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ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)**

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CSTD 2025-2026 priority theme on “Science, Technology and Innovation in the age of AI”

Statement submitted by

Peru

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Peru – Intervention at the CSTD Intersessional Panel

Theme: Science, Technology and Innovation in the Age of AI

Geneva, November 17, 2025

Thank you, Chair. Distinguished delegates, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to begin by expressing Peru's appreciation for the insightful presentations delivered this morning. The interventions from academia, international organizations and member states highlight not only the transformative potential of artificial intelligence, but also the depth of institutional, ethical and social questions that this transformation raises for all our countries—developed and developing alike.

Peru aligns itself with many of the reflections shared, and I would like to offer a perspective from a developing country that is actively building the foundations for responsible, inclusive and future-ready digital transformation.

1. Reframing innovation systems in the age of AI

Several speakers—particularly Professor Jin and the ILO—emphasized that AI is reshaping the very ecology of science and innovation. Peru fully agrees. In our national experience, AI is forcing us to move away from linear and siloed policy models toward **dynamic, interconnected innovation systems**.

Peru sees three key implications: **First**, start-ups and SMEs are becoming decisive actors in AI innovation. Traditional models where universities or large corporations were the sole engines of technological progress are giving way to more agile and diverse ecosystems. This resonates strongly with Peru's own efforts to strengthen regional innovation nodes, promote open innovation through Prolinnóvate, and expand access to regulatory sandboxes for emerging digital solutions.

Second, interdisciplinarity is no longer an option but a necessity. As highlighted by Tsinghua's example, Peru also promotes hybrid training that brings together computer science, data governance, ethics, agriculture, climate science and public administration. Our adoption of the UNESCO RAM methodology reflects this integrated approach.

Third, developing countries must act swiftly. We recognize the risk of falling further behind—but with the right strategies, AI can become a multiplier of opportunity rather than a driver of dependency. Peru sees this moment as a window for technological catch-up, provided that policy remains flexible, inclusive and evidence-based.

2. Regulation that adapts as fast as innovation

Peru strongly supports the call to move from rigid to **adaptive regulatory frameworks**. In 2024, Peru adopted the **National Law on Artificial Intelligence**, a principle-based legislation that prioritizes transparency, fairness, privacy, accountability and human oversight. We are now finalizing its national regulation, which will introduce risk classifications, auditing obligations and safeguards aligned with the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.

But we also recognize that regulation cannot stand still. AI evolves faster than any normative cycle. That is why Peru is strengthening red-teaming practices, algorithmic risk assessments, transparency obligations and responsible data governance. We also echo the concern raised today about delegating sensitive tasks to non-sovereign actors. For Peru, safeguarding digital sovereignty while promoting innovation is a critical balance.

3. A collaborative ecosystem, not a collection of silos

Peru strongly agrees that innovation cannot thrive in isolation. We welcome the emphasis placed on open science, multidisciplinary research and global cooperation.

In this spirit, Peru participates actively in:

- the **Andean Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CORECTI)**, with Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador;
- the **APEC AI Initiative (2026–2030)**;
- the **CSTD Working Group on Data Governance**, where Peru has submitted the national response for Track 3 on sharing the benefits of data;
- and UNESCO-led work on AI ethics.

We also acknowledge the ILO's contribution and fully agree that AI's impact on jobs, skills, safety and decent work must be part of the core AI governance agenda, not a marginal one.

4. Inclusion, gender equality and local relevance

Peru appreciates the reminder that **technology must benefit all segments of the population**, not only those with resources or digital literacy. In a country with **60% Amazon rainforest**, **30% Andean highlands**, and significant rural populations, inclusion is not a slogan—it is a necessity.

We echo the call made earlier:

- gender inclusion must be at the center of AI ecosystems;
- local languages, cultural diversity and territorial needs must be reflected in data and models;
- and global frameworks must remain sensitive to the realities of developing countries.

We also share the concern about **AI-driven de-skilling** and the need for lifelong learning. Peru is expanding national programs on digital literacy and data skills, and we support the proposal to recognize **capacity building** as a **fifth fundamental pillar** of transformative innovation policy.

5. Data governance and open data as enablers of innovation

Peru welcomes the presentations today on open data and evidence-based policymaking. This is a central area for our country, where we have made significant progress.

In 2025, Peru updated its **National Open Data Platform**, reaching **4,250 active datasets** from more than **340 public institutions**, with improved quality, metadata and interoperability.

Through the **RIDA 2025** program, Peru engaged 173 institutions, evaluated 205 datasets and trained thousands of public officials and citizens.

We estimate that open data can contribute up to **0.1% of annual GDP** and reduce administrative costs by as much as **5%**, according to studies conducted with the Korea–Peru Digital Government Cooperation Center.

Peru believes that **sharing the benefits of data** should be at the core of global discussions, and we look forward to advancing this agenda through the CSTD Working Group.

6. A path forward for developing countries

Peru sees today's discussions as a clear signal: AI can reinforce inequalities or it can accelerate development—it depends on our choices.

Based on today's interventions, Peru believes that developing countries can succeed by focusing on six imperatives:

1. Elevating AI governance as a **national priority**.
2. Building **flexible, adaptive regulations** based on existing frameworks.
3. Expanding **public trust** through transparency and awareness.
4. Investing in **local innovation ecosystems**, including start-ups and SMEs.
5. Strengthening **skills, digital literacy and public-sector capacity**.
6. Ensuring **inclusive, ethical and culturally relevant AI** that reflects local needs.

Chair, **colleagues,**
Peru stands ready to work with all member states and partners to ensure that AI becomes a catalyst for sustainable, inclusive and human-centered development. We believe that transformative innovation policy—supported by cooperation, evidence and capacity building—can help all countries benefit from this technological moment.

Thank you.

PERU – WRITTEN INTERVENTION (UPDATED VERSION)

CSTD 2025–2026 Intersessional Panel – Geneva, 17 November 2025

Theme: Science, Technology and Innovation in the Age of AI

Q1 – Successful examples of how AI and data are advancing science and innovation in Peru

Since 2022, Peru has deployed artificial intelligence and data-driven systems to strengthen public services and scientific innovation. In the justice sector, Amauta.Pro—implemented by the Judiciary in 2023—automates the drafting of protection rulings for victims of domestic violence, reducing processing times to about 30 seconds and improving consistency across jurisdictions. The Judiciary also uses CURIA, a semantic search and document-classification system that accelerates legal research and supports judges in identifying relevant jurisprudence.

The National Electoral Jury operates ElecclA, launched in 2024, which applies machine-learning models to detect coordinated misinformation during electoral processes, enabling faster institutional responses. In agriculture, the National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA) combines satellite imagery with AI models to identify crop stress, forecast yields and issue early warnings on pests in Andean and Amazonian regions.

The national open data platform datos.gob.pe, coordinated by the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD), hosts more than 4,250 active datasets from over 340 public institutions, enabling researchers, start-ups and local governments to develop tools in areas such as dengue monitoring, flood-risk mapping and environmental quality analysis. The platform received the International Open Data Award 2025, recognizing Peru's progress in data governance and reuse.

Q2 – Challenges, bottlenecks and lessons learned

Peru faces structural challenges shaped by its complex geography—60% Amazon rainforest and 30% Andean highlands—which complicate digital infrastructure deployment. While 96.8% of the rural population has electricity, only 58.4% of households nationwide have internet access, and this figure

drops to 21.7% in rural areas. These gaps limit equitable access to AI-enabled services.

National R&D expenditure remains at approximately 0.16% of GDP, constraining investments in computing capacity and specialized human resources. Additional challenges include fragmented institutional data systems, uneven data quality and limited interoperability.

The main lessons learned are the need to develop shared data standards, strengthen the national data governance ecosystem, expand connectivity in rural and Amazonian territories, and design capacity-building programs targeted at local governments, indigenous communities and sectoral institutions to ensure inclusive digital transformation.

Q3 – National policies, strategies and ethical frameworks

Peru's National Digital Transformation Policy (2021–2030) positions artificial intelligence and data as central instruments for inclusive development and public value creation. The Law 31814 on Artificial Intelligence, enacted in 2024, establishes ethical principles of fairness, transparency, privacy and accountability for all AI systems deployed in the country. Its implementing regulation, currently being finalized by the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (PCM), introduces mandatory risk assessments, human oversight mechanisms and regular public reporting of high-impact AI applications.

Peru aligns its national actions with the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI and is applying the UNESCO Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) to evaluate institutional and technical maturity across government sectors. These efforts reinforce the country's commitment to safe, inclusive and rights-based AI.

At the multilateral level, Peru co-sponsored the United Nations Resolution on Artificial Intelligence (March 2024), which calls for human-centered, explainable and trustworthy AI aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Peru has also formally submitted national candidates for the forthcoming UN International Panel of AI Experts, a mechanism that is not yet established and currently in the design and selection phase. Peru has emphasized the importance of balanced regional representation, capacity-building for developing countries and the integration of scientific evidence into global standard-setting processes.

Once constituted, the Panel is expected to strengthen the science–policy interface through independent assessments and technical recommendations.

Within the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Peru contributes actively to the APEC AI Initiative (2026–2030), endorsed in the Gyeongju Leaders’ Declaration. This initiative promotes responsible AI development, interoperable governance frameworks and resilient digital and data infrastructures across the region. Peru also maintains technical engagement through regional dialogues on AI governance and capacity building, complementing its commitments under the UN and UNESCO frameworks.

Together, these policies and international engagements demonstrate a coherent national approach aimed at advancing trustworthy, human-centered and ethically aligned AI, while strengthening Peru’s participation in global and regional governance processes.

Q4 – Open innovation and open data

Peru has strengthened its national open data ecosystem. According to the 2025 Technical Report D000053-2025-PCM-SSTSD-DQL, the 4,250 datasets available through datos.gob.pe represent a significant increase in data availability, supported by improvements in metadata quality and compliance with international standards.

The Open Data International Recognition (RIDA 2025) engaged 173 institutions, evaluated 205 datasets, provided 230 technical assistance sessions and incorporated 42 new entities into the PNDA. Peru estimates that open data may contribute between 0.05% and 0.1% of annual GDP over 2025–2030 and reduce administrative costs by up to 5%, supported by findings from the Korea–Peru Digital Government Cooperation Center.

The ProInnovate Program has financed more than 30 open-innovation projects using AI and big data. These include demand-forecasting systems in the manufacturing sector, computer-vision tools for agricultural export quality control, and early-warning systems for landslides developed jointly by universities and SMEs in northern Peru.

More than 6,000 public servants and 3,000 citizens have been trained in open data, analytics and reuse through national capacity-building programs

coordinated by the SGTD with support from OECD, Microsoft, AWS and leading universities.

Q5 – Mechanisms to foster collaboration among stakeholders

Peru promotes multi-stakeholder collaboration at national and regional levels. The Regional Innovation Nodes and the Regional Councils for Science, Technology and Innovation (CORECTI)—involving Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru under the Andean Community—support joint research, applied innovation and capacity-building. These mechanisms allow regional consortia to share datasets, methodologies and technical guidance on issues such as forest monitoring, climate resilience and digital infrastructure.

Domestically, the National System for Digital Transformation (SNTD) provides interoperability standards, data-sharing services and public innovation laboratories that facilitate scaling of AI and digital projects. National research and innovation funds (CONCYTEC, FONDECYT and ProInnovate) require partnerships among academia, private sector and government, ensuring measurable results in productivity, technology adoption and job creation.

Peru's participation in the CSTD Data Governance Working Group, through the completed Track 3 Survey, highlights the importance of equitable benefit-sharing across the data life cycle, the identification of high-value datasets, and the role of citizens, academia and the private sector in reuse and innovation.

Q6 – Bilateral, regional and international partnerships

Peru cooperates actively with the Republic of Korea through the Digital Government Cooperation Center, focusing on data governance, AI-enabled public services and standards interoperability. Memoranda of understanding with Spain and China are under development to strengthen AI capacity-building and pilot projects.

Regionally, Peru engages through the Latin American AI Network, the APEC AI Initiative, and the UNESCO AI Ethics framework, and contributes to the UN International Panel of AI Experts. These partnerships reinforce capacity development, responsible AI governance and the exchange of best practices.

Q7 – How international cooperation and the CSTD can enhance AI and data for STI

Peru encourages the CSTD to advance:

1. Interoperable global standards for data governance, including anonymisation and FAIR principles.
2. Impact metrics to measure public value generated by data and AI (efficiency, inclusion, innovation outcomes).
3. Financing mechanisms and capacity-building programmes for developing countries' data infrastructures and talent pipelines.
4. Frameworks to mitigate power asymmetries in data access between large actors and SMEs.
5. A global repository of best practices, open datasets and evidence-based AI use cases.
6. A CSTD-led matchmaking mechanism connecting countries with multistakeholder partners, technical assistance and regional data-sharing initiatives.