

42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS (42nd MOAS/HS)
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FINAL BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE
42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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

**42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
(42nd MOAS/HS)
November 17, 2023- Washington, DC**

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**42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL COMMITTEE



OAS|MOAS

WG 1 GC Topic 1A**TOWARDS PROMOTING AND COOPERATION TO MITIGATE THE IMPACTS OF
CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE AMERICAS**

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and El Salvador)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) setting a global standard for sustainability, and underscoring the need for multilateral and international collaboration for achieving these comprehensive and far-reaching goals;

RECALLING the existence of multiple ongoing inter-American initiatives, such as the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), that facilitate dialogue between and among member states in order to promote clean energy;

RECOGNIZING the vital role of the private sector as a key driver of innovation for sustainable living, leveraging its resources in ingenuity, private equity, and technological advancement;

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that the countries suffering the most from climate change are the smallest contributors to it, most notably Caribbean small island nations ravaged by hurricanes and rising sea levels;

COGNIZANT of the positive long-term effect of clean energy and greenhouse gas reduction tax credits which bear lasting economic and environmental benefits

RESOLVES,

1. For the General Secretariat to reiterate the importance of international collaboration through the sharing of best practices and knowledge transfer among all Member States.
2. To encourage dialogue at the national level for the implementation of Green Energy tax incentives in order to;
 - a. promote the transition to clean energy,
 - b. contribute to the creation and strengthening of green economies,

- c. incentivize small and medium sized enterprises in the green energy industry, as well as, the development and manufacturing of environmentally friendly products, and
 - d. bolster infrastructure resilience, thereby reducing the costs associated with the impact of natural disasters.
3. To establish an OAS Task Force within the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), to address keystone regional groups, companies, and projects throughout the Americas in order to provide a catered and lasting education on Climate Change and Green Energy usage. These efforts will be funded, among others through, multilateral development banks, in collaboration with the entities of the Inter-American System.
4. To support, at the national level, the creation of integrated natural resource information systems based on the principles of transparency, multilateral collaboration, and green economic development, which manage and evaluate significant and relevant environmental data;
 - a. Authorities will be responsible for reporting, as well as making publicly available, all information collected on the state of the environment and the possible effects that current and projected anthropogenic activities may cause.
 - b. The Executive Branch will prepare an annual report that contains an analysis and evaluation of the state of environmental sustainability in the ecological, economic, social, and cultural aspects of the entire national territory of the country that will be presented to the National Congress.
5. To urge Member States to work with the Board of Governors of the multilateral development banks active in the region, including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), and the Green Blue Bank to;
 - a. Increase the capitalization levels of each institution, ensuring that an equitable share of said capital is invested in the countries most vulnerable to climate change, and
 - b. Ensure that adequate environmental and social safeguards are put in place so that funds are utilized to support sustainable development, including clean energy, circular economies, climate adaptation, and infrastructure resilience.

**STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL
FRAMEWORK TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE**

(Adopted by Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Mexico)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING The Paris Agreement and the Nassau Declaration, and how the American Countries are affected due to climate change disasters, such as: Hurricanes Otis, Iota, Maria, Nate, and Pilar. Fires in: Amazon rainforest, California, El Niño effect, Droughts in: United States, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile. American countries are conscious of climate Change, and recognize the transition to renewable energies as a solution to climate change;

NOTING the urgency of a superior cooperation network between countries of America to address the management and implementation of renewable energies in countries such as presented in the Nassau Declaration, and the Inter American Action Plan 2022-2030, UN Emissions Gap Report and Climate Action Tracker. To further more the process of cutting CO₂ emission in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND that countries may differ in their approach towards sustainable development according to their particular desideratum. The simultaneous work with other countries such as in the Paris Agreements may benefit neighboring countries, and their own;

RECOGNIZING the indispensability of an international support for countries with economies can not sustain the transition to renewable energies.. As in the Paris Agreement, developed countries must take the initiative in securing financial aid for those countries whose economies are fragile. Call for the reinforcement of international agreements that meet the requirements of the requesting countries such as in the: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. To adapt to the needs of each country,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize clean sustainable energy as a solution to mitigate climate change in member states.
 - a. Enhance the electricity generation through renewable energy sources to facilitate the electrification of the transport and industry sector.

- b. Promoting energy efficiency in new public and private infrastructure plans as well as encouraging the efficient use of energy, contemplating the opportunities for energy integration to facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - c. Support the adoption of energy efficiency certifications for the importation of appliances and goods.
 - d. Enhancing technical cooperation, resilience, and hemispheric cooperation in the region, in accordance with national legislation in the energy sector, to foster effective and harmonized approaches to energy governance.
 - e. Promoting sustainable transport, e-mobility, sustainable fuels including low-carbon hydrogen and other technologies by proactively identifying and effectively addressing the barriers hindering their deployment.
2. To stimulate the adoption of a just transition to sustainable sources of energy within member states.
- a. Accessing what types of energies are considered renewable. (**Amendment: accessing what types of energies are considered renewable for each member state of the OAS, considering the member states socioeconomic and geographical situation**)
 - b. Advocating for a regional carbon market where carbon credits would be a key instrument to accelerate decarbonization.
 - c. Promoting long-term strategies and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC's) in accordance with the Paris Agreement.
3. To promote the harmonization and streamlining of climate financing to facilitate the access of climate funds to member states.
- a. Establishing a standardized process for member nations to access financial aid from development banks and climate financing organizations; such as the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate fund (CGF), and Adaptation fund (AF) in order to provide cooperative regional support for climate efforts.
 - b. Streamlining the communication system with member states about the potential financing and development banks to support the agenda of the Paris Agreement.
4. To encourage the OAS to develop a climate change data-base to strengthen the coordination among member states.

- a. Develop a climate change database to enhance regional coordination when natural disasters happen and be able to exchange information on what are the best practices to use to combat the effects of climate change. (**Amendment: develop a climate change database to enhance regional coordination in regard to natural disasters and be able to exchange information on the best practices to combat the effects of natural disasters**)
 - b. Promoting the exchange of best practices and hemispheric cooperation among member states to develop and integrate early warning systems.
5. To support the implementation of the adopted Inter-American action plan on climate change to address climate change issues, regarding all OAS member states.
- a. Through the implementation of the Inter-American action plan, all member states will be supporting the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNFCCC, the Global Biodiversity Framework, Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nassau declaration, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction among other global scope agreements.
 - b. Recalling the Nassau Declaration, which involves the acceleration of development, deployment, and dissemination of clean technologies, and the adoption of policies to transition towards low-carbon emission energy systems, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition.

SHARING BEST PRACTICES ON INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE ENERGY-EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN DESIGNS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND, that public transportation consumes 25% of the energy produced worldwide. Public transportation is a preferred and more sustainable option for transportation, as it is inclusive, significantly reduces atmospheric pollutants, and improves air quality;

ACKNOWLEDGING, that developing countries are met with critical challenges with regard to the quality of their public transportation services and infrastructure, and that their public transportation fleets rely primarily on diesel, which is one of the most polluting types of liquid fossil fuel;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING, that prioritizing greener transportation methods is an effective way to improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and curb dependence on fossil fuels, thereby modernizing vehicular fleets for a more sustainable future;

RECOGNIZING the need for support from multilateral development banks and the private sector, which is critical in addressing the financial gap facing developing nations transitioning to energy-efficient transportation and building sustainable cities;

AWARE that urban areas are responsible for over 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions, which largely emanate from industrial activities and motorized transport systems that consume vast amounts of fossil fuels and depend on sprawling infrastructure built with carbon-intensive materials;

COGNIZANT, that global warming is a threat that affects not only OAS member states but the entire world, with greenhouse gas being one of the main contributors to it;

NOTING, that every OAS member state adopted the inter-American Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030, which replaces the former Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS 2016-2021) and focuses on four main pillars, these being: clean energy transitions, water resources management, disaster risk management, and climate change, and is aligned with the 2030 agenda;

RESOLVES:

1. Foster collaboration between and among countries and international organizations, multilateral development banks, and other development partners to facilitate and promote the use of energy-efficient technologies in urban settings.
2. Leverage the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) platform, utilizing its technical skills and expertise as a primary source for innovation and best practices in sustainable energy and climate solutions.
3. Advise the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), through its Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), to:
 - a. To collaborate with UN-Habitat to enhance urban planning skills at both national and regional levels, focusing on the implementation of energy-efficient cities and urban areas; (Amendment: according to each delegation's necessities and capacities)
 - b. Secure financial resources to establish the "Americas Climate Solutions Expo" as a biennial premier platform for showcasing and promoting innovative, energy-efficient transportation and eco-friendly urban designs;
 - c. To support member states in adopting policies based on Urban Greening Guidelines, and internationally-recognized standards for sustainable urban development, which focus on, and prioritize, private sector investment in climate-friendly cities; and
 - d. Develop projects and programs focused on the promotion of cutting-edge sustainable solutions, the fostering of dynamic networking opportunities, and the encouragement of partnerships for knowledge-sharing and collaborative projects.

4. Promote multilateral cooperation to promote eco-friendly cities in the countries of the Hemisphere, with the technical and financial support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Renewable Energy in Latin America and the Caribbean (RELAC) Initiative, and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), among others.
5. To consider collaborating with both the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in developing and disseminating comprehensive guidelines and recommendations to assist member states in enhancing the ambition and effectiveness of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
6. Consider the development of a performance evaluation system based on alignment with the Paris Agreement goals, assessing the climate action effectiveness of each member state. This evaluation system could be introduced by the Secretary-General at the upcoming COP28 (United Nations Climate Change Conference) in Dubai as a strategic approach to bolster climate investment in the Americas.
7. Develop and utilize the 'Sustainable Americas Hub' as an online resource dedicated to promoting eco-friendly practices and behaviors in urban areas, including the use of public transportation. The Hub will serve as a central repository for sharing sustainable development practices and guidelines. It will feature a range of resources including case studies, policy templates, and guidelines focused on eco-friendly urban development and green transportation systems, such as Smart Growth, Greenways, and Bike-Friendly communities.
8. Initiate national-level dialogues for establishing Green Tax Incentive Programs strategically designed to encourage businesses and entrepreneurs to engage in, and finance, sustainable business models. These Tax Incentive Programs will focus on catalyzing the creation of new green jobs and industries in fields such as clean energy, energy efficiency, circular economies, and decarbonization. The objective is to ensure a fair and equitable transition, one where the workforce is seamlessly integrated into a net-zero carbon paradigm, thus nurturing an inclusive and sustainable model of economic growth.

SPREADING THE PRACTICES OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IMPLEMENTATION

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and El Salvador)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT: Article 49 of the OAS Charter, calling for the “greatest efforts” from Member States to “ensure the effective exercise of the right to education,” including making elementary, middle-level, and higher education available to all who can benefit from it;

ACKNOWLEDGING: The necessity when reaching a broader audience and preaching about technology in educational sectors, to make it more accessible to the population of rural areas and bring international awareness;

REMINDING: Member States of the widened digital divide due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with limited virtual learning opportunities and varied quality of education, having a greater impact on communities with lower income levels, ethnic populations and migrants, and rural areas;

RECOGNIZING: The OAS Department of Human Development, Education and Employment mission to support the efforts of Member States to “increase access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all,” and the Department’s recognition of education as “a human right, a cross cutting theme to the pillars of the Organization and an essential factor in improving standards of living, driving economic and human development and promoting social inclusion”;

CONSIDERING: The Member States’ adoption of the Inter-American Education Agenda, prioritizing the use of new technologies in digital education, building approaches for robust educational systems, and promoting cooperation among the Member States’ Ministers of Education,

RESOLVES:

1. To increase digital knowledge and accessibility in regions of Latin America and the Caribbean through partnerships with digital non-profit organizations such as ProFuturo.
 - a. Provide a high-quality form of digital education through a platform with universal content that allows the incorporation of local resources for a better adaptation in local learning.

2. To find modes of financial support contributing to providing digital resources in schools and supporting digital education initiatives.
 - b. Establish a public-private alliance with private corporations such as Microsoft for donations of equipment and resources according to the needs of different sectors.
 - c. Create an educational campaign through radio and social media communication in collaboration with member states and the private sector promoting the benefits of digital literacy and investment in digital education, with the purpose of encouraging investment and the participation of stakeholders.
 - d. Through the campaign, encourage observer countries to contribute aid to developing countries and assist in spreading awareness on the financial situations of Member States in regard to education.

3. To suggest a convening of Member States to discuss and collaborate on developing educational models focused on integrating digital tools while maintaining human connections and contact.
 - e. Consider ProFuturo's "Digital Education in the Americas: Best Practices to Inspire" and discuss ways for integration.
 - f. Create an updated report on the different needs of Member States in regard to the availability of digital education resources and financial capacities.

4. To establish new partnerships to further expand digital training for teachers in order to encourage innovative teachings and use of technology through the Inter-American Teacher Education Network.
 - g. Collaborate with the Education Development Center to create specialized workforce development programs focused on preparing future educators.

5. To encourage Member States to seek financing from institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, to allocate funds towards the expansion of Network Infrastructure in underdeveloped regions as needed by each Member State.

ADVANCING THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA IN ORDER TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, and Honduras)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECLARING the importance of quality education as a cornerstone for societal development and its role in creating inclusive societies;

RECOGNIZING the existing disparities in access to digital technologies and the digital divide that hinders educational opportunities for approximately 7.2 million students;

ACKNOWLEDGING the Inter American Education Agenda and its emphasis on the utilization of technology in education in order to build towards resilient educational systems.

AFFIRMING the significance of digital education in a world where technology is ever-increasing;

EMPHASIZING the barriers to digital technology faced in rural and low-income communities;

BEARING IN MIND that each member state has varying socio-economic status, which deters the country's ability to spend their gross domestic product in the education sector;

FULFILLING the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 4, which highlights ensuring inclusive and equitable education as well as promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all;

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 13 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that, “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedom”;

RESOLVES:

1. To promote equal access to digital education for all students, especially those in rural and underserved areas, by:
 - a. Investing in digital infrastructure such as high-speed internet access accessibility through government initiatives or public-private partnerships.
 - i. Engage in collaborations with organizations such as the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission of the OAS, which will provide and coordinate necessary funds.
 - b. Providing affordable internet access to all communities by collaborating with private companies.
 - c. Providing digital materials and platforms to be usable by individuals with disabilities, considering various needs such as visual, auditory, or motor impairments.

2. To increase access to digital education in areas with limited resources by;
 - a. Seeking agreements and partnerships with private sector companies to provide students in need with technological devices, and attempt to create funding opportunities for Public-private partnerships:
 - i. Encourage the collaboration of private companies, to invest in technology equipment and educational resources.
 - ii. Establishing programs to provide technological devices throughout communities.
 - b. Provide subsidies or incentives for low-income families to access affordable internet services.
 - c. Collaborating with technology companies to develop and distribute educational software and hardware.

3. To allocate adequate resources that focus on digital literacy and effective digital teaching methods by:
 - a. The Inter-American Teacher Education Network (ITEN) of the OAS can conduct professional development programs that promote peer-to-peer knowledge among teachers as well as help educators adapt to new technologies and implement them in classroom settings.

- i. Creating international databases for open information sharing on educational progress and practices,
 - ii. Offering digital resources to teachers, which can then be utilized in the curriculum.
- b. Engaging parents and guardians in the classroom setting where digital technologies are utilized.
- c. Adopting informative programs that not only inform communities within schools to create a better understanding of digital tools in the classroom setting.

PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL INITIATIVES TO COMBAT THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the delegations of: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AFFIRMING, the importance of using ITEN (Inter-american Teacher Education Network) to improve the performance of the teachers, improving the availability quality of education;

ACKNOWLEDGING, the efforts schools made to utilize online platforms, as well as AEI (Inter-American Educational Agenda) strengthening students through training, but not forgetting the less fortunate students that did not have access to these applications;

RECOGNIZING, the consequences that COVID-19 had in terms of mental health, and how it affected the performance of teachers and students ;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, the lack of funding and infrastructure commissioned for the education in the rural areas of the Americas;

DISTURBED, by the devastating results of the Covid-19 pandemic and the lingering consequences of the public sector efforts of educating the people of our nations;

RESOLVES:

1. To aid teachers in navigating the educational system in a post-pandemic world a. Training for better teaching habits (Regularizing the use of technology)
 - a. Improve the ITEN (Inter American Teacher Education Network) program by adding a socio-emotional support area.
 - i. Providing more ITEN (Inter American Teacher Education Network) programs to help less fortunate countries or areas with low resources.
 - b. Establishment of a Support Network

- i. Pan-American b Teacher Forum: Strengthen the online platform for teachers across the Americas to share experiences, resources, and support.
 - ii. Cultural Exchange Programs: Facilitate exchange programs that allow teachers to experience different educational systems and cultures, fostering a broader understanding and solidarity.
 - iii. All the member states compromise to incorporate the mental health support and the use of digital tools to provide the skills a teacher needs in order to perform optimally in the classroom. Training on wheels would work during a short term period to reach rural areas with limited resources and ensure that they have access to this aid.
 - iv. Every state compromises that as a long term solution they will modify infrastructures during the short term period that the training on wheels is used for.
2. To ensure access to digital education in the Americas for Inclusive and Quality Learning by:
 - a. Implementing comprehensive digital education strategies in each member state, emphasizing the integration of e-learning platforms and digital tools in both urban and rural educational settings.
 - i. Allocating funds for the development of digital infrastructure in schools.
 - b. Establishing the OAS Digital EduNet platform to facilitate the sharing of digital education resources and best practices among member states.
 - i. Developing a user-friendly, multilingual online portal for knowledge exchange.
 - ii. Encouraging member states to actively contribute and access shared resources.
 - c. Addressing the digital divide in rural and remote areas through targeted initiatives.
 - i. Deploying mobile and satellite-based internet solutions in regions with limited digital access.
 - ii. Setting up community-based digital learning hubs with necessary technology and support staff.
 - iii. Partnering up with large tech companies (ex: Apple, Microsoft, etc.) to provide technology and workshops on how to use them.
3. To help regularize students marginalized during the pandemic via institutionalized aid. a. To assure that students have access to emotional support in order to help them cope with the long-term effects of the pandemic in rural communities,
 - a. Giving training to teachers to learn how to help students deal with their mental health and cope with the effects of pandemic, for students who need support and advice this can increase their mental health.

- b. Encouraging the creation of clubs in schools that encourage students to talk about their emotions with their peers can help them feel less lonely and help them to vent their frustrations in a healthy manner.
 - c. Encouraging the start of campaigns such as a weekly bulletin that gives advice on dealing with negative emotions can help students better understand the way they are feeling and how to improve their overall mood.
 - d. School on wheels:
 - i. As happens with the training on wheels would be a short term solution for students in rural communities to continue with their studies while a long term solution is the modifying of infrastructures is being taken care of.
 - e. When a student fails a class, provide proper support and inquire on why their grades might be falling.
 - i. Offering additional after school classes for students who have lowered grades as a result of the pandemic can help their grades return to their former level.
 - ii. Having teachers give students who failed a paper with questions on why it happened can help them understand how to better address the lower performance.
 - iii. Providing students with opportunities to improve their grades by redoing assessments or being given additional work to complete.
 - iv.
4. Incentives (economical)
- a. Creating a learning process for teachers to gain motivation for higher income
 - i. Having an advanced program after their required hours which will give the teacher a pay rise will help motivate teachers to move onto advanced programs that are similar to masters, PHD, Doctorate, etc. This idea will help teachers to not only work harder but also provide better education to their students from their experience.
 - ii. Some of the advanced programs will include student therapy which will help students to find a reliable space to talk about their mental state.
 - iii. Every advanced course degree the teacher takes will get a extra credit in a credit system
 - b. Improve the teachers with a stable payment and provide them with economic support if necessary.
 - i. A stable payment will help the teachers to have less economic issues that if their pay is changing every day.
 - ii. Economic support will help the teacher to overcome the struggles suffered during the pandemic and will allow them to have a better performance so they will make a bigger impact as a catalyst for change on the students.
 - iii. A stable payment will also allow the teachers to afford the digital change allowing them to pay the required material.

**42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
**COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**



OAS|MOAS

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN COMBATING CORRUPTION AND HOLDING GOVERNMENTS ACCOUNTABLE

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and El Salvador)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND the various initiatives and programs that have been implemented to promote youth engagement in anti-corruption efforts, such as the Inter-American Youth Council's Anti-Corruption Network and the Youth Parliament against Corruption in Latin America, resolutions adopted prior to the 20th century towards combating corruption, adopting a comprehensive approach through the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and what is established in the Charter of the Organization of American States' preamble "that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace, and development of the region" and that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is "To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention";

BEING CONCERNED BY the lack of youth participation within political institutions, amplified by the mass corruption and distrusting relationships between the state and its citizens;

CONVINCED the youth can play a significant role in combating corruption and holding governments accountable and that corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions, threatens society, moral order, and justice, as well as the integral development of peoples;

CONSIDERING the importance of youth in promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance and that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace, and development of the region and that by its nature, it requires combating all forms of corruption in the exercise of public functions, as well as acts of corruption specifically linked to such exercises; and

BEING DEEPLY CONCERNED by the increasingly close links between corruption in political spheres and proceeds from illicit activities, such as the traffic of psychoactive substances, and arms dealing, which indulge in the breach of the four pillars of the OAS -*Human Rights, Development, Security, and Democracy*- in inter-American populations,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage governmental transparency among the Member States by:
 - a. Ensuring accessibility to governmental documents regarding public data and decisions.
 - b. Establishing youth media channels that provide an opportunity for both opposing political individuals and the public to question governmental directors about a matter for which they are responsible¹, permitting the accessibility to
 - i) Debate the purpose of each decision taken,
 - ii) Question its relevance and impact upon the country under the form of bringing voice to all groups within the societies, especially those marginalized by social and systematic inequalities,
 - iii) Enable opposing parties to express their views, and
 - iv) Force state decision-makers to have the opinions of the people in mind constantly.

2. To call upon conventions and programs that are already implemented, such as MESICIC² and IACC³ to:
 - a. Review the data being collected from Member States to assess their position and impression of democracy,
 - b. Reflect upon Member States' enacted laws and their democratic ideals to see their alignment with IACC and MESICIC anti-corruption policies,
 - c. Follow up on the progress of Member States' compliance with guidelines, reinforcing democracy and combating corruption,
 - d. Educate and promote democracy within Member States to fight its regression.

3. To request the Secretary General to prepare a report on the role of the youth in combating corruption to be presented to the Permanent Council during the 2024 semester, per the recommendations of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (RES. CIDI/RES/106 (XX-O/17)).

4. To motivate younger generations to become active members in their Member States by expanding the ProFuturo program and Young American Business Trust's frontier to apply to the Inter-American hemisphere by merging them into the OAS Youth Empowerment Program, which will:
 - a. Employ a multifaceted approach, including educational programs, workshops, advocacy campaigns, and the utilization of digital platforms to engage and mobilize young individuals. By fostering partnerships with educational institutions, civil society organizations, and government entities, the initiative aims to create a sustainable and impactful movement for positive change. This program is a set of actions that each member state's government can decide to abide by, but is deeply encouraged to.

- b. Protect the principles of democracy for future citizens to come and promote safer digital usage for governmental purposes.
 - c. Address fragmentations within political states that threaten the stability of democracy and emphasize the necessity of transforming educational institutions by introducing the utilization of digital technologies such as:
 - i. The usage of social media.
 - ii. Incorporating the technology of AI (artificial intelligence) and teaching students how they may use it in an educational matter.
 - iii. Promoting opportunities for digital courses like Coding, Cybersecurity, and Research-Based Seminars.
5. To further resolve that member states shall actively involve youth in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at combating corruption and promoting good governance.

**STRENGTHENING THE USE OF OPEN DATA AND THE PRESENCE OF TRANSPARENCY
IN GOVERNMENT PROCESSES THROUGH EDUCATION, FUNDING, PARTICIPATION,
AND RESOURCES**

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Mexico)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the Organization of American States (OAS) agree the significance of open data—data that is freely re-used and re-distributed by anyone subject only to the requirement to attribute and share alike—driving a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous future for citizens internationally to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development as outlined by the United Nations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the lack of proper internet access for 244 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean (32% of their respective populations)¹ and the low support and efforts of open data government transparency in sector initiatives among citizens, subnational governments, nations and the international community creating a disconnect between governments and civilians;

RECALLING past projects done by partnered countries including the Open Government Partnership² (OGP), National Spatial Data Infrastructure³ (NADI), Inter-American Development Banks⁴ (IDB), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in participation among multilateral bodies increasing more collaboration among different stakeholders in government to be improved; the adoption of the Open Data Charter⁵ by many nations and mission to include corruption transparency;

REAFFIRMING the ability of open data to drive job creation, foster billions of dollars of economic growth; increase efficiency and coverage of public services; improve transparency and accountability; facilitate citizen participation, and improve information-sharing within and beyond government; the rights of each individual country and citizen alike;

SEEKING to protect and incentivize freedom of expression for all sectors of society; the rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities as outlined by the OAS States Charter⁶; the promotion of private initiative and investment in harmony with action in the

public sector; the submitting to the General Assembly at each regular session an announced annual report on the activities of the Organization and its financial condition⁷;

RESOLVES:

1. To urge OAS member states to continue implementation of commitments set aside for educational programs and public awareness campaigns informing on open data, corruption, and transparency alongside cooperation with OGP and NADI in annual summits through hosting:
 - a. Integrative and development workshops for students on open data on par with those with IDB;
 - b. Educating and informative courses on the potential misuse of digital technologies to promote inclusive digital transformation and innovation;
 - c. Training intensives specifically for future leaders on good governance and transparency to instruct on alarming and understanding embezzlement of public funds and rebuilding of trust and participation within democratic process alike the Programa Interamericano de datos abiertos (PIDA);
 - d. Information campaigns encouraging active participation through illustration on open data citizen empowerment and promoting knowledge of government accountability alike the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity (MACCHI) in Honduras;
 - e. Government office training on open data, skills in managing and releasing open data, and addressing privacy and security concerns alongside organizations like the Open Barometer to measure these improvements;
 - f. Collaboration among nation-states to work on matters stated above.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Summits Secretariat, on mandating widespread access to technological infrastructure and resource development among pre-existing third-party paradigms in conjunction with capacity, responsibilities, and procedurals:
 - a. Making efforts to encourage allocation, development, and management of necessary funds from IDB, the World Bank, OECD, and other organizations in operation with government open data policies:
 - i. Formulating a framework for corporate operations to formulate growth and accessible open data policy in sharing relevant, applicable sectoral information;
 - ii. Developing in implementation with member states of applying and supplying technical resources and utilizing multilateral bodies beyond the OAS states to outline best practices concerning open data governance and regulation alongside corporations.
 - b. Suggesting regular analysis and report in the execution of the activities in measuring engagement through feedback mechanisms in an application ensuring government agencies and corporations' responsibility:
 - i. Urging at least one meeting of institution heads to report thereon with government officials on matters at hand and ongoing open data development;

- ii. Requesting an annual report on ongoing matters of open data concerns, applications, and recommendations for feedback.
- c. Implementing public auditing and forums of government and relevant stakeholders, including members of civil to develop regulatory standards for creating innovative and operational programs:
 - i. Encouraging cooperation to spread world internet and collection of data and grant internet access to developing OAS countries;
 - ii. Suggesting states to respond to complaints from individuals within two quarters;
 - iii. Improving a census on the needs of individuals held in connection with ongoing programs and open data works based on results.

3. To encourage the General Secretariat in the development of open application programming interfaces (APIs) to enable programming experts recruited from any available countries to access and utilize government data more efficiently for only ethical purposes:

- a. To improve the development of third-party applications for the public benefit, the following tools the programmers in order to develop the project with efficiency:
 - i. Giving developers access to anonymized health data so they may make apps that track disease outbreaks, vaccination rates, and public health trends;
 - ii. Exchanging financial data, government spending, and economic indicators to enable developers to build applications for budgeting, economic research, and financial literacy.
- b. To create a centralized OAS platform where country datasets can be published and accessed in a user-friendly, searchable, and organized way enabling easy implementation for individuals and organizations in the operation of data sets including:
 - i. Promoting geospatial data sharing through the proposed portal including local governments and private sectors from the countries, with the purpose of cooperating with financial assistance to the countries with low infrastructure aspects;
 - ii. Implementing measures to protect sensitive information and comply with privacy regulations in OAS portals, involving cooperative budgets from participating countries, and collaborating with cybersecurity experts for developing nations.

4. To urge OAS member states to combat fake news and misinformation in the context of open data through the upholding open data standards and suggesting regulatory measures in the dissemination of information all through the means of:

- a. Encouraging the adoption of common data format, ensuring consistency in data representation making it accessible to a wider audience;
- b. Ensuring that datasets presented are accompanied by comprehensive documentation explaining the context, limitations, and potential biases;

- c. Making efforts in the development and refinement of open data standards by select community members, data scientists, and researchers;
 - i. Ensures that the data being shared under such standards is relevant, effective, and widely accepted.
 - d. Enacting legislation that specifically addresses the intentional dissemination of false information, and mandates transparency in data reporting through sources and background information.
5. To mandate OAS member states adapt, enhance, and improve the quality of public consultation and the development of open data policies in consideration of the ongoing atmosphere of new innovations, infrastructure, and technologies by hosting:
- a. Public-friendly application to ensure the public gets easy access to open data by ensuring:
 - i. Government agencies with member nations to be responsible for overseeing their development of such applications;
 - ii. Engagement measuring with the application over data through feedback and metrics such as downloads to identify potential improvements;
 - iii. Application across a range of relevant platforms, like mobile devices, desktop computers, and other personal electronic devices, to enable widespread accessibility.
 - b. Commitments to the widespread development of internet and broadband infrastructure, within the next 10 years to ensure equitable access by communities across the region regardless of their specific geographies under the guise of longevity;
 - c. Continuous prioritizing of the collection and management of open data and the sharing thereof through the establishment of an Oncur Open Data Futures Group (OOFG);
 - d. Seeking feedback and cases on regulation or limitations and interests anew to member-states through an annual meeting in regards to open data mistakes and concerns.

ENCOURAGING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUMS FOR DIALOGUE AMONG THE PUBLIC SECTOR, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND CIVIL SOCIETY, INCLUDING YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING the financial challenges many youth organizations face, proposing a combined effort from public and private sectors to distribute resources for digital purposes and create sustainable funding ways to ensure the progression of impactful digital programs, as discussed in the IX Summit of the Americas 2022;

AFFIRMING the vital role of integrating technology towards the youth in government-funded programs in public education sectors to highlight the digital era;

EMPHASIZING that government-run digital forums uphold the value of keeping users privacy and allowing them to express their opinions in a non-censored environment about topics that evolves in the evolution in the digital era;

RECOGNIZING the crucial role of civic education in shaping the future of digital users, advocating for increased funding, supporting youth organizations, and empowering the leaders of tomorrow;

ENDORSES advertisements, funding, and other forms of promotion of these digital infrastructure programs in each country's respective government;

RESOLVES:

1. The “most stable nations” and “poorest nations” or how they will be determined among member states
 - a. Taking the practice of the International Development Association (IDA), create a joint effort led by the most economically stable member states with the focus of aiding the poorest nations in the region.
 - i. Redirecting part of the investment into easing youth’s access to education and technology is necessary due to the digitalization of society.

2. To prompt political discussion, practice of democracy, and active participation of various sectors in decision-making processes to strengthen democracy, by:
 - a. Implementing a public internet forum for free discussion, where national and international issues can be discussed in an organized and respectful manner in all participating member states.
 - i. Ensuring the privacy of the users
 - ii. Including certain rules to follow for all who wish to participate: a limit of characters or a time limit to state their opinion, the use of appropriate language and the avoidance of personal attacks, the respect of all the participants' dignities, and the exclusive contribution of positive criticisms.
 - b. Establishing the forum within the Internet to ease its access and participation.
3. To implement high school educational programs on the ethical and responsible use of technology and contribute to digitalization by:
 - a. Establishing certain programs to contribute to democracy in the digital era to help those high schools in need of digital tools. Member states have the wish to establish certain programs to help high school students with digital tools to contribute to the change of the industry of the evolution to the digital era.
 - i. Taking the best practice of the Office of Digital Literacy (US)
 1. Promoting equity of access to transformational learning experiences enabled by technology
 2. Supporting personalized professional learning for state, district, and school leaders and educators;
 3. Ensuring all learners are connected to broadband internet in their classrooms and have access to high-quality, affordable digital learning resources at school and home;
4. To advertise these programs and forums, also analyzing the roles of youth in education and combat corruption in order to hold the government accountable by:
 - a. Adopting the ideas of certain programs among us will contribute to advertising the important roles of youth in the government. The advertising of these imitations would be executed not only through digital tools such as the news and social media but also through flyers and newspapers for those who are not used to digital tools.
 - b. Improving education and in the process advertising the roles of youth that have been established in society combating corruption by adopting certain programs and models of other member states.
 - c. Advertising forums to encourage other member states to be informed about the improvements and make everyone be involved in democratic decisions.

PROMOTING REGIONAL EFFORTS TO SHARE KNOWLEDGE AND DIGITAL TOOLS TO ACCELERATE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND OPEN GOVERNMENT IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and El Salvador)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

ACKNOWLEDGING, the critical role of open government and digital transformation in fostering transparent and accountable governance, aligning with the principles enshrined in Article II of the OAS Charter and the pursuit of social justice and democracy as emphasized in Article 5 of the Social Charter of the Americas, as well as ensuring transparency and integrity within government structures throughout the Americas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, the growing need for regional collaboration to navigate the complexities of the digital era, as emphasized in Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and recognizing the importance of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in achieving sustainable development goals as per the digital transformation Plan of Action of the IX Summit of the Americas;

RECOGNIZING, the shared commitment of Member States, including Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and El Salvador, towards advancing digital progress, in accordance with the objectives set forth in Article 4 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, and acknowledging the importance of digital inclusion for all citizens as outlined in the digital transformation Plan of Action of the IX Summit of the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND, the precedents set by prior OAS resolutions, while emphasizing the importance of joint efforts in sharing knowledge and digital tools for the acceleration of digital transformation, which is in line with the principles outlined in Article 5 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the signatory countries look forward to ensuring equal opportunity within the use of digital tools and resources around the Americas;

EMPHASIZING, the urgency of collective action to address the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by the digital revolution, pursuant to the principles of Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and recognizing the importance of promoting innovation and digital literacy as outlined in the digital transformation Plan of Action of the IX Summit of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to spread the access of technology to marginalized groups within their borders;
 - a. Program inspired by Caribbean Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (CARCIP), in order to improve the accessibility of delegations that do not have equipment or resources, the aim is to increase the coverage area and reach the majority of marginalized groups;
 - b. The program will address the digital divide in schools around the world. It is irrefutable that the pandemic has slowed down the education sector and now that we depend directly on it, the program will seek to reinforce education with digital disponibility and other digital tools.
 - c. Regulatory frameworks will be updated to facilitate digital investments, and a close relationship will be established with the digital agendas of the Inter-American Development Bank reports highlighting the economic benefit;
 - d. Educational programs will be conducted in which marginalized communities will be taught how to make optimal use of the digital mechanisms that the program offers;
 - e. The program is supervised by the General Secretariat of the OAS and will be executed by members of state.
 - f. In conjunction with the OAS, the inter-American Development Bank and the Canadian delegation will provide funds to finance this project. Other wealthy signatories will allocate funds to ensure that this program is implemented across a multitude of regions;
2. To create official websites detailing the following within each respective country: where tax funds are allocated, new government projects, the cost of existing projects and their trajectories, steps being taken to solve/improve national priorities. In addition to the economic aspect, it will be possible to analyze how digitalization is distributed in different areas of each respective country. The websites will give regular updates concerning each of these topics;
3. To employ the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in governmental web pages of Member States for the citizens to get effectively informed:
 - a. Encourage the implementation of a trial basis for the use of AI to allow people to obtain specific information on a topic they are interested in or concerned about within government forums or regarding governmental cases. These AI tools are going to be available at all times and aim to make obtaining information more straightforward;
 - b. Encourage governments to educate citizens on the uses, ethical applications, and utility of AI allowing for a coherent understanding for citizens;
4. To revamp the digital transformation strategies of nations within the Americas, to account for any shortcomings due to impromptu initiatives created for the pandemic;

- a. Assess reports and indexes from different international, or non-governmental organizations to identify points of weakness and areas which need improvement;
 - b. Make investments where necessary - with contributions to be made from respective governments, or organizations which aim to foster digital transformation, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA), Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC-CEPAL), Inter-American Network of Digital Government Authorities (Red-GEALC);
 - c. Focus on solidifying current digital structures that have worked in the past concerning education, transparency, financial services, government procedures (requesting documents, licenses, etc.);
5. To counteract disinformation and misinformation in the media by:
- a. Implementing programs similar to Canada's Digital Citizen Initiative (DCI) across latin american and caribbean countries to:
 - i. Spread awareness on the harmful nature of fake news;
 - ii. Teach the public how to recognize fake/biased media;
 - iii. Provide a stream of factual, unbiased news on a variety of subjects;
 - b. Monitor for hate speech across all major and minor media outlets;
 - c. Be conscientious of foreign propaganda (ex. Russian concerning western countries) and its effects;
 - d. Encourage the use of the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism, which identifies and responds to foreign threats to democracy, including online disinformation and more, throughout Latin American and Caribbean countries.

IMPROVING DATA PROTECTION WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Mexico)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which states “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”; The Law of Access to Public Information (Ley de Acceso a la información pública-Decree 57-2008 of the Congress of the Republic), containing provisions applicable to private parties in data protection; The consideration of a draft data protection law, Bill No. 6105 of 23 June 2022 for the approval of the Personal Data Protection Law;

BEARING IN MIND the role of emerging technologies, including Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in exacerbating inequalities between social classes and urban and rural communities if efforts are not made to improve its accessibility; That digital advancement provides broader access to engage in modern economic systems crucial for development;

ENCOURAGING innovation within the Member States to foster digital transformations within the Americas and support the implementation of digital economies; Digitization as crucial to educational advancement by granting more technological resources accessible to diverse needs; Internet accessibility as it enables citizens to broaden global/regional knowledge through transparency and accountability;

DEEPLY CONCERNED with the lack of digital security and overall access to ICTs and reliable internet connections within marginalized communities in several OAS Member States, especially regarding its effects in education, gender equity, and the development of various regions.

RECALLING that the OAS asserts that “The purpose of the OAS Principles on Privacy and Personal Data Protection is to establish a framework for safeguarding the rights of the individual to personal data protection and informational self-determination. The principles are based on internationally recognized norms and standards. They are intended to protect individuals from wrongful or unnecessary collection, use, retention and disclosure of personal data”;

ACCORDING to these OAS Principles on Privacy and Personal Data Protection, “Each Member State must decide how best to implement these Principles in its domestic legal system. Whether by means of legislation, regulations or other mechanisms, Member States should establish effective rules for personal data protection that give effect to the individual's right to privacy and demonstrate respect for their personal data, while at the same time safeguarding the individual’s right to benefit from the free flow of information and access to the digital economy,”

RESOLVES:

1. To enforce The Cross Border Services and the Digital Transformation for Equity by promoting cooperation amongst American states in terms of digital infrastructure thereby upholding Articles 48 and 51 of the OAS Charter.
 - a. Fulfill the commitments the OAS has outlined in the “OAS principles on Privacy and Personal Data Protection”
 - b. Ensure the Inter American Council for Integral Development encourages and increases the exchange of knowledge regarding technological development amongst OAS Member States.
2. To welcome the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to collaborate with the OAS by demonstrating support and initiating programs within the OAS’s Member States with approved funding that extends access to fixed and mobile broadband connectivity to citizens within underrepresented populations with the ultimate goal to enlarge and provide access to networks through refined digital infrastructure and security. These programs would include:
 - a. Programs aiming to deliver ICTs to underserved populations in order to improve accessibility to emerging technologies and digital governmental services.
 - b. Programs to educate underrepresented populations on emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and ICTs.
3. To encourage Member States to update and implement data protection laws that properly address the privacy and security concerns of emerging technologies in the modern era.
 - a. To urge Member States to uphold regulatory norms for processing personal data and end-user privacy across all emerging technologies.
4. To suggest the OAS Member States to follow the best practices for overseeing and regulating the use of Artificial Intelligence which include:
 - a. Establishing and upholding guidelines on the jurisdiction of companies and organizations who can access personal and confidential information, including third-party vendors for Artificial Intelligence services.
 - b. Ensuring transparency and clarity in Artificial Intelligence policies, including the risks that arise from using the technology.
 - c. Ensuring regulators are appropriately trained in Artificial Intelligence risk management in order to properly enforce these practices.
5. To request Member States to focus their efforts on their digital governments by sponsoring and supporting innovation, including micro, small, and medium enterprises, showing promising.

PROMOTION OF OPEN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH THE USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS TO MAINTAIN DEMOCRACY AND TRANSPARENCY

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that according to a study done by the Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development (OECD) and Inter American Development Bank (IDB) declaring that only 38% of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have indicated that their government has not yet created an overarching strategy on Open Government;

RECOGNIZING that as of March 2023, 230 million people in both urban and rural areas of Latin America do not have access to proper internet and that only fewer than one-third of Latin Americans have basic knowledge regarding digital skills according to a study by the IDB in October of 2023;

ACKNOWLEDGING the opportunities for the development of the digital sector of OAS member states through the assistance of different governments and international institutions;

EMPHASIZING the necessity for utilizing Information and communication technologies (ICTs) for democratic and Open Government participation as well as physical resources for the promotion of open government,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the OAS to work towards the establishment of an OAS Regulatory Committee for Open Government and Technology (RCOPT);
 - a. RCOPT would oversee the development of the digital sector in OAS Member States.
 - b. Consists of OAS expert representatives nominated collectively by each member state to monitor the development of these digital technologies and programs.
 - c. Provide a yearly progress report regarding the digital sectors and digital demographics of the OAS Member States.
 - d. Keeping in mind that the Committee is also in charge of realizing the actions listed below, in partnership with the OAS Member States.

2. To urge the Member States the creation of an Internet and Education fund composed of OAS member states, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and refer to Science Institutions in the Member States in order to sustain and support the development of establishments regarding internet connection and digital tools with the intention of improving government transparency across OAS member states.
 - a. OAS countries are heavily encouraged to contribute to a fund based on the GDP and the current economic state of the nation.
 - b. The IMF would contribute an initial amount to the development of the technology based on each country's overall needs.
 - c. The NSF would work closely with companies and scientists with the intention of; developing, maintaining, improving, and updating various technologies.

3. To promote the establishment of the “America Connect” Program;
 - a. To establish mobile service centers in rural provinces that provide complimentary internet access, an emergency hotline service, electronic devices, and access to open governmental information of OAS member states.
 - b. To increase digital accessibility to all citizens in OAS member states, focusing on rural and underserved areas.
 - c. To promote the responsible and ethical use of the tools provided.
 - d. To provide introductory courses for the use of the tools in the mobile service centers to increase digital literacy.
 - e. To be funded by the Internet and Education fund.

4. To push for implementation of digital advertising campaigns and billboard projects;
 - a. Would establish the development of billboards, infomercials, and digital advertising programs that allow citizens to know and understand the benefits of digital transformation and open government.
 - b. These developments would allow for the institution of a strengthened digital culture among the citizens.

5. To urge the incorporation of new educational programs within respective provinces and municipalities to promote and improve understanding of digital skills among the citizens;
 - a. Encourage digital education from a young age, starting in elementary school with basic digital classes.
 - b. Promote the implementation of digital education programs on the syllabus in middle schools and high schools, this ensures that the youth displays adequate digital skills, including the use of Artificial Intelligence.
 - c. Promote education of digital skills in the public and private institutions through encouraged training sessions, which promotes the wellbeing of employees and citizens in general.

6. To encourage OAS Member States to work towards the development of a government information app named “Know Your Nation” (KYN);
 - a. Allow citizen feedback that would be continuously monitored by AI. This would encourage values of participation of the citizens in the community.
 - b. This site will be maintained and kept in check by the Member States and their respective cybersecurity agencies, which can also be organized by AI.
 - c. This app would benefit election data and present public and live information regarding the government's spending, documents, assets, and intentions.
 - d. Allows citizens to access past data from the government keeping in mind local national, regional and international laws.

**42nd MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS
**COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC
SECURITY**



OAS|MOAS

**PROMOTING REGIONAL COOPERATION TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Belize, Canada, Chile, and Colombia)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KNOWING that most governments desire to strengthen tools and implement advanced strategies to combat transnational organized crimes;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for more awareness of our borders and to implement modern mechanisms for border security;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the recent surge in gang violence and illegal firearms in the Americas which disproportionately impacts the lives of vulnerable populations;

EMPHASIZING that a successful campaign against transnational organized crime requires continuous strengthening of judicial capacities and combative efforts from all Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To enhance regional law enforcement and intelligence-sharing activities to facilitate the prosecution of transnational criminal organizations by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide financial assistance to countries that require the strengthening of technologies to apprehend transnational criminal organizations.
 - b. Promoting the development and ratification of extradition treaties among Member States.
 - c. Establishing the Inter-American Criminal Police Organization, and autonomous investigative institution under the jurisdiction of the OAS that:
 - i. Consolidates and analyzes intelligence from Member States and its independent investigations to produce a comprehensive understanding of threats to Member States, and
 - ii. Communicates such information to the relevant agencies responsible for law enforcement and the administration of justice in Member States.

2. To improve the security systems of Member States in order to strengthen the measures for the safe, controlled, orderly, and regular migration to mitigate transnational organized crime by:
 - a. Emphasizing rigorous inspection of vehicles, people, and commodities that cross a border between two countries, utilizing the UN Integration and Migrant Training Program as a means of training border control inspectors.
 - b. Bolstering the surveillance required to have control over the different entries and exits that take place in the countries;

3. To support the standardization of law enforcement for transnational organized crime in all Member States by:
 - a. Harmonizing sentencing guidelines for individuals involved in these crimes to discourage further violation.
 - b. Strongly encourages Member States to remit offenders to drug rehabilitation centers.
 - c. Building law enforcement capacity to provide protection and safety for undocumented individuals who may become victims of transnational organized crime.

4. To encourage greater coordination among Member States in monitoring and sharing digital information on criminal activities, including:
 - a. Establishing greater collaboration in monitoring social media platforms, online forums, and other novel communication technology, for dissemination of information related to organized criminal activities
 - b. Ensuring adequate protection of digital records of sensitive information, with sufficient funding dedicated to preventing cybersecurity attacks and disclosure of sensitive information while modeling after the best practices in the hemisphere.
 - c. Promoting the exchange of information regarding drug traffickers existing in other countries, to allow Member States to take action against the drug traffickers.

CREATING A BETTER WORLD FOR YOUTH IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Mexico)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the lack of educational opportunities available and the difficulties in accessing existing ones, leading to even more difficulty finding stable jobs when older and exposing youth to crime earlier in life;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the prevalence of groups of organized crime that target vulnerable youth and heavily affect the well-being of youth in affected areas;

BEARING IN MIND the lack of effective present security protecting against organized crime at the domestic and transnational levels;

ACKNOWLEDGING modern technological advancements such as AI and social media platforms that specifically target at-risk youth and provide easier access to personal and/or digital involvement in organized crime, such as recruitment into gangs,

RESOLVES:

1. The request of the OAS secretary to create a specific fund open to donations and deposits to be used for initiating projects regarding youth development in the educational sector. The use of these funds will be under the control of an international committee that ensures that the money is used for the right reasons alongside a database that reflects the transparency of transactions. Furthermore, the specific fund will focus on developing education by implementing more schools with sufficient materials and well-prepared teachers that will ensure a bright future for the youth. This solution will be specifically focused on places of dire need, such as rural areas, low-income neighborhoods, and developing countries. The solution should be implemented as soon as possible since the problem keeps expanding, and the youth continues to be severely affected.
2. Due to the lack of a safe development for youth, it is recommended the development of afterschool programs, such as sports teams, music, art, and language classes empowering young individuals with viable alternatives and sustainable recreational activities to partake in instead of gang activities. What should be done is establish partnerships between governments, businesses, and educational institutions by designing extracurricular programs

prioritizing the youth. This is to prevent young people from getting involved in crimes leading to a safer Americas.

3. To prevent gangs or transnational organized crime from engaging with the youth, recruiting them, or being victims of it, security is going to be increased. For this improvement in security, local and rural police are going to expand to help the state's capability of providing security in its territory; border security is going to increase and improve to alleviate illegal trafficking across Central America, the Caribbean Islands, and Northern South American members of the OAS. All these initiatives are founded with a specific fund created within this resolution and are planned to take place as early as possible, even though its full implementation is long-term.
4. The Committee on Hemispheric Security, considering that the use of technological devices and social media for the recruitment into transnational organized crime in the Americas is attacking the security and well-being of the youth, resolves to implement the following medium-term projects as soon as possible:
 - a. campaigns to inform the youth about online dangers in social media
 - b. the implementation of accessible cybersecurity education for the youth to inform and prevent dangerous situations from taking place, which will be funded by member and watching nations
 - c. the creation and strengthening of international legal frameworks between the member states of the Organization of the American States to enhance the collaboration between countries in the technological field for the advantage of youth.

**ENHANCING COLLABORATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITIES TO
PROTECT CITIZENS AND LOCAL ECONOMIES IN THE AMERICAS IN THE FACE
OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITIES.**

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the continuous growth of transnational organized crime across the hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING the need to respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the process of countering transnational crime;

RESOLVING to keep up with the continuous and rapid evolution of digital technology in the hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of cooperation between nations to prevent transnational organized crime and its effects on citizens and economies;

EMPHASIZING the pivotal role of emerging technologies in the fight against transnational crime;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage collaboration in the fight against transnational crime among member nations, in ways such as:
 - a. Establishing an international joint counter-crime task force modeled on the TCIU (Transnational Crime Investigative Unit) of the DHS (Department of Homeland Security) in the United States of America.
 - b. Holding regular virtual international capacity-building workshops in order to train and upskill law enforcement personnel.
 - c. Facilitating the collaborative extradition of non-political criminals through international partnerships within the OAS.
2. To share research and development related to technological solutions that counter transnational crime, including but not limited to:

- a. Smart City solutions to deter and prevent criminal activity through intelligent management.
 - b. Biometric technology that enables nations to better control the flow of people and goods and track down individuals involved in transnational crime.
 - c. Mobile applications and early warning systems that warn citizens of any threats concerning transnational organized crime.
 - d. Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science that analyze datasets in order to proactively anticipate specific forms of criminal activity such as:
 - i. Financial Fraud and Money Laundering
 - ii. Smuggling of drugs, firearms, and humans
3. To establish a centralized intelligence sharing platform available to all OAS member states, consisting of contributions from all member states, that disseminates information related to:
- a. Major criminal networks,
 - b. Emerging forms of transnational crime,
 - c. Novel techniques used by criminals,
 - d. Effective practices and lessons learned in countering transnational crime.
4. To encourage nations to commit to the fight against transnational crime across all domains—land, sea, air, and in the digital domain—in ways such as:
- a. Implementing radar and infrared sensors to detect and monitor unauthorized movement across borders
 - b. Strengthening coast guards to combat smuggling across maritime borders
 - c. Implementing various measures to enhance the cybersecurity posture of member nations, in ways such as:
 - i. Adopting a comprehensive national cyber strategy that details specific and actionable plans to defend critical assets against threat actors,
 - ii. Creating national, regional, and industry-specific CSIRTs (Computer Security Incident Response Teams),
 - iii. Establishing and joining ISACs (Information Sharing and Analysis Centers) to share information related to best practices, emerging techniques, and exploited vulnerabilities
 - d. Holding regular virtual workshops to help train and upskill law enforcement personnel.
5. To instruct the general secretariat to establish an international fund dedicated to countering transnational crime, responsible for assisting member nations in financing the activities mentioned in this resolution.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL LITERACY FOR YOUTH IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution presented by the delegations: The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Canada, and Chile)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTING Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states, “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress.”

ACKNOWLEDGING how the UN tells us that one-fourth of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean are young people from ages 15-29. Furthermore, digitalization in these regions has doubled since 2010, primarily among youth, which may lead to concerning outcomes in the future.

CONSIDERING the factors that lead to diminished digital literacy rates within the region such as lack of access to technology, lack of education, and familiar influence.

BEARING IN MIND that cybercrimes such as phishing, malware, cyberbullying, and identity fraud among others are rampant in Latin American and Caribbean cyberspaces.

RECALLING the findings of the Organization of American States (OAS) report on “ICT Development in the Americas” (2021), highlighting the disparities in digital access among different socio-economic groups and the importance of addressing those gaps for the overall development of the region”

RESOLVES,

1. To invite member states to collaborate on a digital platform that supports the elimination of threats on the internet for the youth and promotes safety
 - a. To educate the youth of the Americas about internet safety
 - b. To create blockers effective across the regions to prevent digital threats, misinformation, and cyberbullying to foster a safer online environment and community for the youth
 - c. To emphasize the importance of fostering a culture of inclusivity and diversity in the development of digital technologies, recognizing that equitable representation and consideration of cultural nuances are essential for creating a digital environment that benefits all youth.

2. To create awareness among member states of the correct behavior within cyberspaces among the youth Latin American and Caribbean groups as a response to the increased digitalization in these regions by;
 - a. Implementing educational resources, measurements plus courses inside the nations after taking into consideration certain factors regarding technical capabilities, budget allocation, general coordination, and strategic criteria.
 - b. Developing future strategies which have the solid purpose of creating safer digital environments, connectivities, and most importantly, republics.
3. To facilitate education by providing technological equipment to areas lacking access thereof by;
 - a. Using the base of The Federation of St Kitts and Nevis' "One-to-one Laptop Programme" to create a regional program for the same purpose.
 - b. Establishing a voluntary fund to acquire the necessary funds to execute the aforementioned program.
4. To recommend that member states enact bills and policies
 - a. To prevent educational gaps and promote appropriate digital behaviors in cyberspace.
 - b. To educate and train the youth on how to maneuver digital areas and reap the benefits of the digital era from a young age.
 - c. To accurately process information and determine their credibility as growing youth, to eliminate the possibilities of falling prey to propaganda, etc.
5. To ensure that the youth of the Americas are educated in cybersecurity and digital crimes by implementing various educational projects and courses on digital literacy.
 - a. To educate the youth on the effects of cybercrime.
 - b. To create programs and acts that set an example for the youth to follow.
6. To embrace the transformative power of information technology and at the same time face the growing challenges posed by an interconnected world due to its preparation in digital education and cybersecurity.

IMPROVING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO COMBAT CYBERSECURITY THREATS AND SAFEGUARD CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Dominican Republic, Grenada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Mexico)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DEEPLY CONCERNED, with the dangers posed to regular citizens, private sectors, and government entities alike through the dissemination of private or confidential information, money laundering and extortion, and illegal activity through the dark web, among others, as a result of weak cybersecurity and unsafe use of digital platforms;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION, the actions taken by the OAS to mitigate the problem such as the implementation of cybersecurity response systems (CSIRT) and efforts for the augmentation of the cybersecurity workforce to strengthen defense through the National Cybersecurity Strategies (NCS), but urging the need to further expand human resources to effectively combat cybersecurity attacks;

EMPHASIZING the lack of digital connectivity throughout the Americas and the pronounced digital divide between socioeconomic classes due to minimal use of technology in many sectors of society (i.e. education, professional work environment, public services, etc.);

ALARMED BY, the lack of awareness among the general public about the vulnerability of their online personal information and assets since they are prominent victims of cybersecurity attacks such as phishing, identity fraud, and ransomware which threaten the protection of personal privacy;

FULLY AWARE of the potential of cybersecurity attacks to damage critical infrastructure such as telecommunications, internet, hospitals, schools, electricity and fueling systems, and government facilities, which could disrupt large-scale economic activities that countries depend on for political and financial stability,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend member states to promote the use of technology for a greater portion of the population in education, the workforce, and public services;
 - a. Encourage governments to incentivize private internet companies to lower the cost of digital access to make it more affordable and thus, accessible.
 - b. Offer the importation of technology for daily use of citizens of countries with low mobile connectivity rates in order to digitize society and increase work efficiency.

2. To suggest member states introduce an awareness campaign with the aim of educating the masses about the dangers of online activities and how to prevent cyberattacks while still enjoying the utility of technology;
 - a. Creating national educational campaigns strongly encouraged to be spread throughout high schools in Latin America led by cybersecurity professionals who will provide a basis of prevention.
 - b. Develop a special program for under-graduate education, with specialized courses meant to provide pathways towards jobs in cybersecurity.
3. To strongly urge expanding the workforce of the cybersecurity sector to increase efficiency of the response teams by incentivize jobs in cybersecurity, which will also contribute to mitigating unemployment in countries
 - a. Providing incentives to cybersecurity professionals to compensate for what is lacking in salary, such as financing education and offering welfare services (i.e. medical care, housing, food security, family support etc.)
 - b. Propose the creation of a regionally funded scholarship program for students interested in pursuing a career in cybersecurity
 - c. Based on the findings of the OAS's regional study on cybersecurity maturity, we encourage countries with a greater level of cybersecurity maturity to develop elaborate cybersecurity training centers that can serve as an educational facility for future cybersecurity professionals
4. To propose introducing a detailed response plan, unifying the different institutions affected by cybersecurity threats;
 - a. Host international diplomatic meetings to discuss penalties for cybersecurity offenders and for consumers and sellers of the dark web.
 - b. Encourage the creation of sectoral agencies to surveil potential cybersecurity threats and reporting them
 - i. Recommend that private banking systems create a committee that supervises financial transactions, focusing on identifying possibilities of money laundering and extortion, to effectively deal with these occurrences.
 - c. Create a forum for reporting identity theft of individual citizens through a heavily protected platform that requires thorough identity confirmation and validation of criminal activity
 - d. Introduce an alarm system that detects phishing attacks immediately when they occur and sends alerts to all other mobile devices in the vicinity to warn them and prevent further penetration
5. Encourage member states to assess their existing infrastructure with the purpose of instilling a greater level of security;
 - a. Implement laws previously developed in other countries to assure a minimum cybersecurity in private companies (i.e. The Health Insurance Portability,

Accountability Act, Costa Rica's Cybersecurity Law Enforcement, Puerto Rico's Cybersecurity Law, and other laws)

- b. Have specialists recommend more advanced cybersecurity strategies to be implemented in every national police system (i.e. two-factor authorization, anti-viruses, passwords, etc.)

CREATING A REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CYBERSECURITY

(Resolution presented by the delegations: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, and Uruguay)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING, that in the past thirty years, with the development of new technologies comes new challenges. As the world becomes increasingly digitized and societies more reliant on technology, cyber threats are becoming more prevalent;

CONSIDERING the increase of cyber advancements, follows the creation of new cyber threats. Albeit, at times, cyber-attacks are inevitable, the consequences can be alleviated with proper countermeasures;

DEEPLY CONCERNED, that evolution and exponential growth of the cyber-threats and economic problems generated by cyber-criminals that cause losses in business, causing the disability of these services, and causing disruption and chaos all over the hemisphere over the past sixty years;

FULLY AWARE of the amount of cyberattacks, as well as the citizens that are affected by these attacks, make cybersecurity vulnerable, and it will affect the many proposed services that the government makes and provides to its citizens.

ACKNOWLEDGING that there had been past collaborations between countries in the Americas concerning the issue of cybersecurity, such as The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the OAS Cybersecurity Programs, and the Cybersecurity program of the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF),

RESOLVES

1. To ensure that information on these cyber threats are effectively shared among member states and other regional organizations by:

- a. By welcoming the creation of regional organizations whose purpose is to educate people who don't know how they should use and work on the internet.
 - b. Recommend the creation of classes in schools to learn about the usage of the Internet and how it can affect many people.

1. Support existent cyber-threat mitigation mechanism by:
 - a. Increasing capacity building and equipment related to the issue.
 - b. Welcoming further contribution from member states to fortify these cyber-threat mitigation mechanisms
 - c. Increasing the cybersecurity job population

2. Suggest the members states to create more robust norms by:
 - a. Reaching out to the OAS General Secretary to create a report that provides advice on what programs can be applied for the situation and what can be done to resolve the issue.
 - b. The communication and advice of possible vulnerable delegations to join the established programs

3. To recommend an increase in the investments for Cyber security programs by member states or other regional and international organizations by:
 - a. Beginning the implementation of economic and social actions to start guidelines around the issue.
 - b. Creating awareness of the importance of constructing cybersecurity plans and having sufficient funds for these initiatives.