

36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR  
HIGH SCHOOLS (36<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS)  
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Washington, DC

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**FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**  
DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE  
36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

(With style revisions by the MOAS Program)

**Office of the Assistant Secretary General**  
**Organization of American States**  
**Washington, D.C.**

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

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**36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

*November 29<sup>th</sup>–December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017*

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

***STRENGTHENING DIALOGUE AND CONCERTATION  
FOR PROSPERITY***



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

# **DECLARATION OF THE 36TH MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

## **STRENGTHENING DIALOGUE AND CONCERTATION FOR PROSPERITY**

(Presented by the delegations of Barbados, Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Honduras, the United States of America, the Republic of Panama)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington D.C., on the occasion of the 36th Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools,

ESTABLISHING the OAS' motivations and intentions to address certain pressing, fundamental rights of disadvantaged peoples;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION Chapter VII, Article 31 of the OAS Charter stating that "Inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter--American system";

CONVINCED that dialogue is a gateway for progression in all areas, and that the Organization of American States fosters an environment for discussion, mediation, and communication across all members states;

RECOGNIZING the lack of discussion on topics--such as women's health, the rights of indigenous peoples, and education--and the need to address such issues, as this would act as a foundation upon which prosperity may be built;

DECLARE:

1. The need to promote open discussion of women's rights in regard to health care:
  - a. Acknowledging that this is the best way to ensure that women in underserved communities understand their rights and the health options available for them,
  - b. Attempting to empower them to transcend archaic standards based on gender,
  - c. When women are educated, healthy, and safe, the entire community reaps the benefits;
2. The OAS's desire to guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples to speak freely and openly about their plight in many member states, as well as encouraging these indigenous populations to exercise their full rights--in accordance with their constitutional provisions

(according to the 1999 Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Populations),

- a. These rights include those to education, health, territories, and religious freedom,
  - b. Ensure the recognition and respect of institutions and rich cultures of native populations.
3. The role of education not only as a conduit to promote social mobility and inclusion of isolated and underprivileged minorities, but also the main pillars of the Organization of the American States: Democracy, Human Rights, Security, and Development,
  - a. Education is also recognized as a tool used to break the cycle that imposes an environment of inferiority, discrimination, and stereotyping.

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**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
GENERAL COMMITTEE**



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

**STRATEGIES TO ELIMINATE GENDER AND ROLE STEREOTYPES IN THE MEDIA, INCLUDING MEDIA COVERAGE OF WOMEN IN POLITICS**

(Resolution presented by the delegations of Bahamas, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela)

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the different organizations that attempt to give women more influence in the media including The Women's Media Center, which works to give women a larger platform in the media and The Office of the Rapporteur on the Rights of Women within the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which has pre-existing research and policies that raise awareness about issues affecting the rights of women;

TAKING NOTE of the falsely negative image that media has used to defame and objectify various women including women in politics in years past;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the multiple facets of media that are available to citizens within each member nation that have the capability of reaching a large audience at all socioeconomic levels;

EMPHASIZING the need for a regulatory system to counteract the gender stereotyping in today's media and heavier restrictions on advertisements that promote negative stereotypes; and

BEARING IN MIND the World Bank supplies statistics about the gender wage gap within each country;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To educate the next generation on the effects of this stereotyping and influence a strong belief in the importance of women's rights through mandatory classroom discussion from ages 10–14.
2. To open discussion between The Department of Press and Communications and the private media companies as well as government media outlets to encourage equal treatment of women in the media and in politics:
  - a) Lessen the use of negative adjectives used in respect to women where men would instead be praised,
  - b) Lessen the use of stereotypes, including both verbal and visual forms that can be perceived as discriminatory, especially when used as reason to discredit female politicians.

3. To suggest the regulation and rating of the content presented in media in order to prevent the spreading of stereotypes, and advocating an idea of equality inside society.
  - a) Creation of a rating system of media content, which would be scaled by the discretion of each member nation, and
  - b) Divide the content in the media according to the information it provides.
4. To request funding from NGOs such as The National Organization for Women, The Gender and Development Network, Object, Woman's Environment and Development Organization:
  - a) Request funding from the OAS Specific Fund,
  - b) Request all other necessary funds as loans from the World Bank, and
  - c) The amount of funding required will be negotiated after further project planning and accounting for costs.

**ELIMINATING GENDER STEREOTYPING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

(Resolution presented by the delegations of Canada, Colombia, Dominica, Haiti, Perú, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington D.C., on the occasion of the 36th Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools;

CONSIDERING that the evident presence of explicit and implicit biases against women in the criminal justice system of many member states has tremendous negative effects on women in these nations;

RECOGNIZING the need for concrete change in the integrity and the equitability of justice systems in member states in order to create a hemisphere more concerned with justice;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need for raw data that can back claims of bias as well as funding for medical and educational initiatives that will allow the resolution to make a holistic impact on women throughout the hemisphere; and

CONVINCED that implementation of initiatives in medical and educational fields will reduce preconceived biases against women in the justice system of member states;

RESOLVES:

1. To establish education initiatives within the public school systems of member states, geared at teaching future generations about issues of gender-based stereotyping and violence, especially in the criminal justice system,
  - a. Public school programs and curricula, that prevent violence against women by promoting respect for human rights, equality, cooperation, mutual respect and shared responsibilities between women and men,
    - i. Intrinsic human rights include the right of consent and to have that consent be respected,
    - ii. Courses will go over the relevant provisions of criminal law, the functions of the criminal justice system, the methods of reporting, the support systems that are available, and the existing programs concerning non-violent behavior, and
  - b. Annual events in each participating member state should be carried out to train chief law enforcement officials and legal counsel in how to deal with sexual harassment and violence,
    - i. Experts from the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) would lead the training.

2. To establish a functional system of medical, mental, and emotional support to promote a network of community support for the victims of violence in member states:
  - a. To create shelters or enhance pre-existing community centers for victims supported by Victim and Witness Support Units (VWU), units of trained professionals specialized in aiding women who are victims of violence who provide refuge, healing, and educational support,
    - i. Shelters would be established in cities throughout the Americas in densely-populated areas; located in places of worship, community centers, and hospitals where applicable,
  - b. To ensure access to justice and a fair trial for all, free and competent legal aid in legislation on domestic violence should be provided as an incentive for the victims to seek justice; this will play a critical role in creating awareness and educating women on their rights and options while pressuring the criminal justice actors to adequately and diligently investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate,
    - i. The legal aid will be part of the Victim and Witness Support Unit, working with the police force to strengthen the capacities and effectiveness of shelters for victims and children and provide emotional and legal remedies. When authorities respond to calls regarding physical misconduct, police officers should be accompanied by fully-trained legal counsel, and
    - ii. Collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil organizations across the Americas, such as Ni Una Menos and Equality Now.
3. To create a multi-media campaign, advertising issues of gender-based stereotyping and violence, especially in the criminal justice system, with the goal of raising awareness among the adult population:
  - a. Employing different mediums, including but not limited to: radio, television, online resources, and social media platforms,
    - i. Reach out to celebrities who have already come out about their experience with sexual violence and make a campaign using their stories, utilizing television commercials or billboards for example.
4. To utilize accurate statistical studies of violence against women with the goal of informing and exposing the issue of gender stereotyping and violence:
  - a. Creating gender observatories in each member state. The goal of the observatories being to gather empirical data on gender violence, both reported and prosecuted (e.g. its causes, its consequences, its scope, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in ensuring the accountability of offenders, etc.) ,
    - i. Observatories could be run in conjunction with NGOs or the ELLA Network, an initiative committed to conducting inter-regional comparative research, and exchange and learning programs based on that research.
1. To recruit the financial aid from NGOs specializing in the prevention of violence against women to fund the aforementioned resolutions in member states that lack available resources, such as, but not limited to:

- a. The Business and Professional Women's Club (BPW) which protests against gender discrimination; and the Change Centre which offers qualified counselling to women and children in crisis,
- b. *Ni Una Menos*, a collective campaign against violence against women originating in Argentina,
- c. *Equality Now*, an NGO devoted to the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls around the world policy,
- d. The *Pan-American Development Foundation* could potentially contribute to funding the proposal, as some of the goals of their current projects, such as Women's Power in Brazil, Women's Initiative for Nonviolence, and Human Rights in Central America, intrinsically link to this proposal,
- e. The *Trust for the Americas*, a nonprofit organization, could partner with the local Victim and Witness Support Units to give women looking for financial independence professional and personal development opportunities they need to become self-sufficient through employment,
- f. To apply for a Violence Prevention Grant from the *Canadian Women's Foundation*, to be put into effect in the year 2018 and last through the year 2019. If attained, this funding will be able to cover funding of shelters in the member state of Canada,
- g. Request Funding from *My Small Help*, an NGO in Peru that focuses on funding for educational initiatives on pressing issues in schools, and
- h. Request help from NGOs such as *MADRE* and the *Nobel Women's Initiative* in Colombia.

**GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE AMERICAS**

(Resolution presented by the Delegations of the Argentine Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Suriname, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Grenada, the Dominican Republic, and the United Mexican States)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING that compliance with each resolution is to be adopted on a voluntary basis and at each member state's discretion;

RECOGNIZING the responsibility of each member state to ensure the safety of its population specifically related the prevention of the trafficking of women and girls;

BEARING IN MIND that each member states' women and girls population is vulnerable to the trafficking of women and girls;

UNDERSTANDING that member states may have financial and/or industrial limitations; and

RECALLING the commitment made in resolution 2331 (2016) which addresses many issues within this document and has been ratified by the UN of which every member state is a part;

RESOLVES:

1. To seek assistance from governments and international organizations for the victims of trafficking with the following initiatives,
  - a. The provision of a temporary shelter for victims to ensure their security until they are able to increase their economic status independently,
  - b. The supplementation of food for the victims until they are able to be self-sufficient with the possibility of a time limit at the discretion of the state.
  - c. To provide protection to the victims in order to ensure that justice can be served without fear of retribution from the traffickers, and
  - d. To offer medical and psychological support to victims taking into account the traumatic experience of trafficking.
  - e. To furnish victims with attorneys in order to ensure that victims can access a justice system,

- i. To suggest NGO's like Lawyers without Borders to furnish said attorneys.
2. To exhort the hemispheric community to adopt the following measures with the purpose of prosecuting the traffickers,
  - a. Reinforce national laws regarding the national justice system to strengthen the fines and the detention time of traffickers of women and girls,
  - b. Empower the national department of public security with the purpose of increasing the pressure on traffickers of women and girls on national territories,
  - c. Increase the funding for a task force of judges to effectively prosecute the traffickers, and
  - d. Incentivize the countries' cooperation with the hemispheric community in order to identify the most important traffickers and prosecute them.
3. To establish a line of communication, using various medias, solely for the purpose of combatting the trafficking of women and girls,
  - a. This channel of communication would be separate and neutral so that regardless of politics between member states all countries would continue to be able to work together against trafficking,
  - b. This channel would be between existing law enforcement agencies and be using existing technologies and methods,
  - c. A shared database could be established for the monitoring and sharing of data regarding trafficking, and
  - d. The OAS does not wish any country to feel compelled to significantly expand its government nor exceed its current fiduciary capabilities.
4. To promote the education of all persons on how to recognize and apprehend potential perpetrators, with special emphasis on personnel and travelers in public transportation, as they most frequently come in contact with traffickers:
  - a. To formally train and urge workers in public transportation to look out for and notify any suspicious activity they encounter in their workplace,
    - i. This could be achieved by proactively supplementing the training of personnel with brief instructional videos detailing the warning signs of trafficking,
  - b. To educate travelers on how to notice the warning signs of trafficking, and of preliminary steps to take if they come into contact with it,
    - i. This could be executed through public billboard campaigns and national public service announcements,
  - c. To address young girls in school outreach programs and notify them on how to recognize the warning signs of a predatory relationship, and especially in contrast with that of a healthy relationship,



**PROMOTING SOCIAL INCLUSION TO ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
GROWTH**

Resolutions presented by the delegations of **Antigua and Barbuda**, Commonwealth of **Bahamas**, **Barbados**, Plurinational State of **Bolivia**, Republic of **Chile**, The **Dominican Republic**, Republic of **Guatemala**, **Trinidad and Tobago**, Bolivarian Republic of **Venezuela**, **Saint Kitts and Nevis**

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the institutions established by the American continents have not been inclusive enough, and, as a result of this, the participation into the country's development has been taken by a selected group of people;

RECOGNIZING that in order to promote inclusive institutions among American citizens, participation is the key in the decision making process;

AWARE of the economical sinking of several nations among the continent, even though efforts have been made, we have failed in the task of providing the adequate conditions for the establishment of innovative environments; and

BEARING IN MIND that a great number of people are in minority groups, and most of them belong to low-income countries, which, unfortunately, lack the resources and monetary funds have not permitted any kind of aid to them and thus a social wall exists that most of the time does not permit them to overcome their own situations and be incorporated to society;

**RESOLVES:**

1. Encourages the creation of Communal Councils and Worker Cooperatives, which would allow for greater representation and a unified voice among citizens and bring into focus the needs of various communities.
2. Recommends the establishment of a social inclusion plan which looks to provide education of better quality to the youth by,
  - a. Promoting the arts for the younger generations by creating a youth orchestra, which creates camaraderie through shared experience and appreciation of Pan-American culture,
  - b. The improvement of high quality infrastructure for the development of educational subjects and student necessities,

- c. The support of educational NGOs working in Latin America, like EDUCA, Escuela Nueva, and others, and
  - d. The establishment of training programs for the instruction of men and women in economic affairs, mentoring various age groups to equip them with the skills required to bring about progress in various fields of employment.
3. Promotes the implementation of changes in the political field in order to:
- a. Prevent indigenous populations to be privatized of their civil rights and access to education and healthcare,
  - b. Promote and defend women's rights in relation to decision making matters, and
  - c. Promotes providing old individuals non-contributory pensions to allow them more independence and thus the incentive to contribute and enhance the growth of societies for their prior knowledge is certainly valuable.
4. Enhances the implementation of different simple social programs by the government and funded by the OAS Specific Fund for the Committee for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against all forms of discrimination against Persons with Disabilities which will focus more of their attention into facilitating the lives of people that are handicapped, e.g. making ramps more available to those in wheelchairs.

**STRIDES TOWARDS REDUCING INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG  
COUNTRIES**

Resolution presented by the delegations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, Republic of Costa Rica, Grenada, Republic of Panama, Republic of Peru, Republic of Suriname, and the United States of America

**THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

UNDERSCORING the importance of inclusions in different parts of the society and countries of the hemisphere;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the varying imbalanced treatment among the different identifications of a person such as disabilities, sex, and race;

CONSIDERING the eradication of unemployment in lower classes and income inequality;

RECOGNIZING the significance of closing the wealth gap between the rich, the minority and the poor, the majority; and

STRESSING that for the augmentation of equality, in all its scope, it is paramount to enhance the educational quality individuals are receiving;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage Organization of American States members to promote economic, social and political inclusion in marginalized areas through but not limited by,
  - a. To emphasize the significance and use of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCTs) in Latin America,
    - i. To encourage all nations of OAS to promote the establishment of CCTs with guaranteed capabilities within their countries,
    - ii. To recommend countries to apply restrictions and monitor the usage of CCT funds,
  - b. To promote the importance of education throughout American countries,
    - i. Emphasize the need for OAS members to educate the people in rural areas,
    - ii. Emphasize the importance of going to secondary school and universities,
  - c. To urge OAS member states to provide more job opportunities through,

- i. To suggest post-graduation job trainings opportunities,
    - ii. To request government-funded infrastructure,
  - d. To recognize that indigenous people are segregated from society,
    - i. To request all OAS members to encourage indigenous societies to maintain their own cultures,
    - ii. To facilitate educations that preserve their cultures and to connect them with the societies, and
  - e. To point out importances of political inclusions of all parts of the society,
    - i. To highlight the importance of educating the impoverished people about politics and the importance it plays in the future of their country.
- 2. To eliminate the contrast of treatment between people with disabilities, opposing sexes, and racial differences,
  - a. To recognize and accept the needs and rights of those with disabilities and provide assistance without segregation,
    - i. To adjoin schools of the disabled and nondisabled, in effort to be more inclusive within the education system,
    - ii. To provide extra care and acknowledgement to an individual's specific needs,
  - b. To inspire the resolution of the unequal treatment between genders in the work force,
    - i. To alter or change the disproportionate amount of pay between different genders in certain job opportunities,
    - ii. To recognize the hazard and reality of sexual harassment of both genders in efforts to decrease the amount of occurrences, and
  - c. To reinforce the significance of and further apply Labor Laws regarding varying races,
    - i. Auditing and extending existing laws regarding the acceptance of people regardless of race in the work force.
- 3. To advocate all Organization of American States members to increase employment rates and eradicate income inequality throughout nations,
  - a. To encourage the provision of more job opportunities for the lower classes and marginalized people,
    - i. To inspire private and government run companies to broaden employee horizons,

- ii. To encourage and prioritize education past elementary and secondary levels amongst the lower classes,
  - b. To urge the abolishment of the uneven distributions of wealth within nations in the OAS through fiscal measures,
    - i. To advise countries to install a higher minimum wage law and overtime salary threshold,
    - ii. To advocate for OAS countries to abolish illegal child labor by encouraging higher pay for or an accessible charity for adults with children, and
    - iii. To boost tax fairness by closing tax loopholes that benefit the wealthy or those with a high income.
- 4. Further inviting all OAS state members to promote and advocate for inclusive and accessible education within their frontiers to all members of their community,
  - a. Transmits the importance of having a well distributed system of educators within all their borders,
    - i. Calls upon all American governments to provide equal educational opportunities to all members of society,
    - ii. Supports the establishment of convocations with individuals that emphasize the importance of education in order to remark the scope of opportunities that people could acquire,
  - b. Draws the attention towards the imbalance of opportunities individuals in marginalized areas are given and urges fellow OAS members to reassess the distribution of educational assets,
    - i. Suggests to American governments that inclusive education programs are established and promoted in schools and universities, and
  - c. Taking into consideration the lack of equal opportunities segregated individuals, notably women, hold in American developing nations,
    - i. Exhorts all states to provide complete effect to the right to education,
    - ii. Encourages the establishment of approachable regulatory mechanisms, that comply with international laws, in order to coordinate educational programs.
- 5. Emphasize the importance of OAS members in closing the gap between the top quintile and the lowest quintile of wealth

- a. Accentuate the value of closing the productivity gap,
  - i. Consideration must be given to targeted industrial, technological and small and medium enterprise (SME) in order to support policies to help tackle inequalities of productivity in Latin America
  - ii. Realized that two thirds of the GDP of the member states (67%) is generated by the high-productivity sector, 22.5% by the intermediate sector and 10.6% by the low-productivity sector,
  - iii. Underscoring that the distribution in 5a ii is reversed to what employment opportunities,
- b. Reiterate the significance of closing the Social Policy Gap,
  - i. Reference the mechanism mentioned in 1a,
  - ii. Emphasize the significance of a comprehensive law system, and
- c. Highlight relevance of closing the Fiscal Policy Gap,
  - i. To improve and utilize The Commitment for Equity (CEQ) for a base to begins forums within nations,
  - ii. Promote communications within different branches of government and experts in order to not over tax the poor and further make them plummet into poverty.

**ARTICULATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN AGENDA IN TERMS OF RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

**Resolution** presented by the delegations of: British Province of Canada, Oriental Republic Uruguay, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, México, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Honduras, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Haiti, and Belize

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**RECOGNIZING** the political, economic, social, and cultural barriers that persons with disabilities face;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that disabled persons are entitled to the same fundamental rights and freedom from discriminations as all people do;

**REITERATING** the continued need to promote accessibility as a prerequisite of the full exercise of the rights of people with disabilities to participate in the society;

**REAFFIRMING** the success of Rio 2016 Paralympic Games in reducing discrimination associated with disabilities and fostering an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding; and

**CONSIDERING** that Resolution AG/DEC. 89 (XLVI-O/16), “Declaration on extension of the decade of the Americas [...] and consolidation of the program of action [...] (2016–2026)” highlighted the priority of “creation of statistical records on disabilities, as essential mechanisms for generating and assessing inclusive public policies”;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To promote the awareness of citizens towards persons with disabilities:
  - a. To formulate a model lesson plan on education about disabilities and make it available to each member state,
  - b. To encourage the public and private school systems to incorporate these lessons into their curricula and take further steps towards inclusive education,
  - c. To include the participation and perspective of individuals with disabilities for the formulation of the above stated curriculum in collaboration with ORITEL, and
  - d. To create an advertising campaign that gives access to citizens to be educated about the rights of persons with disabilities.

2. To create a Disability Inclusion Index (DII) in alignment with the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (CIADDIS):
  - a. To collect statistical data on the percentage of persons with disabilities who have found employment per capita,
  - b. To assemble information on the success rate of the implementation of education initiatives on disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities,
    - i. i. Assuring that each signatory member state is actively enforcing the continuity of CIADDIS,
  - c. To incorporate these findings into a database that classifies nations by their success in implementing efforts toward inclusion of persons with disabilities.
3. To encourage the use of sports as a means to foster the well-being and inclusion of persons with disabilities,
  - a. Promoting the participation of member states in Paralympic international events, and
  - b. Supporting the creation of community-based sport leagues in which persons with disabilities will have access to adaptive sports, including but not limited to: Cycling, Tennis, Swimming, and Boccia.
4. To urge member states to adopt legislation that guarantees accessibility to public facilities:
  - a. Taking steps to urge member states to adapt and design public buildings to be handicap accessible,
  - b. Instituting an Office of Complaint Management that investigates complaints against the inaccessibility of public facilities,
  - c. Ensuring the provision of assistive equipment by healthcare providers, including but not limited to: Ramps, Elevators, Platform lifts, Railings and Handrails, Automatic sliding doors, and Curb Ramps.
5. To continue the re-iteration of the importance of member states' voluntary contributions to the Specific Fund for the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities.

**36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

*November 29<sup>th</sup>–December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017*

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS**



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

**EFFORTS IN THE AREAS OF LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC POLICY TO PROTECT  
THE RIGHTS OF LGBTI+ PERSONS IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago.

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND Article 24 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which states that “all persons are equal before law and are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection under the law

REAFFIRMING AG/DEC. 85 (XLVI-O/16); which states that “the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights and their essential role in the promotion of social development and the realization of human potential, and recognizing the legitimacy and importance of international human rights law for their promotion and protection;”

NOTING that nations of the OAS have different perspectives relating to issues surrounding the LGBTI community;

UNDERSTANDING the negative effects of violence occurring within many Inter-American countries against those who identify as part of the LGBTI+ community,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize LGBTI+ persons within its borders;
  - a. Understanding the rights all individuals have as citizens of the nations;
    - i. Including, for example, the Freedom from Discrimination (Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), Right to Social Security (Article 22), Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community (Article 27),
  - b. Implementing homosexual encounters subtly through advertisements and/or media:
    - i. Encouraging media campaigns that could potentially voice the LGBTI+ community’s perspective;
2. To promote awareness through educational forums in the nation’s schools.
  - a. Educating the youth on LGBTI+ persons using;
    - i. Student-made projects in school that introduce them to the harmlessness of homosexuality;
    - ii. Children’s picture books including a LGBTI+ protagonist to introduce youth to the existence of the LGBTI+ community;
  - b. Welcoming optional educational courses or clubs on the subject by:
    - i. Including an elective course in gender studies open to students eager to learn more on the subject;

3. To encourage the formation of partnerships with non-government organizations such as:
  - a. Egale Canada, an advocacy organization founded to advance equality for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people and their families;
  - b. SEROvie, a Haitian activist group aimed at providing health and disease assistance to gay, lesbian, transgender, and bisexual men and women and recipient of the Red Ribbon Award;
  - c. Human Rights Campaign, an American civil rights organization seeking equality for all those who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or queer;
4. To recommend countries prioritize the safety of their citizens over unnecessary violence:
  - a. Advertise non-government organizations that provide a safe-haven for homosexuals to feel respected and included;
  - b. Recommend that there be monetary repercussions, like fines, as a result of discrimination against those who identify as part of the LGBTI+ community;

**BUILDING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IN PROTECTING ASYLUM SEEKERS, REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS**

Resolution proposal presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Bahamas, Belize, Republic of El Salvador, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Dominican Republic, United States of America, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Peru, Suriname.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**ALARMED BY** the violation of one of the Organization of American States pillars, human rights, by the ongoing refugee situation in the Americas, as it is stated in the Inter-American Democratic Charter,

**TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION** that some states abide to the precepts set by the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, which state the rights of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers,

**RECOGNIZING** the lack of public awareness and the importance of the protection of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants, who are unable to return to their origin, as it is stated on the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants,

**UNDERSTANDING** the issue of the lack of documentation for asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants and how it affects the integration of them into society regarding the opportunities they are trying to obtain,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To invite nations that have the necessary economic resources to be a part of the “Funding for All” plan which will be in charge of supporting the previous proposals taking into account the following requirements:
  - a. Each country that wishes to be part of the plan should act in accordance to the OAS main pillars,
  - b. Every country should consider to implement democracy
  - c. Every country is recommended to commit to use the funding received from the plan to try and solve their internal problems,

\* If any of these requirement are not met by any of the countries participating in the plan then the funding will be immediately cut.
2. To Encourage member states to take into consideration the International Framework on Refugees (IFR) to prevent the arbitrary conviction of individuals. The legal framework will consist on the proper investigation of the sentence under the country's own legislation and according to its criminal code, however if an Habeas Corpus was presented the case should

be revised by an International Human Rights Tribunal such as, The Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Universal Guideline for Refugees which will:

- a. Make sure that international standards on Humanitarian Rights are followed, in this way achieving in a long term assurance of protection of refugees,
  - b. Suggest the member states to incorporate a legislative and policy framework within its own legislation that will include the three main responsibilities already imposed by the United Nations being,
    - i. Respecting for human rights,
    - ii. Promoting the fulfilling of an individual's life,
    - iii. Protecting the enjoyment of human rights.
3. To invite countries that do not count with legislation for refugees to create one stating which their rights and conditions on this territory are so that there is guidance for them during their stay on the country.
  4. To suggest that social campaigns are created in order to promote social inclusion for refugees, preventing discrimination towards them in regards of their national origin, social conditions, inter alia.
  5. To endorse Refugees Protection Programme approach that will be a rehabilitation and protection program geared toward children and adults who suffer difficult situations once they get to a country.
    - a. This will be funded with the help of the OAS Secretariat for Administration and Finance which could contact organizations such as UNICEF as it is the most recognized organization toward the children treatment and rights, and the UNHCR which is the most important organization towards the treatment of refugees.
  6. To suggest that countries develop social programs, which foster the inclusion and assimilation of refugees into the new country and, in the case of nations where finding employment is difficult, to encourage entrepreneurship and the construction of community outreach programs, which are accessible to all immigrants and refugees so that they may learn the local languages and customs and come into contact with citizens to facilitate mixing into society:
    - a. Recommend a proper educational system in within the country`s policy by calling a Human Capacitation Forum, focusing on adults teaching them about the cultures and informing them on immigrants and refugees, as well as in schools children should be taught,
    - b. This will be spread by organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

**LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES FACED BY JOURNALIST IN EXERCISING THIS RIGHT**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentine Republic, Barbados, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Guatemala, United Mexican States, Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which states that “Freedom of expression in all its forms and manifestations is a fundamental and inalienable right of all individuals. Additionally it is an indispensable requirement for the very existence of a democratic society;”

RECOGNIZING that each year, many journalists are targeted and killed for expressing their own opinions in the press in the western hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING that freedom of speech is an inherent human right that should be guaranteed to all and protected by the governments, according to the Inter-American Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression, published by the OAS,

TAKING NOTE that even though some member states have existing laws in place protecting journalistic freedom, they are not necessarily enforced;

DEEPLY CONCERNED for the numerous cases against journalists that still remain unsolved in multiple OAS member states;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage cooperation between member states to establish laws that protect the freedom of speech and freedom of the press by:
  - a. Using existing laws from current member states to serve as a model for other member states,
  - b. Recommending that a conference be held among member states of the OAS to discuss cooperation in establishing concrete laws, to occur at the main headquarters of the OAS in Washington, D.C.,
2. Urge countries to enforce existing laws that protect freedom of the press in member states by:
  - a. Providing protection to journalists and their families being threatened by offering them protection by the government if considered necessary,
  - b. Creating penalties for those who pose threats or attempt to attack journalists who exercise their right of freedom of speech, as well as hiring prosecutors who specifically focus on supporting journalists when they experience violations

- c. Supporting the creation of awareness campaigns to educate the population about the infringements of journalistic freedoms in member states;
  - d. Applying a penalty, such as fines, for threatening and or harming journalists, their families, or any other dependents
  - e. Provide military protection to journalists that are either entering a hot zone, or are covering stories regarding politically tense subjects;
3. Suggests the creation of a hotline so the public has the opportunity to report of violations of freedom of the press anonymously,
  - a. Making sure that the public is informed that such hotline exists through advertising campaigns that could be displayed through TV advertising, billboards, high-traffic areas, and through social media
4. Encourages prioritizing investigation for infringements upon the freedom of the press
5. Recommends enforcing laws that make media corporations independent from government and big business influence,
  - a. Create penalties, such as fines, for those who attempt to bribe or control media outlets
6. Recommending that member states support the Committee to Protect Journalists, an organization that commits itself to facilitate research and advocate for journalists,
7. To further request a funding plan through the support of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to persue collaboration and partnerships for funding through contributions by member nations, respective to their GDP, as well as observer countries.

**PROMOTING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY: FOLLOW-UP TO THE  
INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER**

Resolution presented by the delegations of the Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

TO THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the prominent democratic issues, such as: lack of interest of the citizens of the countries, lack of representation of the citizens, and lack of democratic education for voters and candidates;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the voters' and candidates' low understanding of the inner workings of their government and their role within it in many of the member states, each country should be focused on education regarding voting rights and role of democratic ideals within their government;

BEARING IN MIND the public has to be considered when making a decision and educated on how to make those decisions, especially when it can have a repercussion over the country. The public has a strong opinion and a say in decisions that pertain to themselves;

RESOLVES:

1. To request the OAS and the governments of OAS member states to collaborate on a curriculum of democratic education to teach children, teenagers, and adults on politics relative to each member's country and their role within the policies.
  - a) Members from each community will apply for an application in which they are selected to become a representative for their community.
  - b) These representatives will educate those who attend the meeting based on the curriculum.
  - c) The curriculum will be produced by the government of each country. It will hold the purpose of teaching people about current political and social events happening in their respective country, the basics of the government, and democratic values. The curriculum will be sent out to the representatives to teach.
  - d) The OAS will choose random programs to monitor in each country to combat

corruption. All of the programs are eligible to be overseen. The people running the programs will not know whether or not they will be chosen to be observed, so in theory, they will all have to be prepared.

- e) The curriculum will encompass issues regarding democratic ideals in each member state, and thus educate members of society on their political systems and their roles within them.
2. To seek funding for Non-Governmental Organizations and the National Endowment for Democracy to defray the costs of organizing the meetings, the formulation of the curriculum, and the payment of the representatives.
  3. To motion for public opinion surveys to be sent to the citizens' respective governments and the OAS to increase the common people's voices in government.
    - a) The representative will gather the opinions presented in the public opinion surveys in order to form a recommendation for the people's choices and needs, sent to the OAS and the respective government of their country.

**REGIONAL STRATEGIES TO TACKLE THE SPREAD OF AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES AS A THREAT TO THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Suriname, United States of America.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**ACKNOWLEDGING** countries are suffering or have suffered of authoritarian regimes such as Chile, Venezuela and el Salvador;

**TAKING NOTE** the construction of a democratic state and the necessities of the social, political and economic sector within each country to be represented;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that democracy is the ultimate goal of each and every delegation, the members of state have conversed disciplinary actions;

**BEARING IN MIND** the citizens of the hemisphere, and the protection of their basic human rights when making a decision regarding their government;

**ESTABLISHING** the importance of voter participation and education of all people within the member states;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To prevent the military from obtaining excessive political power as to this could lead into a coup d'état.
  - a. This is directed mostly to those countries in which such situations have or are occurring.
2. To limit the power different public figures, have this way there would be an entity looking over them and making sure that the things that are being approved or considered are all legal, honest and benefitting to the people.
  - a. The power of this entity would also be limited along with the public figures, this way both aren't completely in control of the government but depend on each other's cooperation.
3. To look inside the countries' government for any signs of corruption, of public figures that aim more towards their own personal goals than that of the people's. This could be done by the means of an anti-corruption task force.
  - a. This OEAs task force would be funded by the USAID: United States Agency for International Development, since their goal is to promote resilient and democratic societies.
  - b. This task force would aim not to oversee the government but to verify that the government in itself isn't corrupt, not being persuaded by any other entity.
  - c. For instance, candidates for any sort of public charge would be thoroughly examined by this task force in order to ascertain that the candidate's interests lay with the people's and not their own.
4. To make sure that the elections that are happening within the country aren't being corrupted by any other group.

- a. People would vote for a person rather than a political party; in other words, they would learn about the person that is running for any public charge, rather than just voting for the same group.
  - b. This resolution would be funded by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, which supports citizen's rights to participate in free and fair elections.
- 5. To implement educational programs that would increase visibility as to what exactly democracy is and why citizen participation is extremely important.
  - a. The objective is to make citizens motivated into voting and generally participating in their country's politics. Thus, the citizens would vote for and choose the changes they want and would benefit the most. This would generate a change since the more people are voting then most of the people that are would be advocating for their own rights within a democratic passage.
  - b. Funded by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights and the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development which is established to create a corruption free government in the Americas
  - c. As citizens vote for and choose the changes they want and would benefit the most awareness raises, which generates more changes which in turn improves society in itself.
  - d. Locations would not be limited to one single place, but instead are spread around different areas, spreading the word as to why participating in a democracy is beneficial.
- 6. To evaluate the progress that has transpired in each country so that the OEAs can record all the situations that happen within these governments.
  - a. By doing this the governments grow aware of which changes have to be implemented in order to fix these problems or even improve the current situations.
  - b. This would be funded by the International Republican Institute, IRI, which encourages democracy in places where it is absent, helps democracy become more effective where it is in danger, and shares best practices where democracy is flourishing.

**EFFORTS TO SECURE SPACES FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND  
ENGAGEMENT AS FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of: Argentina, Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Colombia

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy’s initiative to ensure “that citizens of every country be able to rely on electoral processes that are free, peaceful and transparent”;

**ALARMED BY** the lack of security at voting sites in many Member States, causing fear and endangerment among voters, which has been criticized by the Organization of the American States and NGO’s such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and The Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative;

**EMPHASIZING** the need for a majority of the citizens in a country to participate in an election in order for it to accurately represent the wishes of the population, without discrimination towards any citizen on the basis of race, gender, disability, or socioeconomic status;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** by these violations to article 21 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that “everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives”;

**DEEPLY DISTURBED** by the recent increase in inaccurate election coverage which can sabotage candidates’ campaigns and incorrectly influence voters,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To protect voters from external influence on the election process, especially the use of violence and intimidation tactics to influence voters by;
  - a. Advocating for the establishment of local police or military to protect voting sites from interference; Engaging The Department of Public Security in high-risk elections to protect voters when local law enforcement is deemed insufficient;
  - b. Promoting secure voting sites through the use of private voting areas by; promoting a double-blind voting procedure, where the voting administrator is unaware of the contents of the ballots and; establishing either permanent or temporary voting sites in Member States.
  - c. Encouraging Member States to establish tampering with the voting process, influencing voters through the use of violence or coercion, and intimidation of any voting officer as crimes under local law;

- d. Encouraging the use of electronic voting booths in Member States which still rely Member States on analog systems of voting so that votes can be verified by observational committees; Allowing the OAS Electoral Observation Committee access to electronic records of elections so that they can more efficiently verify the results of elections and; Calling upon the OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy to assist less-developed countries in the procurement of more advanced voting technology.
  - e. Recommending Member States require identification from voters to prevent voter impersonation and guarantee a fair election.
2. To increase voter participation in the national elections of Member States by;
    - a. Asking Member States to provide a method by which minorities such as physically disabled or geographically isolated citizens can vote; through providing transport for disabled citizens to voting sites and; Advocating for the use of mail-in ballots in the case of citizens who cannot be transported.
    - b. Recommending that Member States declare national elections a federal holiday; Ensuring that all citizens can vote regardless of socioeconomic status or place of employment.
  3. To counteract the negative effects of inaccurate election coverage and lack of citizen awareness on the accuracy of election results by;
    - a. Recommending Member States to increase political education by providing lectures in both schools and educational institutions by volunteering government officials, OAS experts, and NGOs such as the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), Freedom House and the Fund for Global Human Rights.
    - b. Attempting to reverse the negative effects of inaccurate news on elections without infringing upon freedom of speech by; the creation of an independent journalistic body sworn to provide accurate, factual and unbiased election information.
  4. Obtain voluntary monetary support by;
    - a. Requesting funds from the countries of the International Community and from the Inter-American Development Bank.

**36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

*November 29<sup>th</sup>–December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017*

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY**



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

**Strengthening criminal justice systems and communities to address drug-related offenses by juveniles**

Sponsoring countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Grenada, Uruguay, Venezuela

The Second Committee,

Taking into account that the OAS gives to Observer countries a permission which allows them to supply with economical resources the OAS programs, and the alarming growth of the index in juveniles entering drug trafficking systems.

Recognizing, the fact that drug-related offenses committed by juveniles have increased over the past decades and have become a leading cause of corruption and loss of life of the youth in the Americas have increased primarily in schools throughout the Americas.

Noting, that the member states present, though each may be under different circumstances with different ideas of how to deal with these issues, must work together in order to not only benefit each individual country, but the world community as a whole, following the example of CICAD in order to promote change for the struggling youth of the Americas and the world today,

Reaffirming, the purpose of this meeting of the OAS is to express concerns, adopt programs and regulations which are necessary to protect juveniles, as well as promote unity against the spread of drug trafficking and drug abuse through programs and funds which encourage youth to consider an escape from this treacherous lifestyle,

Alarmed by the lack of security that many communities in the America have leading the children exposed to the involvement of drug dealers.

**Resolves:**

1. Recommends to the Permanent Observer countries, including China and Spain, with enough economic resources to give economical support to a fund, RSCJ, Rehabilitation for a Second Chance for Juveniles,

i. the fund will be managed by the CICAD, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, which will work in conjunction with the governments of the countries that wish to collaborate with the fund, providing more to the schools in countries who need more to support the youth population through a grant.

ii. the fund will target children that live in communities with low economic resources, that have no schools or adequate education. The money from the fund will be used for making sports

events, social events, talks in order to make them conscious and create an impact in their minds about what drugs can hurt in their lives.

2. Requests the invitation of celebrities, important government officials, specialists in the field of drug addiction to go to schools in order to speak with the children of the different schools in order to let them know how drugs affect their countries, lives, and families.

i. the influence that important people generates on children is pretty important for letting them know that there are other pathways to succeed in life.

3. Further recommends reestablishing the courts for penalizing juveniles that are in the drug business.

i. this courts will have moderated penalties, for example assisting to social help events, reformatories assisting to talks etc.

ii. To let children know that there is a penalization system and if they do not follow the law they will receive a penitence

4. Further invites to make a reinforcement on the security of the different communities that have an actual bad situation with security.

i. this new reinforced security system will target big drug dealers in order to reduce the influence that they create in children.

4. Desiring that these youth not only be supported morally, but by building up their communities in order to foster a good environment in which they can flourish.

i. reinforcing their community will show them a new world, a world, a world full of prosperity and full of benefits, especially for countries that have been struggling in the past with providing for their youth.

ii. Rebuilding and improving infrastructure to provide juveniles with more opportunities for advancement and growth.

**DECRIMINALIZATION OF DRUG USE AND POSSESSION AND ITS EFFECTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Federative Republic of Brazil, Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Honduras, United Mexican States, Dominican Republic, Republic of Suriname, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FULLY AWARE that, according to the Rehab International Organization's database, since 2008, 155 to 250 million people around the world consume psychoactive drugs with the consequent symptoms being ignoring responsibilities at home and school to consume drugs, engaging in risky behavior that would otherwise not be undertaken, the recurrence of arrests and other problems with the law degrading one's life, and the development of problems amidst personal relationships;

BEARING IN MIND that, according to a publication on the use of drugs in the Americas previously released in 2015 by the Organization of American States, approximately 1 in 5 secondary school students in countries such as Antigua and Barbuda and Canada (among others) have consumed marijuana--with that number being on the rise;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that inexpensive drugs, such as marijuana, are generally seen as more cost-effective by users and are more readily accessed;

KEEPING IN MIND countries that have higher marijuana consumption also have a higher rate of marijuana offering taking place, meaning that the source of drug consumption often deals with those offering and not those seeking out;

AWARE OF the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2016 - 2020) done by the OAS, which main purpose is to support the previous guidelines and continue the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010); and

FULLY AWARE of the political policies of the different countries which are active members of the OAS conference,

RESOLVES:

1. To implement a movement based on the No Drug Usage Movement (NDU) which will consist of;
  - a) Volunteers willing to cooperate with any type of humanitarian aid such as.

- i. Following strict rules towards drugs; and
  - ii. Teaching teenagers and children the effects and actual use of drugs in the world.
    - b) Humanitarian aid geared to affected people, especially teenagers and children.
- 2) To create the Educate for Everyone Programme (EFE), which is the implementation of learning spaces in which;
    - a) Specialized agents will make free speeches to citizens regarding drugs in their specific countries, such as.
      - i. Decriminalizing drugs; and
      - ii. The impacts of drug usage.
        - b) Will be funded by the member states of that specific area.
  - 3) To consider that member states decriminalize a user amount of marijuana in countries willing to achieve the decriminalization of this specific drug;
    - a) User amount to specify by local authority.
  - 4) To recommend to implement the Health and Care Survey (HCS), which is based on the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which;
    - a) A scientific random sample is selected across the nation, and agents make a personal visit to each selected household.
    - b) Participants will complete the interview in the privacy of their home, the agent personally visits and administers the interview using a laptop computer.
    - c) The data taken will be identified a by a code number, as the interest of the interview are the national responses, and not individual answers. Full names are never recorded or associated with any answers.
    - d) Will be funded by ISSA (International Social Security Association) as well as ensuring to achieve social security in this survey.
  - 5) To encourage the creation of the Drug Background Awareness Program (DBA), which will be implemented by all member states willing to cooperate, this program will consist on;
    - a) Creating a relationship in between drugs and violence by explaining people by using social media campaigns which;
      - i. Raise awareness that drugs and criminal organizations have a bond.
  - 6) To decide to remain seized on the matter.

**HEMISPHERIC APPROACHES TO DRUG CONTROL IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution Bolivia, Belice, Canada, Colombia, Haití, Ecuador, El Salvador, St.Kitts and Nevis

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:**

**ALARMED BY** the decrease of drug regulation throughout the hemisphere, that has brought the increase on its trafficking, a constant threat to hemispheric security and the violation of the treaties made by the OAS And the members that conform this organization, putting in danger the hemispheric security, and the worldwide one as well;

**RECOGNIZING** the incompetence of police and military that hinders progress in halting drug control, cultivation, and trafficking due to the low wage and lack of benefits for military and para-military employees;

**CONSIDERING** the cultural and traditional uses of drugs within native communities for non-recreational purposes, and the importance of these substances in their rituals;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the presence of corruption in judicial systems, which limits domestic prosecution of drug cases, ultimately reducing disincentives in trafficking operations and creating a low-risk environment for drug-traffickers;

**HAVING** in concern what was established in the Chapter 1 article 2 of the OAS charter about the strengthening of peace all over the hemisphere;

**EMPHASIZING** drug trafficking hot-spots in Central America have homicide rates that are double those in areas of low-trafficking areas;

**CALLING TO MIND** the valiant efforts of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and several other non-government organizations that work to decrease drug abuse within the nations of the OAS while simultaneously recognizing the room for improvement in the enforcement of the proposed regulations of these organizations. AG/RES. 2880 (XLVI-O/16) “that the world drug problem impacts public health, individuals and families, citizen security, justice and people’s wellbeing and that it affects development and undermines the rule of law, democratic institutions, and political stability”

## RESOLVES:

1. To establish an OAS-sponsored committee of respected jurists fr`om multiple member states to take part in approving appointees to the judicial systems of the American States. This will limit corruption and ensure a competent judicial system that efficiently handles convicted drug offenders.
2. To address the issue of low security over borders, airports, and ports by,
  - a. Increasing security at ports and airports in order to limit drug trade between countries.
  - b. Increasing the budget in every country for airport, ports and border security so more security systems, equipment and technology can be acquired.
  - c. Requiring more frequent vehicle, luggage, and personal inspections on borders.
  - d. Funding construction of infrastructure of countries devastated by natural disaster in return for adhering to the above clauses
3. To promote education among the youth about the adverse effects of drugs of on the body and the community through school events and extracurricular activities,
  - a. Partnering with NGO's like "Soccer Without Borders" and others to aid in the dissemination of this information along with leading fun activities that the kids will enjoy;
  - b. Promoting public school programs that incorporate students into local businesses after school, in which the funds made by the kids go both to the school and into the student's' pocket in order to provide both supply money for the student and reduce the time spent on the street.
4. To encourage member states to allow banks to investigate the business in which the banks loan money to. This can include but is not limited to checking receipts and taxes. This can decrease organized crime by finding the business used to cloak these drug organizations.
5. To respect the indigenous uses of these drugs and the importance to their cultures yet controlling the narcotics grown within and preventing non-indigenous peoples to stop farming these drugs,
  - a. Regulating the amount grown (just enough for the community rituals) and limiting the areas in which these substances are grown.
  - b. Supervising the land in which certain plants that are the source of certain drugs from non-indigenous people.
  - c. Teaching non-indigenous recreational drug farmers to grow stable and beneficial crops instead of coca, cannabis, and poppy (opiates).

6. To propose not the creation of a new treaty, but the use of the old ones created on the OAS by,
  - a. Reinforcing them by correcting the small caps left that makes able the violation of this treaty's clauses.
7. To push for member states to divert a portion of their military funds to rehabilitation centers to combat the violence caused by drug-trafficking.

**PENITENTIARY STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY**

**Resolutions presented by the Delegations of:** The Commonwealth of Antigua and Barbuda, The Republic of Chile, The Dominican Republic, The Republic of Ecuador, The Republic of Haiti, The Republic of Honduras, The Federal Republic of Mexico, The Republic of Panama and The Republic of Peru.

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**CONSIDERING** the structural deficiencies, struggling conditions, and the lack of penitentiary resources in OAS member states,

**RECOGNIZING** that one of the four pillars of the Organization of American States is human rights,

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that prison atmosphere, education, vocational training, and recreational activities are all factors that influence social reintegration,

**BEARING IN MIND** overcrowding problems and inadequate living conditions in OAS Member States' penitentiaries,

**ADVOCADING** the participation of civil society and nonprofits to help implement effective prison reform policies for the Member States;

**RESOLVES:**

1. To invite and encourage OAS member states and other nonprofit organizations to provide extra budgetary resources for implementing educational and rehabilitation centers into prisons;
  - a. In order to boost global welfare, The World Bank will fund the penitentiary system in the OAS member states.
  - b. The Global Partnership for Education will provide educational systems the necessary education prisoners need to be successful in society.
2. To create conditions in Member States that enable prisoners to undertake employment in order to facilitate reintegration into the country's workforce and make a living;
3. To urge that the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to collaborate with the Organization of American States (OAS) to improve and provide better healthcare to prisoners in OAS member states;
  - a. In order to improve healthcare, the PAHO may be incentivized to utilize their expertise of Health Economists and their resources to better the Americas;

4. To create job opportunities by forming partnerships with various companies in the Americas to promote the employment of former prisoners looking for work to assist and guide their reintegration into society;
  - a. Through tax benefits and reimbursements for the companies choosing to employ former prisoners;
  - b. Job opportunities within prisons, offering interns to inmates;
  - c. Creating incentives, paid labors, small benefits within prison, building a curriculum based on their job;
  
5. To expand and create penitentiaries in order to reduce and combat overcrowding within Member States' prisons and to improve living conditions;
  - a. The funding for expanding and creating penitentiaries will come from partnerships formed with nonprofits centered on the building of community.
  - b. In an effort to build community and uphold human dignity, the OAS Member States will allocate funds to improve penitentiaries throughout the Americas.
  
6. To implement youth reintegration, with the use of sports, music and dance at the prisons of OAS Member States;
  - a. Sports help inmates learn social interaction.
  - b. Music and dance helps inmates to be informed of the current social culture;
  - c. Artistic activities help them to express their struggles and their emotions;

**COOPERATION AMONG ALL MEMBER STATES TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT  
IN POLICE COOPERATION AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN PUBLIC SECURITY**

Resolution presented by the delegations of: Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Suriname,  
United States, and Venezuela.

**RECOGNIZING** the recent encumbrance between citizens and police forces within OAS  
member states;

**EMPHASIZING** the importance of cooperation between law enforcement and the people;

**FULLY AWARE** that this problem must be further dealt with by the OAS, as the current  
provisions have proven to be insufficient;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the need to implement new strategies to complement existing policies to  
improve police actions with the use of technology;

**DECLARING** the intention of finding a solution between member states towards the utilization  
of technology to improve public security across the western hemisphere,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To encourage countries to implement an electronic, unbiased system of suggested jurisdiction based on database of chosen cases that have been voted on by judges picked by the OAS;
  - a. To supply the database with a group of case statistics proportional to a country's reported police misconduct cases from each member state of the OAS.
    - i. Cases of respective guilt for each specific issue of police misconduct including but not limited to police brutality, planting false evidence, misuse of power, and discriminating by officers based on race or gender.
    - ii. 10% of a country's reported cases.
2. To recommend punishments as the OAS based on the verdict given by the system, within an appropriate scope of the crime.
  - a. To suggest a range of punishment to be enforced by the respective country of an officer found guilty, determined by the database along with the guilty verdict.
3. To advise all countries to cooperate with the funding of the project just presented.

- a. To create a fund directly applicable to the development and maintenance of the database system, for the benefit of all member states.
  - b. To advocate countries to contribute a certain small percentage of their law enforcement budget
  - c. To request that every country supporting this resolution help finance said program, however the amount of money funded depends on each country's economic strength
4. To promote the practice of hiring within a department's own community; and to incentivize member states to make an effort to advertise good relations between police officials and communities.
  - a. To express the importance of a campaign to reinforce positive relationships between police officers and civilians.
5. To instate a policy of negative compensation in the instance of nullification of the agreed policy by any member of the OAS.
  - a. Noting the determined verdict and punishments are suggestions, the other member states may take actions that they consider appropriate, such as suspending diplomatic relationships with member states that blatantly disregard all OAS database recommendations, or grossly misinterpret the verdict given.

**36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

*November 29<sup>th</sup>–December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017*

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

**COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN SUMMITS MANAGEMENT AND  
CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN OAS ACTIVITIES; INTER-  
AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT (CIDI)**



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

**GREENING ECONOMY**

Signatories: Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

**The General Assembly,**

BEARING IN MIND; all Member States look for a Green Economy but they are still in the process of obtaining a Green Economy,

EMPHASIZING; the need for the use of more renewable resources to avoid scarcity,

DEEPLY CONCERNED; by the fact that just 1 of 3 children finish high school in most of the Member States,

DEEPLY DISTURBED; by the increase in the level of global warming this year,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the implementation the Rise Green Program (RGP) which will facilitate the formalization of small business as long as they respect the environment
  - a. They will be encouraged to return the resources they take from nature
  - b. They will be given more benefits
    - i. social security benefits
  - c. Reduce taxes if they respect the environment.
2. To emphasize the need to reduce the costs of biodegradable products
  - a. Such as paper, paperboard
  - b. Creating an incentive to buy greener products.
3. To call upon Member States to organize prevention talks to every company in the country in order to tell them how they can reduce their contamination levels or to eliminate them
  - a. Promotes a waste less pay less policy for companies.
4. To further recommend the use of one hour of Science at public schools where volunteers will teach them how to take care of the environment
  - a. They will be taught how to be more eco friendly
    - i. How to use less water while brushing their teeth
    - ii. How to plant trees
    - iii. How to build solar panels
  - b. Transportation for those volunteers will be financed by Member States

- c. Volunteer will be those university students who want to get extra credit.
5. To encourage Member States to organize prevention advertising in order to encourage people to reduce environmental contamination.
  6. To promote the Green Day in all Member States
    - a. By encouraging the public sector having a casual day.

**REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT AS A MEANS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Dominica, Haití, Panamá, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, United States of America.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**PROFOUNDLY CONVINCED** that the creation of a new trade agreement will be a project that will benefit the prosperity and democracy on the American States.

**CONSIDERING** that there are many new forms of eco-friendly activities already developed in regards to transportation that countries can adopt. Such as electric shuttles to replaces gas emitting busses in tourism based countries. OAS member states, especially in the Caribbean, can maintain their main economic source while introducing the basis to a more ecofriendly environment.

**RECOGNIZING** the success of *debt-for-nature* financial transactions, in which a part of a developing nation's foreign debt is forgiven in exchange for sustainable development. This means that countries taking steps towards sustainable action will have portions of their debt forgiven from other countries in the OAS.

**KEEPING IN MIND** the increase in transportation, the use of fossil fuels serves as an inefficient method to improve the environment because the fossil fuel emissions produced by aviation, maritime and road transport negatively affect the environment greatly. Biofuels or renewable energy reduce costs, creates a sustained source of energy, and reduces environmental threats.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To establish the Environmental Arrangements of Goods Linked to Earth Trade Agreement (E.A.G.L.E. Trade agreement) that will reduces the trading tariffs by 0.5% from 2.0% between the countries of the OAS so help countries achieve a more sustainable economy.
2. To establish an international oversight board through the OAS that monitors the environmental performance of the countries who are a part of the E.A.G.L.E trade agreement, providing an annual report on their performance. Additionally, this board will review the environmental performance of countries who would like to participate in this trade agreement and inform them on ways in which they can improve their sustainability.

3. To require that countries adopt eco-friendly technologies and strategies to support the transportation and production of their exports in order to participate in the E.A.G.L.E trade management and thus to encourage countries to develop a more sustainable economy. For instance, a more sustainable means of transportation would ensure that the exchange of goods is competent and equitable.
  
4. To support the developing economies in their transition to a more eco-friendly economy, with the help of the funding from the World Bank and other financing methods such as public private partnerships.

**EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
PERFORMANCE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

Resolution presented by the delegations of Barbados, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador,  
Grenada, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago.

**The General Assembly,**

KEEPING IN MIND Principle 1 of the United Nations' Rio Declaration On Environment and Development which states, "Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature."

RECALLING the Paris Agreement signed by all member states in an effort to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so.

URGING bilateral action between neighboring nations to facilitate the implementation of environmentally friendly practices in the private sector.

ACKNOWLEDGING the current efforts of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas to promote energy efficiency, cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels, regional energy integration, and energy research and innovation for all members of the OAS.

**RESOLVES:**

1. To develop a campaign to create awareness on the current environmental crisis in the world, its causes, challenges, ways to prevent and adapt to it.
  - a. The campaign will be directed to young generations in order to create a long-term awareness on the issue at hand.
  - b. The campaign will inform citizens about the malpractices of the private sector and its consequences, as well as providing information on the benefits of renewable energy and eco-friendly practices.
  - c. The campaign will also promote transparency and cooperation between that State, private sector, and the public to ensure legitimate dissemination of information.
2. To create a commission to voluntarily implement Energy Efficiency Policies in the Region through a cooperation and exchange framework that includes implementing best practices in specific sectors, promoting awareness and education on environmental/clean energy issues, and consolidating programmatic and regulatory scheme through human resource

training, program and project management, and operation. The commission will also oversee the private sector's practices that harm the environment.

- a. The OAS will lead it to ensure proper management of the commission and transparency of the private sector.
  - b. The Mission will look at the following sectors in an effort to increase eco-efficiency:
    - i. **Cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels:** Promote environmentally friendly practices for managing hydrocarbons and the use of energy technologies, to reduce both pollution and the carbon footprint of conventional energy sources.
    - ii. **Renewable energy:** Accelerate clean and renewable energy deployment via feasible project support, policy dialogues and scientific collaboration.
3. To provide incentives to OAS nations which express the intent to make strides in the implementation of sustainable development programs within their respective countries.
- a. The OAS will provide subsidies for the installation and implementation of sustainable energy and eco-friendly practices within OAS member states with funding through the ECPA.
4. To advise and encourage OAS member states to hold the private sector accountable for environmental damages by issuing fines and/or implementing different policies that will prove beneficial to the environment and well-being of the citizens of the member states.
- a. Such policies include sanctions and taxes for corporations who fail to follow laws set forth by the domestic government.

**PROMOTING EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION”**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Grenada, Guatemala, México, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

**THE MOAS HIGH SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**NOTING** through the World Bank study, Great Teachers: How to Raise Student Learning in Latin America and the Caribbean, that there is a lack of quality education and participation in many of the member states; and extremely slow progress in these systems;

**BEARING IN MIND** that during the World Youth Conference in Mexico in 2010 hosted by UNESCO, it was established that although each member state may have different individual economic needs yet the education is an integral part for sustainable development;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that education is a fundamental human right presented in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and one of the pillars of the OAS yet this right is being violated in many of the member states because of the lack of monetary funds;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that minorities are being discriminated against because of their sex, race, religion, social status, etc. affecting their quality of education in comparison to the rest of the community and freedom of expression is defended in the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/45.

**RESOLVES:**

1. The OAS appeals the countries to ensure equitable and inclusive education for all and promote the rise in literacy rates by:
  - a) Creating night classes for students unable to participate during the day
  - b) Forming modified schedules for countries with demanding harvest seasons.
  
2. Urges the inter-American countries to request monetary funds in order to improve their education systems of MOAS countries in need of them by:
  - a) Increasing the participation fees of MOAS countries with higher GDP's
  - b) Employing or extending the use of the Regional Education Indicators Project (PRIE) to monitor the use of said funds by the countries in need
  - c) Seeking sponsors, such as Santander Bank and Target, to contribute monetary funds to schools.

3. To encourage countries to develop incentives for students and their families, and promoting participation in schools, by:

- a) Inviting families of students with farms to provide produce for the school in exchange for equal monetary funds
- b) Providing free food to those students that cannot meet qualifying standards.

4. To encourage countries to create a social campaign to foment education in the most uneducated places by:

- a) Displaying the benefits that education will give them
- b) Advertising the simplicity of assisting schools and how economic it is to enter.

5. Request all countries present to format a law that states that public schools should have a common curriculum this way creating equality in schools disregarding the backgrounds of the students by:

- a) Establishing the Flexible Education System as in other countries including El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, lowering the cost of education in those areas.

6. Invites the countries to host monthly events in which teachers receive information session to better the quality of education by:

- a) By gathering teachers in a public space to be informed by specialists provided by the government of the area.

**Education is the Most Powerful Weapon You Can Use to Change the World**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica,  
Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Trinidad Tobago

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**RECOGNIZING** that education within the hemisphere is inconsistent and often lacks the ability to prepare students for a prosperous future;

**RECALLING** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights demands everyone should have the right to an education, signifying that appropriate schooling, and equality within that, should be enforced to prepare the youth of the world to thrive in post-educational systems;

**BEARING IN MIND** that the world is rapidly developing, the education systems within the hemisphere need to conform to that development in order to equip students with the tools they need in order to achieve success in a globalized and interconnected world;

**AFFIRMING** our population is and always will be our main priority and we will satisfy their needs offering them good life conditions;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** about the youth and the future of the world, it is the duty of each country in the hemisphere to provide a quality and equal education for everyone.

**RESOLVES:**

- 1) To Implement advanced technology devices and update the learning facilities to accommodate these changes with benefit the youth by;
  - a) Allowing students to master the advanced technology at an earlier age and towards the beginning of their educational career so that these tools will be more useful to students for a long period of time.
  - b) Making online classes available for students all across the world and providing the opportunity for students to interact with students who attend schools in different countries.
    - i) The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Organizations aims for equal education amongst all students, no matter what country he or she may study in, and will help fund the transportation and instalment of the new technology devices in whichever nations whom may need financial support.

- 2) To Emphasizes the implementation of the program “Teachers Teaching Teachers”” focused on the following pillars:
  - a) Special training for teachers from governmental schools.
    - i) The developed countries with a higher level of education and a better education system than the developing countries should incorporate special programs to teach the teachers of public schools in order to provide quality knowledge to the students.
  - b) Prepare the teachers to know how to teach in a globalized world, for example as the International Baccalaureate (IB) program that focus on prepare persons for a globalized world.
    - i) Working in the countries with lower average of qualificator education.
    - ii) Will be funded by donations and work in collaboration with teachers from:
      - (1) Teachers without Borders; program that brings qualified teachers from developed countries to help countries with low education standards.
- 3) To recommend that schools take the initiative to increase levels of education by including foreign exchange programs;
  - a) Allows immigrants who attend a local institution to collaborate with the natives.
  - b) Provides both the immigrant and native students the opportunity to learn about other cultures.
    - i) Funded by the IMF, educational trips through the schools can be taken by the students to further their knowledge on different cultures they are not accustom to.
- 4) To implement various methods of mandatory schooling in order to improve educational equality throughout the hemisphere by;
  - a) Inviting all delegations to invest in a higher concentration of public education in order to equalize the opportunity of every individual to engage in productive academic activity
  - b) Invite everyone, including isolated minority groups, to receive a quality education.
  - c) Including environmental and sustainable education in primary and secondary curriculum.
    - i) The recognition of environment fragility is essential to preserving and enhancing the greening of the economy.
    - ii) The education of environmental concerns is essential to sustaining the habitat of humanity.

**DEVELOPING POLICIES FOR THE INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS WHO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN**

**Resolution presented by the Delegations of:** Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, United States, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, and Saint Kitts and Nevis

**THE THIRD COMMITTEE,**

**REEMPHASIZING** the Policies for the Inclusion of Migrants, and especially for the persons who return to their countries of origin, and its current significance that has been continuously impacting the social, cultural, political situations of the American States;

**TAKING NOTE** of the comments and recommendations of the panelists of the Special Forum on Migration Issues, held on April 17, 2008, and attended by high officials, government experts, and international, regional, and civil society organizations;

**BEARING IN MIND**

the results of the special meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP) on implementation of the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including migrant workers and their families, held on March 7, 2008, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 2289 (XXXVII-O/07);

that the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man proclaims that all persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties enshrined in that Declaration without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the attempt of Ecuador to attract migrants to voluntarily return under Plan Bienvenidos a Casa (Welcome Home Program), as well as the similar programs in the nations of Mexico, El Salvador and Jamaica,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To urge member states to promote and protect more effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the migrants returning to the countries of origin, with particular emphasis on women, children, and adolescents, regardless of their migratory status (“migratory status”: documented or undocumented), in accordance with human rights law and where applicable, international refugee law and humanitarian law;
  - a. To promote the freedom to choose vocation of the migrants returning to the countries of origin.

- b. To promote the freedom to be educated of the migrants returning to the countries of origin.
2. To request member states to enact the sustainable development policy for the public education system to provide the equal opportunity to the people regardless of their current status, especially for the migrants returning to countries of origin. Education should encompass values such as peace, non-discrimination, equality, justice, non-violence, tolerance and respect for human dignity. The policy thereof shall be enacted in accordance with the democratic legislative institution within the member states;
  - a. To encourage member states to provide opportunities for well-educated and skilled migrants to utilize their skills acquired while studying abroad to benefit their countries of origin. Not only would this provide job security for the migrants, but it would also improve the education system.
  - b. To encourage member states to enact well-regulated policy to provide the social welfare to migrants returning to the countries. Such policy thereof shall be enacted by the democratic legislative institution within the member states.
  - c. To encourage member states to enact well-regulated policy to provide nutritious meals at the educational institutions at a free or reduced cost in an attempt to encourage people to keep their child at school, especially for the migrants returning to the countries of origin.
3. To request member states to implement and extend a program such as that re-emphasize Plan Bienvenidos a Casa of Ecuador, for this provides an attraction for migrants to return in showing there is incentive to come back.
4. To encourage member states, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation;
  - a. To promote conditions for cheaper, faster, and safer transfer of remittances in both source and recipient countries; including for migrants returning to their countries of origin. The conditions of transfer of remittances thereof shall be managed under the department in charge of migration of member states.
  - b. To promote conditions for cheaper, faster, and safer transfer of migrants in both departure and arrival countries. The conditions of transfer thereof shall be managed under the department in charge of migration of member states.
5. To urge member states to continue discussing their experiences and providing information to the OAS committee on the existing legal frameworks, regulations, policies, and programs especially for the inclusion policies of migrants returning to countries of origin.
  - a. To urge member states to incorporate questions of migration into their censuses in order to collect data on the status of returning migrants.

- b. To urge member states to enact the policies distinguishing between the statuses of involuntarily and voluntarily returned migrants, for they have different basis of needs.
6. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth regular sessions on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

**36<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

*November 29<sup>th</sup>–December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017*

**DECLARATION OF THE 36<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS**

**COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY AFFAIRS**



**OAS**

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More rights for more people

**STRATEGIES TO INCREASE FUNDING FROM PERMANENT OBSERVERS AND INTERNATIONAL DONORS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Panamá, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**NOTING** , that the Organization of American States (OAS) has taken a number of actions to correct the budgetary imbalance such as reducing the operating budget to USD 11 million, scrutinizing the expenditures from Secretary General's Office, freeing staff positions and substituting volunteering positions,

**AFFIRMING**, the severity and importance of increasing financial funds from permanent observer countries regarding developing internal affairs and external affairs,

**KEEPING IN MIND**, that the permanent observer states do not currently have punishments for failing to meet the deadline or pay at all,

**RECOGNIZING**, that the mutual relationships the permanent Observer States currently have with the Organization of the American States,

**REALIZING**, the significance of OAS in solving international crisis and creating images of international agreements by donors from private entities and corporations from individual countries

RESOLVES:

To increase the amount of discretionary funding for the Organization of American States by;

1. Requiring all Permanent Observer states to participate in payments which are necessary to ensure the continued survival of the organization
  - a. Observer states will be required to pay 25% of the quota that would be expected if they were a member state in order to maintain Permanent Observer status.
  - b. If a permanent Observer state does not contribute the expected amount dictated in RESOLVES 1 Subtopic 1 part a, then they will not be able to attend any meetings of the OAS or the OAS General Assembly.
2. Allowing International Donors to promote specific interests through donations.
  - a. Donations, grants, contributions, aid or endowments to the any member nation in the OAS under 1 million (USD) will be given to the OAS with complete discretionary capability.

i. Donations Exceeding 1 million (USD), but under 5 million (USD) may be given to the OAS with the expectation that it is used to further a requested focus.

ii. Donations Exceeding 5 million (USD) may be given to the OAS with the intention for a particular objective focus.

3. Creating fundraising events to increase both the capability and the exposure of the OAS.

a) "Telethon" fundraiser which both advertises the OAS and benefits the OAS will be housed by a appointed member country. A telethon is a long television program usually solicit funds especially for charity, in this case being the OAS.

i. Private Television networks in the host country will bid on the ability to host this event with the proceeds benefit the OAS.

ii. It is at the discretion of the appointed country and Network to dictate the content of this "Telethon" however it must not conflict with the principle that the OAS represents or the level of conduct that is expected by the organization.

b. A Concert which represents the Cultures of each member state in the OAS will be held in and organized by an appointed member nation.

i. The proceeds of this concert will be given to the OAS with the understanding that they will be used to help implement programs which will benefit the hemisphere.

ii. It is encouraged that each member nation decide on one native artist to represent their culture at this event.

4. Permitting Permanent Observer States to apply for the opportunity host events in the Main OAS building on 17th street.

a. The OAS will create a committee amongst the member states which will be tasked with reviewing applications for the use of the Main OAS building on 17th street.

i. This committee may not grant access to the building while the General assembly is in session.

ii. This committee may increase the cost of renting the building based on: the duration of the activity, the demand for the building or other unforeseen circumstances.

iii. Recognizing the privileges of the Permanent Observer States in renting and leasing the buildings and offices for business events

b. Permanent Observer states will be charged a minimum of 10000(USD)/ per day in order to use the Main OAS building on 17th street.

- c. A Permanent Observer state will be allowed to use the space for any purpose as long as they do not modify or damage any structure in the building
  - i. If the building is damaged the Permanent Observer state will be required to pay bill for the damages which will be dictated by the committee described in RESOLVE 4 Subsection (a).
  - ii. Additionally they will be excluded from hold additional events in the OAS building for one year and until they make an additional payment of 5,000 (USD).
5. Authorize the Permanent Observer States and other entities, such as private organizations, to lease and rent out certain offices of the General Secretariat Building on F Street.
- a. Offices will be available for rent to permanent observer states and private entities for the time period of week and will have to pay in 7,500 (USD) in rent.
  - b. Because the Permanent States have a direct relationship with the organization and with the member states and in order to create an incentive for rent, these states will pay 7,500 (USD), as opposed to any other institutions who will have to pay 10,000 (USD).

**Efforts to Raise External Funds for the Inter-American Human Rights System**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominica, Haiti, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, and Venezuela

THE FOURTH COMMITTEE,

RECOGNIZING that the OAS is only able to allocate 6% of its annual budget to the Inter American Human Rights Association;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the observing member states donations have declined in recent years due to more pressing events in Europe;

RECALLING the OAS' ongoing efforts regarding the increase of the budget and accommodating the member nations;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for financial support of the OAS through fair contributions from each member state and that many member states are unable to reach their quote donations;

CONSIDERING the economic difficulties of many OAS member states, and the OAS itself, larger countries with more successful economies can accommodate the shortcomings of other countries,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that member states reach out to large companies within their countries to reach an agreement to establish a partnership.

a. These companies will donate a percentage of their profits.

b. In exchange, they can receive good recognition for supporting a non-profit and can display their logo on their products.

2. To organize an event within each member state to find affluent people in these countries.

a. These people will be invited to attend this charity event where they will be given the opportunity to donate to the IAHRs.

b. The event would target the active participation of Civil Society Organizations in support of the IAHRs in order to spread awareness effectively.

3. To establish a fundraising campaign within member states.
  - a. Countries should organize and host a cultural fair and provide easily manufactured goods indigenous to their country for those in attendance.
  - b. This event can travel to each member state's country selling their goods and then donate all profits to the Inter-American Human Rights system.
4. To allow member states that may have been affected by natural disasters, civil unrest, debt, or have an unstable government to continue to apply for discounts on payments.
  - a. Countries can be considered for discounts if they can provide an instance of one of these events within the past five years.

**WORKING PAPER MODEL**

**CREATIVE IDEAS FOR UPKEEPING AND MAINTAINING THE OAS BUILDINGS**

Motion for a resolution presented by the delegations of: Republic of Ecuador, Belize, Republic of Suriname, Barbados, Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Honduras.

**The General Assembly,**

RECOGNIZING the current state of the buildings to address the problems and search for cheaper ways to maintain the buildings;

BEARING IN MIND that the OAS lacks sufficient room in the budget to allow for much expenditure on maintenance of the OAS buildings;

NOTING the need for efficient and profitable programs for the generation of funds for the organization programs and infrastructure;

EMPHASIZING the importance of having facilities with a high quality to transmit the message of modernization and trade transparency the in the Americas;

AWARE of the threats that the OAS buildings possess due to its international influence and the importance of having a good infrastructure as well as good security;

REITERATING that the OAS is represented in every building and their state maintenance;

**RESOLVES**

1. To invite the States belonging to the OAS to create a system in which volunteering in the OAS buildings is encouraged;
  - a. Incentivizing high school students with volunteer hours for their work to repair, clean, and maintain the buildings.
    - i. To ensure safety, and legitimacy, a thorough application will be required of the interested parties.
    - ii. The students would be under the supervision of a volunteer expert in repairs and maintenance
2. To identify areas where maintenance is critically needed and prioritize these areas alone to reduce costs.

3. To create a program which would consist of private tours which would ensure money goes to the maintenance of the buildings:

a. A volunteer from the OAS would lead the tour which avoid extra expenditure on a tour guide.

b. The tour would be open to the general public who would be required to pay an entrance fee.

c. A gift shop can installed which would hold t-shirts and memorabilia pertaining to the OAS, thus generating more profits.

4. Hold charitable events in the OAS building and create new methods for donations that go towards to OAS;

a. To Host an annual gala where all proceeds go to the OAS and have an auction where all items are donated and money goes to the OAS.

b. Install a “donate button” for various dollar amounts on the OAS website.

c. To host an annual gala where all proceeds go to the OAS and have an auction where all items are donated and money goes to the OAS.

d. Rely on funding from the World Bank for any necessary costs for events held.

5. Encourage use of the unoccupied space in the OAS building by:

a. Rent office spaces from the GSB to high schools or companies per day, week or month.

b. To allow debate and government classes or clubs from universities or high schools use our space to perform mock debates and discussions.

c. For the use of space in the OAS buildings, a flat rate must be set depending on the size of the space and the amount of people.

**Innovative Ways to Encourage the Timely Payment of Member States Quotas**

Resolution presented by the delegation of Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

**The General Assembly,**

**RECOGNIZING** that countries have domestic needs that need to be met to ensure that a certain quality of life is upheld for their own citizens, our delegations urge countries to consider the need in paying their quotas on time and preparing a plan to pay off their arrears. Member states should contemplate the immense impact legislation and projects formulated and carried out by OAS have on the lives of their people and be sympathetic to countries who are in need of the infrastructure and aid, and considered that it was once provided to their own country. Our delegations recognize the importance of the work that OAS does and has made our payments to OAS a priority. Without funding, OAS can simply not support the efforts of member states intended to reduce poverty, achieve economic development, contribute to the strengthening of democracy and governance, confront threats to hemispheric security, and defend the rights of citizens in the region;

**DEVOTEDLY** these delegations look forward to working with the other member states to produce new and innovative ways to encourage the timely payment of quotas for the continuation of the OAS mission;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that member states have made significant progress in the collection of quotas, but this year the member states have failed to make improvements from the previous year. From 2015 to 2016 the member states participation did in fact rise. Although OAS is owed 2.2 million USD less than last year, member states that are current have fallen by three countries, and in turn, member states not current, with or without arrears, has increased by three;

**SEEKING** to stop this small downward trend from continuing, together, the fellow member nations should hold ourselves to a higher standard, strive for excellence so that the OAS mission can be financially stable, and continue its much-needed aid to the member states that need it most; **RECOGNIZING** that our delegations would like to see the implementation of some of the strategies for encouraging the prompt payment of quotas, these delegations promise to prioritize payments to OAS and continue to make up for arrears. As the region succeeds, the member states will see a positive return on their payments. Peace, security, and prosperity of the hemisphere should be the ultimate goals for all of our countries delegations,

## **RESOLVES:**

1. Suggest a new set of expectations set by the OAS governing body and have the expectation outlined clearly early in the fiscal year;

a) Suggest bringing a third party like the IMF or World Bank to manage to process of quota collection.

b) The quotas and budget should be posted early and made clear to each delegation.

i) The delegations would like to move the date of payment plans being decided upon July 31 for the next fiscal year.

ii) Moving the date of payments due to March 31.

iii) Promoting a larger sense of urgency in the country's governments to collect funding in hopes this quickens the process.

c) A specific payment plan for countries should be worked out with each delegation.

i) The contract should include the total amount due in that delegations domestic currency.

d) The delegations would like to propose that countries would make a small deposit at the beginning of the fiscal year.

i) If the delegations stick to their decided upon plan and make progress in paying off their arrears the delegations may see a small return on their deposit.

2. To enact new and creative incentives to pay early;

a. Implementing incentives to pay early include increasing the amount of privileges given to member states "current" or "considered current."

i) Increase the percentage of the deduction for timely payment from 3% to 5%.

ii) Remove the deduction for the countries that do not pay between January 1st and February 1st.

iii) Add a larger penalty to the member states that do not pay on time.

iv) Member states who are "current" or "considered current" shall be placed at the front of the line for opportunities and aid be given to their countries.

3. To execute new strategies for punishing countries that fail to meet quota expectations

a. Devise new penalties to be administered to countries that are not "current" or "considered current."

i. Countries that do not pay on time will be penalized, including banning privileges and a small increase in payment amount.

ii. The small increase would help make up the deficit lost to OAS.

4. To implement a new campaign to remind countries of the reasons why paying their quotas on time is crucial;

a) Remind countries of the wonderful aid and infrastructure that OAS has given to them in the past.

i) Create a presentation with pictures, videos, and quotes from citizens who have experienced the benefits provided of the OAS mission.

b) Introduce the future ideas for infrastructure and aid to member states.

i) This could be used to drum-up excitement from members into paying their quotas.

**Strengthening the Program-Budget and Reducing OAS Expenditures**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Panama, and Suriname

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**ALARMED BY** the 7.2 million dollar cash deficit the OAS has obtained throughout the years the committee urges to cut unnecessary spending;

**NOTING** that in 2016 OAS had contributions of \$149.9 million and expenditures totaling \$152.5 million;

**BEARING IN MIND** that after unnecessary expenditures are cut, a greater amount of money will be available to be used for better causes or more beneficial purposes such as national or natural disasters, or assisting other states who are in debt;

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that in 2016 the regular fund had a total outstanding loan balance against the OAS Treasury Fund of \$7.6 million,

RESOLVES:

1. To regionalize offices in smaller member states, because the management of these offices has proven to be costly;

a) In small member states, it has proven to be quite expensive to maintain their offices. For example, in an area of the Caribbean known as the Lesser Antilles, each small island nation has its own office.

i. By regionalizing the offices to one country where all the islands are represented, the costs are lowered.

ii. The nations whose offices have been regionalized will interact more with their

b) Neighboring nations, which in turn promotes diplomatic relations. The member states using the regional offices would pay for operating costs collectively.

2. To implement rules that require a minimum annual payment fee based off a certain percentage of the member state's GDP;

a) The required percentage for payment is the same requirement throughout all member states being 0.0003%. This makes payment fair throughout all member states based off of their GDP.

b) Member states may contribute however much they choose, as long as the member state meets the minimum quota

i. A state can choose to give extra money although it is not mandatory.

ii. States that have a greater GDP and are able to give more money to donate are strongly encouraged by the OAS.

c) Additional OAS funds will be used to pay off OAS debt as quickly as possible

i. Spending will be pre-approved by the accounting department.

3. To cut the budget of the departments which go over the budget.

a) Four chapters of the OAS in 2016 exceeded their budgets and other chapters have made it a regular habit to go over their assigned budgetary levels.

b) Going over budget will result in a 5% budget cut for the following year.

c) The OAS accountant and his/her department will be in charge of regulating chapter budgets and imposing fines and regulations.

c) After remaining within the lowered budget for another fiscal year, the particular chapter may ask the OAS to vote to reinstate its department to their original budgetary levels.

4. To require observer states, such as, France and Spain, to pay an annual fee that makes them eligible to attend OAS meetings;

a) The fee is 0.0001% of GDP of these observer states.

b) If the observer states refuse to pay the fee set, they will be denied the admission to all OAS meetings, on which they can have their voice heard and extend their sphere of influence.

c) The observer states could pay all or follow a payment plan for the year that is approved by OAS.

5. To implement a “No pay, No vote” policy within the OAS;

a) If member states do not meet the minimum contribution quota, the member state will be denied voting in OAS sessions.

b) If a member state does not contribute to the OAS funds appropriately, the member state will be referred to as an observer state.

- c) The member state must pay all or follow a pre-approved payment plan for the year
- d) Upon a late payment, with a 2% monthly interest rate, the member state will regain voting rights

**INITIATIVES FOR ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING A NEW SCALE OF  
QUOTA ASSESSMENT FOR 2018-2020**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Haiti, the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, United States, and Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**RECALLING** the previous strides the OAS has made in strengthening the community and cooperation between member states,

**RECOGNIZING** the need for an organized system to manage the OAS, in order to further address the needs of the attending countries,

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the OAS is experiencing a significant financial strain,

**AFFIRMING** the OAS' significance in international affairs, and the paramount need for amiable relations between member countries,

**OBSERVING** the need to maintain the facilities that provide these benefits,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish an annual OAS culture-based gala to be held within the main building in Washington D.C.
  - a. Attending members will pay for admission
    - i. Invitees will pay \$1000 per person for a ticket.
    - ii. Member state representatives only have to pay \$300, while people with higher government titles will pay the base price.
  - b. Encourage attendance by:
    - i. To hold an auction at the annual OAS gala in the main OAS's building on the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development.
2. The auction winners will be able to rent out the main OAS building for individual member-state events.
  - ii. The gala would include entertainment, food, and drinks and aims to highlight the importance of each member-state's' cultures to motivate their participation.
  - iii. Attending representative nations will provide "artesanías," cultural art, to be auctioned.

c. The Culture and Tourism Section will implement this mandate.

3. To raise awareness of OAS and the importance of its work to increase participating nation involvement by running public service announcements. OAS will advertise in member countries based on typical country advertisement. The OAS will make different set kinds of advertisements such as commercials, mail, flyers, and billboards.

i. The PSAs will show the importance of the work the OAS is doing and encourage citizens of member states to donate funds to the OAS and also to vote for someone who values the organization

ii. Would allow the OAS to earn support from important figures in politics as well as the average citizen.

a. The PSAs will be funded by sponsors, who in return will be able to hang advertisements on the OAS building

4. Create a committee to assess each member nation's ability to fulfill the quota. Vote upon five members to travel to the member nations throughout the year

5. To change the current scale of quota assessment to factor in member countries current development level.

b. Decrease the least 10% developed member nations' contribution by 75% and instead have the least developed countries use that money to aid development

c. The Brazil, Canada, and the United States will pay for the less developed countries percentages

i. The United States will pay for 40%, Brazil 20%, Canada 10%, and 5% Mexico of the reduced contributions.

d. After the nations develop and are in a better financial state to give, they will repay the difference to Brazil, Canada, and the United States.