



Organization of
American States

**STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MOBILIZATION
OF EXTERNAL FUNDS
IN THE OAS WITH PERMANENT
OBSERVERS
AND VOLUNTARY DONORS**

2013-2015

[revised version]

Member States

Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Canada
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba¹
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Suriname
 The Bahamas
 Trinidad and Tobago
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela



SECRETARY GENERAL
 José Miguel Insulza



ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL
 Albert R. Ramdin

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MOBILIZATION OF EXTERNAL FUNDS IN THE OAS WITH PERMANENT OBSERVERS AND VOLUNTARY DONORS

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[revised version]

I. CONTEXT

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the main intergovernmental forum for political, juridical, and development cooperation in the Hemisphere. The OAS works towards the strengthening of peace and security, the promotion and consolidation of democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States; and the promotion of their integral development in the region.

Today, the OAS brings together all independent states of the Americas and in addition, it has granted the status of Permanent Observer to 67 non-Member States and the European Union (EU)¹ in accordance with the General Assembly².

This status offers an opportunity for non-Member States to participate in OAS activities and cooperate with its programs. More than a quarter of the Permanent Observers support OAS initiatives through training opportunities, equipment, and financial contributions. From 1999 to 2012, Permanent Observers have contributed more than US\$211.5 million; US\$199 million in cash to the Organization's activities and programs, and an estimated US\$12.5 million dollars for in-kind contributions.

As a result of the increase of the OAS's mandates coupled with the limitations of the Organization's Regular Fund budget to meet these objectives, resource mobilization has become vital. Although OAS Member States contribute an annual quota to the Regular Fund of the Organization and voluntarily finance specific programs based on their areas of interest and ability to contribute, the rising and sustained complexity of the challenges in the region have generated a higher demand for technical expertise and financial support from the OAS. Financial and in-kind contributions from Permanent Observers contribute to the creation of synergies, exchange of best practices, strengthening national development strategies and eliminating the duplication of efforts.³

Support from Permanent Observers has made a significant impact in the Americas, particularly in the areas of democracy promotion, human rights, demining, conflict resolution, efforts to combat drug trafficking, corruption, anti-terrorism, fostering gender equality and sustainable development, among others. Contributions from Permanent Observers considerably improve the quality of work the OAS conducts in the Americas and are a relevant factor in the successful implementation of its programs.

¹ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, China, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Yemen.

² In April 1971, the OAS General Assembly established the status of Permanent Observer (AG/RES. 50 (I/71)).

³ Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability, 2005

¹ [1] On June 3, 2009, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Americas adopted resolution AG/RES. 2438 (XXXIX-0/09), that resolves that the 1962 resolution, which excluded the Government of Cuba from its participation in the inter-American system, ceases to have effect in the Organization of American States (OAS). The 2009 resolution states that the participation of the Republic of Cuba in the OAS will be the result of a process of dialogue initiated at the request of the Government of Cuba, and in accordance with the practices, purposes, and principles of the OAS.



The purpose of this Strategic Plan for Mobilization of External Funds (2013-2015) is to further develop and strengthen the Organization’s capacity to mobilize resources from Permanent Observers for its programs and projects aimed at implementing the Member States’ mandates. Through the development of these common guidelines, the OAS General Secretariat will be better able to achieve its objectives beyond the assigned mandates and the current limitations of the Regular Fund budget.

This strategic document consists of three major approaches to resource mobilization:

- To improve understanding and support between Permanent Observers and the OAS;
- To identify, within the mandates, and promote High Impact Programs and Priority Projects within each Secretariat; and
- To enhance the OAS’ capacity to coordinate its fundraising policies and activities, and improve resource mobilization efforts within the OAS technical areas.

It is anticipated that the execution of this strategic approach will generate resources necessary to help the Organization carry out its programs and activities planned for 2013 in a more structured, coordinated manner with Permanent Observers and will facilitate improved resource mobilization efforts through 2015.

II. BACKGROUND TO ENGAGING PERMANENT OBSERVERS AS FINANCIAL PARTNERS

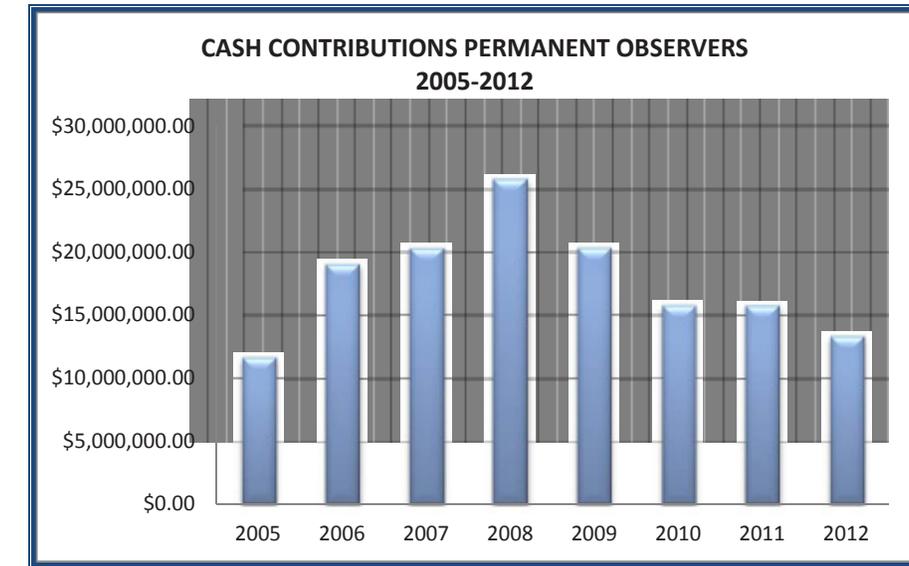
At its first regular meeting in April 1971, the OAS General Assembly established the status of Permanent Observer in order to recognize the interest of some non-Member States in following the activities and attending the meetings of the Organization. This status is unique to the OAS and provides a way for non-Member States to stay abreast of OAS activities and provide cooperation for its programs.

Permanent Observers attend public meetings of the General Assembly, the Permanent Council and its committees, and when invited by the corresponding presiding officer, the closed meetings of these bodies. They may also request to speak at meetings with the approval of the corresponding presiding officer. Permanent Observers receive all documents and publications of the Organization and are encouraged to attend specialized conferences and other meetings convened by the OAS.

Likewise, Permanent Observers are vital sources of funding for OAS programs. During the 1970s and 1980s, most of the Permanent Observers supported OAS efforts primarily in the area of technical cooperation, by providing scholarships, training courses, and experts. In the 1990s, Permanent Observers shifted their interest to programs geared towards the promotion of democracy, the protection of human rights, conflict resolution, and regional security, which was evidenced by significant cash contributions to support programs such as demining, electoral observation missions, and democratic governance activities.

From 1999 to 2012, Permanent Observers have contributed more than US\$211.5 million. The OAS has received US\$199 million in cash to the Organization’s activities and programs and an equivalent of US\$12.5 million dollars in estimated value for in-kind contributions for training, scholarships, equipment, computers, and vehicles.

Since then, and despite initial signs of the recovery of the world economy, the global economic crisis of 2008 and the Eurozone crisis of 2010 have forced major donors to redirect their international development cooperation to domestic fiscal and social strategies, causing significant reductions in specific funds received by the OAS from Permanent Observers.



In 2012, the main recipient of cash contributions was the Secretariat for Political Affairs (36%), followed by the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (19%), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (13%), the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (8%) and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (11%).

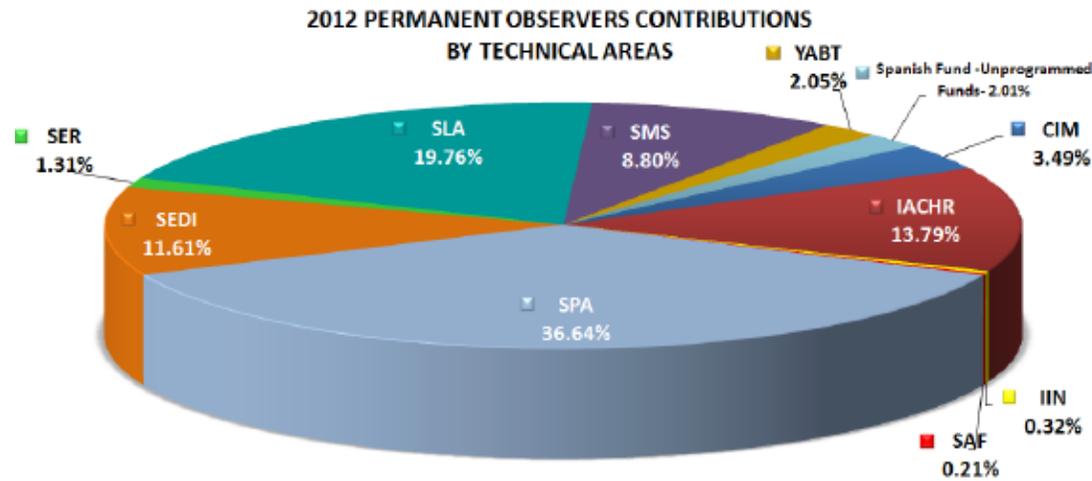
| PERMANENT OBSERVERS 2012 CONTRIBUTIONS | |
|--|------------------------|
| TECHNICAL AREA | TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS |
| SPA | \$5,351,937.53 |
| SLA | \$2,886,736.36 |
| IACHR | \$2,013,880.73 |
| SEDI | \$1,696,191.93 |
| SMS | \$1,286,145.41 |
| CIM | \$509,600.00 |
| SER | \$191,500.00 |
| SAF | \$30,000.00 |
| YABT | \$300,000.00 |
| IIN | \$47,390.00 |
| Spanish Fund (Un-programmed) | \$294,250.00 |
| TOTAL | \$14,607,631.96 |

Programs related to democracy received total funds of US\$5,351,937.53 which were allocated to the Mission to Support the Peace Process (MAPP) (21.03%), the Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) (6.72%), the Belize-Guatemala Adjacency Zone Mission (5.09%) and Electoral Observation Missions (3.73%), followed by the area of Legal Affairs with US\$2,886,736 to support the Inter-American Judicial Facilitators Program (19.76%).

In the area of human rights, contributions from Permanent Observers totaled US\$2,013,880.73 distributed among the Strategic Plan 2011-2015 from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (8.05%) and the Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression (5.74%).

Along the same line, integral development programs received US\$1,696,191 from Permanent Observers with areas of education and culture (6.66%), sustainable development (2.350%) and economic development, trade and tourism (2.60%) receiving the most support. In relation to the multidimensional security pillar, the US\$1,286,145.41 in funds received from Permanent Observers were directed to support demining activities (5.38%) and the report on drugs (3.42%).

Moreover, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Office of the Secretary General, and other dependencies of the Organization also received contributions that helped to strengthen their programs.



III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

A. Objectives of the Strategic Plan

This strategic plan for resource mobilization of external funds has been developed in response to the mandate AG/RES. 1 (XLII-E/12) rev. 1 Paragraph A. 3, which states “To instruct the Secretary General, as part of his fundraising efforts, to promote and encourage, through the Secretariat for External Relations, in coordination with member states, support for the implementation of the mandates of the General Assembly, and to submit a report to the CAAP on an annual basis on the results of these efforts.” In addition, this strategy responds to the Executive Order No. 08-01 Rev. 5, which defines that the Secretariat for External Relations (SER) “serves as the focal point of the General Secretariat with regard to fundraising efforts” and “promotes cooperation with member states, Permanent Observers, international and regional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector in order to generate active support for the Organization, taking into account all its goals and activities.”

The General Secretariat has established the following primary objectives in the area of resource mobilization with Permanent Observers:

1. To enhance a reciprocal understanding and support between Permanent Observers, other key Observer government institutions, OAS Member States, and the General Secretariat by strengthening and facilitating the links of cooperation, the exchange of information and best practices.
2. To enhance the OAS’ capacity to coordinate its fundraising policies and activities, and improve resource mobilization efforts within the OAS technical areas.
3. To mobilize resources to implement Member States mandates, particularly for:
 - High Impact Programs for each Secretariat
 - Priority Projects for technical areas

B. Road Map for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan

To achieve these objectives, the elements of the strategy will include the following set of actions:

| ELEMENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION | DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS | EXPECTED RESULTS |
|--|---|---|
| 1. To enhance a reciprocal understanding and support between Permanent Observers, OAS Member States, and the General Secretariat by strengthening and facilitating the links of cooperation, the exchange of information and best practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement a comprehensive communication strategy and work plan focused on Permanent Observer interests and priorities to facilitate the support and exchange of ideas and disseminate this work plan within the General Secretariat to ensure coherent communication of key messages related to resource mobilization. ▪ Promote innovative ways for Permanent Observers with smaller economies to support OAS activities, such as encouraging in-kind contributions, expertise, and exchange of information on issues of common interest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased transparency and accountability in OAS activities and enhanced visibility of Observers’ support to the OAS. ▪ Increased alignment of Permanent Observers’ cooperation with regional priorities and strengthened institutional capacities of OAS Member States. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>2. To enhance the OAS' capacity to coordinate its fundraising policies and activities, and improve resource mobilization efforts within the OAS technical areas.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify programs of common interest between Permanent Observers and Member States. ▪ Document and monitor Permanent Observers' foreign policy cooperation interests and priorities, and national laws regarding foreign aid trends. ▪ Identify and engage the appropriate Permanent Observer governmental bodies responsible for budgeting appropriations to the work of the OAS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective organizational support of resource mobilization achieved. ▪ A comprehensive understanding of the needs and operations of Permanent Observers donors gained, including their project cycles, methodologies, terms of reference, and priorities. |
| <p>3. To mobilize resources for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Impact Programs for each Secretariat; ▪ Priority Projects for technical areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Impact Focus Areas to help catalyze the mobilization of resources. These Impact Focus Areas represent the 'flagship' areas of work defined for the immediate future or that reflect emerging challenges. ▪ Impact Focus Areas may include areas of comparative advantages or core functions of the Organization where there are insufficient resources to deliver and perform at the expected level. ▪ Develop new framework agreements for multi-year and/or multi-programmed funding, as well as unilateral trust funds, or joint programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased funding base of the Organization. ▪ Increased OAS' financial capacity to achieve the General Assembly mandates. ▪ Improved efficiency of the programming of external specific funds to support OAS-Permanent Observer priorities. |

IV. HIGH IMPACT PROGRAMS

Based on the identification of Impact Focus Areas and the mandates and priorities of the Organization, as well as lessons learned regarding Permanent Observers' interests, the following thematic areas have been identified as potential High Impact Programs:

HIGH IMPACT PROGRAMS

Department for Effective Public Management – (DEPM)

Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA):

Technical support to national civil registry institutions through the implementation of birth registration systems in hospitals; mobile registration and awareness campaigns; and the recovery and digitization of documents.

Projects:

- **Strengthening the birth registry systems in Central America (2012 - 2014)** (US\$180,000 per country (4) Total US\$720,000)
- **Reconstruction of Civil Records in Colombia, Guatemala and Peru** (US\$240,000)
- **Providing Citizen Identity in the border areas of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Colombia PHASE II** (US\$1,423,273)
- **Strengthening the birth registry system in Paraguay** (US\$307,830)
- **Promoting Horizontal Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean** (CLARCIEV) (US\$113,000).

Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO)

Strengthening Electoral Systems:

Fielding electoral observation missions throughout the hemisphere as requested by OAS Member States, and supporting the development and implementation of technical cooperation programs to strengthen Member States' electoral systems and electoral institutions by improving the institutional, legal, administrative and technological capacities of the electoral authorities.

**SECRETARIAT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS (SPA)**

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

Strengthening Human Rights Institutions:

- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Strategic Plan 2011-2015.** Conducts activities associated with eight thematic areas (indigenous peoples; women; migrant workers and their families; children and adolescents; persons deprived of liberty; Afro-descendants; freedom of expression; and human rights defenders), and monitors the human rights situation in the OAS Member States. Strengthening of Member States’ Human Rights systems and institutions by improving their institutional, legal, administrative and technological capacities.

Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)

Women’s substantive political citizenship for democracy and governability:

The full exercise of women’s political citizenship and parity in political representation are supported as essential conditions for governance and a citizens’ democracy in the countries of the Americas, within the framework of agreed international and Inter-American commitments on women’s human rights. (US\$4,887,386)

Inter-American Children’s Institute

- **Adolescent Criminal Responsibility Systems, Strengthening Technical Regulations for the Enforcement of Non-Custodial Penalties.** Contribute to the protection of human rights of adolescents who violate the criminal law in the framework of the international treaties on the matter. (US\$66,513)
- **Care of Children and Adolescents in Disaster Emergencies with a Rights Approach.** (US\$62,033)
- **Protection of Children and Adolescents Facing new Modalities of Sexual Exploitation in the Continent.** (US\$50,000)

Department of Public Security (DPS)

MAS Centroamérica / MAS Central America

A strong emphasis of SMS’ work is currently placed in the “Northern Triangle” of Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras).

- **Evaluations of the National Public Security Systems in: Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama.** Strengthen public security institutions (the National Security Systems) of three Central American Member States (the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Panama) (US\$269,607) 12 months.
- **Strengthening Registry and Classification Systems for Prisons in Honduras.** Addressing the need to reform Honduras’ penitentiary system. (US\$605,270) 18 months.
- **Inter-American Police Training Program (PICAP).** Training 150 police officers and/or civil officials in human rights and the use of excessive force; international law enforcement cooperation and investigative techniques; criminal information systems.(US\$333,682) 16 months.
- **Disarmament, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion within the process of Violence and Crime Reduction in El Salvador.** Support former gang members to successfully reintegrate into society. (US\$454,000) 24 months.
- **Strengthening of Institutions Specialized in the Assistance and Protection of Victims of Violence Generated by Organized Crime in Central America.** Address the impact of violence generated by organized crime on victims and witnesses in Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador). (US\$358,427) 18 months.

MAS Caribbean

- **Supporting CARICOM’s Crime and Security Strategy.** Support the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy by providing Member States with; (1) A detailed needs assessment on security concerns; (2) An OAS/SMS regional strategy based on the findings of the regional needs assessment; (3) Recommendations and suggestions to better implement regional strategies with the support of the SMS/OAS and its key partners. (US\$215,633) 12 months upon availability of funds.

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| EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT (SEDI) | <p><i>Department of Economic Development, Trade & Tourism (DEDTT)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional strengthening of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to support institutions for promoting the productivity, innovation and internationalization of this sector - 2012-2015. This project seeks to contribute to sustainable economic growth in the Americas through increased progress in the implementation of policies, particularly in the areas of MSMEs and innovation, and increased opportunities provided by Member States to business to access national, regional and global markets. (US\$2,000,000) <p><i>Department of Human Development, Education & Culture (DHDEC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education for development and innovation in the Americas: From Policy to Action. The goal of this initiative is to increase opportunities for employment, social mobility and a better quality of life for the young people of Latin America and the Caribbean by enhancing their knowledge, skills, and attitudes regarding mathematics, science, and technology, which would in turn, to strengthen social inclusion, economic growth, and capacity for innovation at the country level. (US\$1,528,000) |
| SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS (SLA) | <p><i>Department of Legal Cooperation (DLC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hemispheric Network for Legal Cooperation on Criminal Matters (“Criminal Matters Network”). The Network on Criminal Matters is a concrete result of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers, Attorneys, or Prosecutors General of the Americas (REMJA). The Network comprises three components: a public website, a private website and a secure electronic communication system. The public component of the Network is a virtual library that provides legal information related to mutual assistance and extradition for the 34 OAS member states; The private component of the Network contains information for individuals who are directly involved in legal cooperation in criminal matters; and the purpose of the secure electronic communication system is to facilitate the exchange of information between central authorities who deal with issues of mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition. (US\$250,000) <p><i>Department of International Law (DIL)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Course on Inter-American Legal Development and the Defense of Human Rights. This program aims to cover the evolution of Inter-American Law from the point of view of public international law, private international law, the Inter-American Human Rights System, instruments for the defense of democracy, as well as different mechanisms of legal and judicial cooperation. (US\$500,000) |

V. PRIORITY PROJECTS

| PRIORITY PROJECTS | |
|-------------------|--|
| SPA | <p><u>Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of an OAS-sponsored Electoral Accreditation Body for Certification of Electoral Authorities in ISO Electoral Standard - Integration of the Gender Perspective in Electoral Observation Missions Phase II - International Electoral Observation’s Progress and Challenges: An agenda for the future of the OAS Electoral Observation <p><u>Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP) - Supporting Institutional Strengthening to Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru in the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Social Conflicts |
| SMS | <p><u>Department for Public Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA). Reduce the risk and dangers of unexploded ordinance (UXO) and antipersonnel mines, and return previously mined land to productive use |
| SEDI | <p><u>Department of Human Development, Education and Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional Development, Training and Capacity Building Program - Teacher Training Network <p><u>Department of Social Development and Employment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous Reporting System on International Migration for the Americas (SICREMI) <p><u>Department of Sustainable Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-American Judicial Capacity Building Program on Environment and Natural Resources - Capacity Building to Integrate a Rights and Gender Based Focus for a Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management in the Americas |
| SER | <p><u>Department of International Affairs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening OAS work with Civil Society Organizations |

VI. EXPECTED RESULTS

One of the goals of the General Secretariat for the period 2013-2015 is to continue strengthening the promotion of OAS activities and programs among Permanent Observers in order to increase their engagement and participation. The expected results from this strategy include:

1. Increased transparency and accountability in the implementation of OAS activities;
2. Enhanced recognition and appreciation of the OAS “brand” among Permanent Observers and other key Observer government institutions;
3. Enlarged funding base of the Organization;
4. Improved effectiveness of organizational support to resource mobilization; and
5. Public acknowledgment and recognition of contributors honoring their commitment to the Organization.

VII. ABOUT THE OAS

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the principal political forum in the Hemisphere for multilateral dialogue and establishing the inter-American agenda. Through dialogue and collective action, the OAS performs a fundamental role in the promotion of democracy, peace, human rights, multidimensional security and integral development in the Americas. Its creation during the Ninth Inter-American Conference that took place in Bogota, Colombia on April 30, 1948 constituted a historical moment in inter-American relations and made the concept of a legal hemispheric identity a reality.

Secretariat for External Relations

The mission of the Secretariat for External Relations (SER) is to disseminate the role of the Organization as the institution for promoting democratic governance, sustainable development, multidimensional security, and respect for human rights in the Hemisphere; and to contribute to the strengthening of the Organization’s institutional image.

Department of International Affairs

The Department of International Affairs (DIA) is responsible for maintaining and strengthening relations with Permanent Observers of the OAS and developing strategies with civil society and other agencies in the United Nations and Inter-American system to advance the OAS agenda. The DIA is also charged with resource mobilization activities and outreach programs, such as the Lecture Series of the Americas, OAS Policy Roundtables, and briefings for diverse audiences.

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Permanent Observers

- 
- ALBANIA
 - ALGERIA
 - ANGOLA
 - ARMENIA
 - AUSTRIA
 - AZERBAIJAN
 - BELGIUM
 - BENIN
 - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
 - BULGARIA
 - CHINA
 - CROATIA
 - CYPRUS
 - CZECH REPUBLIC
 - DENMARK
 - EGYPT
 - EQUATORIAL GUINEA
 - ESTONIA
 - EUROPEAN UNION
 - FINLAND
 - FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
 - FRANCE
 - GEORGIA
 - GERMANY
 - GHANA
 - GREECE
 - HOLY SEE
 - HUNGARY
 - ICELAND
 - INDIA
 - IRELAND
 - ISRAEL
 - ITALY
 - JAPAN
 - KAZAKHSTAN
 - KOREA
 - LATVIA
 - LEBANON
 - LITHUANIA
 - LUXEMBOURG
 - MALTA
 - MONACO
 - MOROCCO
 - NETHERLANDS
 - NIGERIA
 - NORWAY
 - PAKISTAN
 - PHILIPPINES
 - POLAND
 - PORTUGAL
 - QATAR
 - ROMANIA
 - RUSSIAN FEDERATION
 - SAUDI ARABIA
 - REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
 - SLOVAK REPUBLIC
 - SLOVENIA
 - SPAIN
 - SRI LANKA
 - SWEDEN
 - SWITZERLAND
 - THAILAND
 - TUNISIA
 - TURKEY
 - UKRAINE
 - UNITED KINGDOM
 - VANUATU
 - YEMEN



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