • Proyecto de Ley de Soberanía Cognitiva y Regulación Algorítmica – H. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina
Name of Parliament	#2 Asamblea Legislativa de Costa Rica (*submitted by Dep. Johana Obando Bonilla*)
Current initiative or practice	Expediente 24484 Ley para la implementación de Sistemas de Inteligencia Artificial (IA) La iniciativa de ley, expediente N.° 24.484, propone establecer un marco jurídico integral para la regulación de la inteligencia artificial en Costa Rica, bajo un enfoque de orden público, protección de derechos

	fundamentales y gestión basada en el riesgo. Define principios rectores como la dignidad humana, la transparencia, la no discriminación, la responsabilidad, la seguridad y la supervisión humana, al tiempo que reconoce derechos específicos de las personas frente a decisiones automatizadas, incluyendo el acceso a información, la posibilidad de intervención humana y la impugnación de resultados. Asimismo, distingue entre sistemas de alto riesgo sujetos a controles estrictos como evaluaciones, auditorías y posibles autorizaciones y sistemas de menor riesgo, con obligaciones más flexibles orientadas a buenas prácticas y transparencia
Objective of the initiative	El objetivo principal de la iniciativa de ley N.° 24.484 es establecer un marco jurídico integral que regule el desarrollo, implementación y uso de sistemas de inteligencia artificial en Costa Rica, garantizando la protección de los derechos fundamentales, la dignidad humana y la no discriminación, mediante un enfoque preventivo basado en el riesgo que permita controlar los usos más peligrosos de esta tecnología, promover la transparencia y la supervisión humana, y, al mismo tiempo, fomentar la innovación y el desarrollo tecnológico de forma responsable y alineada con el interés público.
Key lessons learned	i. Estandarización regulatoria regional: Introduce un modelo basado en riesgo, con categorías de sistemas de IA y obligaciones diferenciadas, que puede servir como referencia técnica para armonizar marcos legales en parlamentos latinoamericanos y facilitar interoperabilidad normativa. ii. Fortalecimiento de la protección de derechos fundamentales: Incorpora garantías como la transparencia algorítmica, la no discriminación y la supervisión humana, lo cual eleva los estándares de control democrático frente a decisiones automatizadas en la región. iii. Impulso a la gobernanza institucional y la innovación responsable: Establece un órgano rector y mecanismos de coordinación interinstitucional, junto con reglas claras para el sector público y privado, promoviendo seguridad jurídica, atracción de inversión tecnológica y desarrollo de IA bajo principios éticos.
Anticipatory element	La iniciativa anticipa el desarrollo tecnológico al establecer un enfoque preventivo y basado en riesgos, aplicable a sistemas actuales y futuros. Incorpora evaluaciones previas, auditorías y supervisión humana para mitigar impactos antes de su materialización. Además, su principio de neutralidad tecnológica y la potestad reglamentaria permiten adaptar la normativa a innovaciones emergentes, evitando rezagos legales y fortaleciendo la capacidad del Estado para regular la evolución de la inteligencia artificial.

Recommendations for other parliaments	Los legisladores que buscan regular los temas de innovación tecnológicas deben adoptar un enfoque regulatorio basado en riesgos y en la neutralidad tecnológica, de modo que la normativa no quede rápidamente obsoleta frente a la evolución de la inteligencia artificial. Resulta clave incorporar evaluaciones, auditorías periódicas y mecanismos de supervisión humana, especialmente para sistemas de alto riesgo, así como garantizar principios de transparencia, explicabilidad y vías efectivas de impugnación ante decisiones automatizadas, con el fin de proteger los derechos fundamentales. Asimismo, es fundamental diseñar una gobernanza institucional clara, con un órgano rector técnico y adecuada coordinación interinstitucional que evite duplicidades y vacíos regulatorios. Se debe complementar con un régimen sancionatorio proporcional que priorice la corrección de riesgos, junto con políticas que fomenten la innovación responsable, como entornos de prueba regulados y seguridad jurídica. Finalmente, la cooperación regional e internacional es clave para armonizar estándares y fortalecer la competitividad en América Latina i. Fortalecimiento técnico del Parlamento: creación de unidades especializadas en tecnología e inteligencia artificial, junto con capacitación continua para legisladores y asesores, que permita una toma de decisiones informada y basada en evidencia. ii. Modernización del proceso legislativo: incorporación de herramientas digitales, análisis de datos y mecanismos de participación abierta para mejorar la calidad normativa y adaptarse a entornos tecnológicos dinámicos. iii. Refuerzo del control político y la fiscalización: establecimiento de comisiones especializadas que supervisen el uso de tecnologías en el sector público, evalúen riesgos y aseguren el respeto a derechos fundamentales.
Resources or references	Dep. Johana Obando Bonilla
Name of Parliament	#3 Legislative Assembly of El Salvador (*submitted by Dep. Dania Abigail González Rauda*)
Current initiative or practice	El Salvador ha impulsado una agenda integral de gobernanza digital mediante la aprobación de marcos legislativos clave en ciberseguridad, protección de datos y tecnologías emergentes, incluida la inteligencia artificial. Desde el ámbito parlamentario, estas reformas buscan fortalecer la resiliencia institucional,

	proteger infraestructuras críticas y promover un ecosistema digital seguro para ciudadanos y empresas. Paralelamente, se ha incorporado un enfoque de formulación anticipatoria de políticas a través de discusiones prospectivas sobre gobernanza de la IA y sistemas financieros digitales, garantizando que la regulación evolucione junto con la innovación tecnológica. Este enfoque posiciona al país como un referente regional en transformación digital, equilibrando innovación, gestión de riesgos y protección de derechos.
Objective of the initiative	La iniciativa consiste en el desarrollo de un marco integral de gobernanza digital que incluye leyes de ciberseguridad, protección de datos y regulación de tecnologías emergentes como la inteligencia artificial. Su objetivo es cerrar la brecha entre el rápido avance tecnológico y la capacidad del Estado para regularlo eficazmente, mitigando riesgos como ciberamenazas y uso indebido de datos, al tiempo que fortalece la confianza en los sistemas digitales y promueve una inclusión segura en la economía digital.
Key lessons learned	Integrar ciberseguridad, protección de datos y tecnologías emergentes en un marco legal coherente fortalece la resiliencia digital y la coordinación institucional. La voluntad política y el liderazgo legislativo son clave para acelerar reformas digitales y posicionar al país como referente regional. Vincular la gobernanza digital con el desarrollo económico (finanzas digitales, ecosistemas de innovación) potencia el impacto y sostenibilidad de la legislación.
Anticipatory element	Esta iniciativa incorpora un enfoque anticipatorio mediante marcos legales flexibles y adaptables que evolucionan junto con la innovación. Se complementa con la creación de instituciones especializadas como la Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia Artificial (ANIA) y la Agencia de Ciberseguridad del Estado (ACE), que permiten el monitoreo continuo de tecnologías emergentes, la identificación temprana de riesgos y la formulación de políticas informadas, fortaleciendo la capacidad del Estado para anticipar desarrollos tecnológicos.
Recommendations for other parliaments	Crear comisiones o unidades parlamentarias especializadas en transformación digital y tecnologías emergentes para fortalecer capacidades técnicas y continuidad legislativa.

	Institucionalizar mecanismos permanentes de diálogo con academia, sector privado y comunidades técnicas para sustentar políticas basadas en evidencia. Impulsar marcos regulatorios adaptables respaldados por instituciones especializadas (como agencias de IA y ciberseguridad) que permitan anticipar y responder al cambio tecnológico.
Resources or references	Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies: https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documents/decretos/61EBAFA4-8774-432D-B802-DF8A34B95679.pdf Cybersecurity and Information Security Law: https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documents/decretos/D056D9A1-299D-4188-941A-9C3B5898D3F3.pdf Personal Data Protection Law: https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documents/dictamenes/735C8568-ED94-4125-99CB-2474D2507CED.pdf Noticias: https://diarioelsalvador.com/dania-gonzalez-si-una-empresa-quiere-invertir-en-ia-van-a-buscar-a-el-salvador/721243/ https://diarioelsalvador.com/el-salvador-ya-construye-su-futuro-tecnologico/763605/
Name of Parliament	#4 Chamber of Deputies of Brazil (*Submitted by Dep. Jadyel Silva Alencar*)
Current initiative or practice	Brazil's Digital Child Protection Law (Law 15,211/2025) establishes safeguards for children and adolescents in digital environments, including stronger duties for platforms, age-appropriate design, and enhanced enforcement mechanisms. Complementing this, the Digital Economy Framework Bill (PL 5960/2025) aims to foster innovation, expand digital infrastructure, and create a more competitive and inclusive digital market. Together, these initiatives reflect a forward-looking approach to digital governance in Brazil, balancing fundamental rights protection with economic development and regulatory clarity.

Objective of the initiative	These initiatives address the spread of online harms affecting children, regulatory gaps in platform accountability, and barriers to digital economic growth. They respond to the challenge of protecting fundamental rights in digital environments while ensuring legal certainty and fostering innovation. By aligning safety, governance, and market development, they tackle both social risks—such as exploitation and misinformation—and structural constraints limiting the expansion of Brazil's digital economy.
Key lessons learned	Multi-stakeholder engagement: continuous dialogue with academia, civil society, private sector, and government to ensure legitimacy and balanced regulation. Technical capacity-building: strong, specialized advisory teams to support evidence-based legislative drafting and digital governance expertise. *Resilient dialogue processes:sustained negotiation and openness to diverse perspectives to reconcile innovation, rights protection, and regulatory clarity.
Anticipatory element	The initiative adopts a forward-looking, risk-based approach, addressing emerging technologies such as AI-driven platforms, algorithmic systems, and digital business models before harms fully materialize. By establishing principles like accountability, safety-by-design, and adaptive regulation, it creates flexible frameworks capable of evolving with technological change. This anticipatory governance reduces regulatory lag, enabling institutions to respond proactively to innovation while safeguarding fundamental rights and promoting sustainable digital development.
Recommendations for other parliaments	• Avoid polarized approaches: pursue balanced, evidence-based regulation that protects rights while enabling innovation. • Ensure active listening: engage continuously with stakeholders and incorporate diverse perspectives into the legislative process. • Strengthen technical trust and capacity: rely on qualified experts and institutionalize specialized advisory units to anticipate technological trends.
Resources or references	https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2025/lei/L15211.htm https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2587636
Name of Parliament	# 5 Asamblea Legislativa de Costa Rica (*Submitted by Dep. Kattia Cambronero Aguiluz*)

Current initiative or practice	El proyecto no contiene un marco regulatorio de inteligencia artificial, hay conceptos que rozan temas propios de la IA, como los sistemas de recomendación (que a veces usan algoritmos de IA), el texto no introduce regulación específica de inteligencia artificial
Objective of the initiative	La ausencia de un marco legal moderno, integral y específico para regular los servicios digitales, el comercio electrónico y los servicios de intermediación en línea, así como la necesidad de proteger adecuadamente a los consumidores en entornos digitales. El proyecto establece que su objeto es regular los servicios digitales, el intercambio electrónico de bienes y contenidos, así como las obligaciones y responsabilidad de los actores digitales.
Key lessons learned	El aporte de expertos en el tema, las vivencias de los actores involucrados, Ministerios y empresa público privada, fue fundamental para el documento final
Anticipatory element	A partir del contenido del expediente 23.184, esta iniciativa contribuye a anticipar desarrollos tecnológicos de manera indirecta pero estratégica. Aunque no regula tecnologías específicas (por ejemplo, inteligencia artificial), sí crea un marco jurídico adaptable, basado en principios y obligaciones que permiten responder a nuevas tecnologías digitales sin necesidad de reformas legales frecuentes.
Recommendations for other parliaments	Egún el Journal of Futures Studies, los parlamentos que han avanzado más en anticipación se apoyan en comités del futuro, oficinas de análisis estratégico y estructuras permanentes de prospectiva. Esto forma parte de la llamada “gobernanza anticipatoria”, definida como un enfoque sistémico para gestionar cambios acelerados y complejos
Resources or references	Dep. Kattia Cambronero Aguiluz
Name of Parliament	#6 Congreso de la República del Perú (*submitted by Dep. Alfredo Pariona Sinche*)
Current initiative or practice	PROYECTO DE LEY 8825/2024-CR Ley que declara de interés nacional la creación del Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología. Con la creación del Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología en Perú, es para formular, diseñar, planear y dirigir la política nacional y sectorial orientadas al desarrollo científico, tecnológico y a la innovación. También, permitirá impulsar la generación de conocimiento, la transferencia tecnológica, el desarrollo del capital humano especializado y, fomentar una articulación eficiente entre los sectores

	público, privado y académico, con miras a incrementar la competitividad nacional en ciencia, tecnología e innovación, con ello se dará la transformación de las materias primas en productos con valor agregado, mejorando la calidad de vida de la población.
Objective of the initiative	El principal problema que aborda la creación del Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología en Perú, será el proceso de fusión por absorción del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación, el cual se encuentra adscrito a la PCM. También, se tendrá que modificar la Ley 29158, Ley Orgánica del Poder Ejecutivo, a efectos de incorporar al Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología, es decir un ajuste normativo.
Key lessons learned	• Impulso por la ciencia, innovación y tecnología, por medio de la incorporación de un sector autónomo. • Coordinación con la educación, siendo un pilar fundamental para el desarrollo de políticas públicas relacionados a cooperación futura entre países. • El Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología, mejorará la implementación de políticas públicas orientando a la educación para la transformación del país.
Anticipatory element	El Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología, tiene una relación eficiente entre la educación y la tecnología, impulsando el desarrollo del país, lo que contribuiría en la implementación de políticas públicas, desarrollándose por medio de herramientas o sistemas que permitan mejorar necesidades sociales, productivas y/o tecnológicas, ya que significaría la transformación de ideas en soluciones prácticas, desarrolladas con tecnologías. En ese sentido, contribuiría en prever desarrollos tecnológicos y, como será su futura implementación en el país.
Recommendations for other parliaments	• La creación de la entidad que oriente el desarrollo de políticas públicas en el campo científico/tecnológico. • Implementación de políticas públicas que reflejen el desarrollo en la ciencia, innovación y tecnología, orientada a la transformación de los recursos naturales. • Cooperación conjunta interparlamentaria entre los diferentes países, a fin de formar coaliciones, con el objetivo común del desarrollo tecnológico/científico.
Resources or references	Se comparte link del Proyecto de Ley 08825/2024-CR

	https://wb2server.congreso.gob.pe/spleyportal/#/expediente/20218825
Name of Parliament	#7 Parlamento del MERCOSUR – EUROLAT (*Submitted by Dep. Marina Femenia*)
Current initiative or practice	Uso ético y responsable de la Inteligencia Artificial desde un enfoque de Derechos Humanos en el MERCOSUR
Objective of the initiative	Propone directrices para que los Estados legislen esta tecnología desde un enfoque de Derechos Humanos. Establece principios universales como transparencia, equidad, privacidad y supervisión humana indelegable. Además, impulsa la creación de autoridades regulatorias , fomenta la alfabetización digital , busca mitigar impactos en el mercado laboral y protege la salud ciudadana , garantizando un desarrollo tecnológico regional democrático.
Key lessons learned	Las consultas publicas.
Anticipatory element	La iniciativa anticipa desarrollos tecnológicos al establecer una gobernanza adaptativa y flexible que evoluciona según el contexto. Fomenta el monitoreo continuo y sistemático de los sistemas de IA. Además, promueve la creación de centros regionales de investigación y desarrollo , impulsa la inversión en tecnologías emergentes y exige la adaptación de los sistemas educativos para preparar a la fuerza laboral frente a las futuras necesidades del mercado y la automatización.
Recommendations for other parliaments	Promover la gobernanza multisectorial: Involucrar a actores públicos, privados y de la sociedad civil en diálogos colaborativos para crear regulaciones flexibles y adaptativas centradas en los derechos humanos. Priorizar la educación digital: Invertir en alfabetización digital y reconversión profesional para preparar proactivamente a la fuerza laboral frente a los cambios tecnológicos y económicos. Crear entidades supervisoras especializadas: El cambio institucional de mayor impacto es establecer autoridades regulatorias dedicadas y observatorios de ética de la IA para monitorear continuamente sus efectos.
Resources or references	estrategias
Name of Parliament	#8 Senado de la Nación Argentina (*Submitted by Dolores Martínez*)

Current initiative or practice	Estrategia de adaptación responsable e institucional a la IA en el Senado de la Nación. La iniciativa combina diagnóstico organizacional (infraestructura, datos, procesos y capacidades), instancias de sensibilización y formación, articulación con multiactores actores (sector privado, academia, universidades, organismos internacionales) y exploración de casos de uso prioritarios para la gestión parlamentaria. Promueve además la creación de espacios de gobernanza interna para coordinar decisiones sobre adopción tecnológica, uso de datos y lineamientos éticos, con foco en mejorar la eficiencia legislativa, la transparencia y la calidad de la toma de decisiones.
Objective of the initiative	El objetivo es abordar la capacidad institucional para incorporar inteligencia artificial de manera estratégica, segura y eficiente en el proceso legislativo. Busca reducir brechas de capacidades digitales, fragmentación de datos y falta de criterios comunes para la adopción tecnológica, fortaleciendo la toma de decisiones basada en evidencia y la adaptación del Senado de la Nación a cambios tecnológicos acelerados.
Key lessons learned	El principal cuello de botella no es tecnológico sino organizacional (capacidades, coordinación y cultura). Las rondas de vinculación temprana con expertos y actores externos aceleran el aprendizaje institucional. El diagnóstico basado en encuesta nos ayudó a alinear la agenda de IA con necesidades reales de las personas trabajadoras del Senado.
Anticipatory element	La iniciativa permite identificar señales tempranas de adopción tecnológica a nivel de los usuarios, en un contexto aún sin marcos institucionales plenamente definidos. Esto permite al Senado no solo reaccionar, sino anticipar riesgos regulatorios, establecer lineamientos de uso, definir perfiles de formación y capacitación, prever necesidades de actualización normativa y generar oportunidades de innovación en el proceso legislativo.
Recommendations for other parliaments	• Institucionalizar una unidad o función transversal de innovación parlamentaria. • Priorizar la formación de capacidades internas antes de escalar soluciones tecnológicas. • Integrar la agenda de IA parlamentaria con el conocimiento del sector privado, universitario, y de la sociedad civil. • Construir soluciones de manera ecosistémica.
Resources or references	Programa de formación “INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO DEL TRABAJO LEGISLATIVO” https://www.senado.gob.ar/prensa/23194/noticias

	https://www.senado.gob.ar/prensa/23450/noticias Taller de buenas prácticas de IA junto al PNUD Link: https://www.senado.gob.ar/prensa/23486/noticias