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BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
June 2 - 4, 2002

PROCEEDINGS
VOLUME I

AG/DEC. 27 - AG/DEC. 30 (XXXII-O/02)
AG/RES. 1840 - AG/RES. 1909 (XXXII-O/02)

CERTIFIED TEXTS OF THE DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS
I hereby certify that this volume contains the official texts of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its thirty-second regular session, held in Bridgetown, Barbados, from June 2 to 4, 2002.

César Gaviria
Secretary General
Organization of American States
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AG/DEC. 27 (XXXII-O/02)

DECLARATION OF BRIDGETOWN:
THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

The ministers of foreign affairs and heads of delegation, assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados, on the occasion of the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, considering the topic “The Multidimensional Approach to Hemispheric Security,”

RECALLING that under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Continent;

AFFIRMING that the ministers of foreign affairs and heads of delegation, during their dialogue at the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, recognized that security threats, concerns, and other challenges in the hemispheric context are of diverse nature and multidimensional scope, and that the traditional concept and approach must be expanded to encompass new and nontraditional threats, which include political, economic, social, health, and environmental aspects;

RECOGNIZING:

That many of the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security are transnational in nature and may require appropriate hemispheric cooperation;

That these new threats, concerns, and other challenges are cross-cutting problems that require multifaceted responses by different national organizations, all acting appropriately in accordance with democratic norms and principles;

That the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security may require a range of different approaches;

That the process of evaluating the new hemispheric security aspects should take into account regional differences and characteristics; and

That there is an ongoing examination of the existing institutions of the inter-American system related to the various aspects of hemispheric security with a view to revitalizing and strengthening them to better respond to emerging challenges;
RECALLING:

That the General Assembly has recognized, as reflected in its resolutions from 1991 to the present, the importance of confidence- and security-building measures among member states to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere;

The General Assembly decision to hold a Second High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States;

That the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Second Summit of the Americas, instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security to “analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control” and to “pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security,” with a view to holding a Special Conference on Security in the OAS framework, once these and other tasks had been completed;

That at the Third Summit of the Americas, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their commitment to the holding of the Special Conference on Security; and

That at the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed that the preparations for the Special Conference on Security should be expedited; and

CONVINCED that the development of common approaches to the various aspects of security in the Hemisphere would lead to harmonization within the inter-American security system and is, therefore, essential for increasing confidence and security among member states,

DECLARE that the security of the Hemisphere encompasses political, economic, social, health, and environmental factors;

AGREE that member states should seek to enhance and, where necessary, develop appropriate and relevant mechanisms to deepen cooperation and coordination in order to address in a more focused manner the new multidimensional threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security;

DECIDE to include the multidimensional approach to hemispheric security raised by the ministers of foreign affairs and heads of delegation at the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly as a topic on the agenda of the Special Conference on Security, and to use the compendium of views expressed by the ministers and heads of delegation as a base document for the consideration of the item; and

AGREE that the Special Conference on Security should consider appropriate recommendations on coordinated strategies and integrated action plans, related to the new hemispheric security threats, concerns and other challenges.
AG/DEC. 28 (XXXII-O/02)

DECLARATION ON DEMOCRACY IN VENEZUELA

(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace, and development of the region, and that one of the main purposes of the OAS is to promote and consolidate it, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention;

That Venezuela is a country with profound and proven democratic convictions; and

That on April 11, 2002, there was a serious alteration of the constitutional order and an interruption of democracy;

RECALLING that, at the twenty-ninth special session of the General Assembly, held in Washington, D.C., on April 18, 2002, in compliance with resolution CP/RES. 811 (1315/02), the General Assembly noted its “satisfaction at the restoration of the constitutional order and the democratically elected government of President Hugo Chávez Frías”;

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1 (XXIX-E/02), in which it was agreed to support the initiative of the Government of Venezuela to convene a national, all-inclusive dialogue and to urge all sectors of Venezuelan society to participate and devote their best and most determined efforts to bringing about the full exercise of democracy in Venezuela, abiding fully by the Constitution and taking into account the essential elements of representative democracy set forth in Articles 3 and 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

CONSIDERING:

That Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter proclaims that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

That the essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers;
Resolution CP/RES. 811 and the provisions of resolution AG/RES. 1 (XXIX-E/02), on the situation in Venezuela;

That the institutions of the Venezuelan state are currently conducting a full investigation into the causes of the events that took place from April 11 to 14, 2002; and

ENCOURAGED even more by the Government of Venezuela’s expressed interest in and willingness to make progress with dialogue and reconciliation, in an effort to resolve the political crisis in Venezuela; and welcoming all international collaborative initiatives that support that effort,

AGREES:

1. To reiterate the OAS’s willingness to provide the support and assistance that the Government of Venezuela requires to consolidate its democratic process.

2. To reiterate its determination to continue applying, without distinction, and in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, the mechanisms provided for in the Democratic Charter for the preservation and defense of representative democracy, reiterating the rejection of the use of violence to replace any democratic government in the Hemisphere.

3. To encourage the Government of Venezuela to explore the opportunities the OAS affords for promoting the national dialogue that is currently taking place in Venezuela and that was convoked by President Hugo Chávez Frias in the interests of deepening national reconciliation.

4. To acknowledge and welcome the unanimous decision of the National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to set up a Truth Commission to investigate the acts of violence, and the consequent loss of life, that occurred from April 11 to 14, 2002, in the conviction that such an exercise will contribute to the transparency of the democratic process.
AG/DEC. 29 (XXXII-O/02)

DECLARATION ON THE QUESTION OF THE MALVINAS ISLANDS

(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, which requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed its satisfaction with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that in its declaration AG/DEC. 5 (XXIII-O/93), it emphasized the excellent state achieved in their bilateral relations;

RECOGNIZING that accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the OAS, reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland continue to reinforce political, trade, and cultural ties, and are also engaging in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues for peaceful settlement of the controversy and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands;

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy; and

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement is reached thereon.
AG/DEC. 30 (XXXII-O/02)

CENTENNIAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(Declaration adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that in 1902 delegations from 11 nations in the Americas gathered in Washington to form the International Sanitary Bureau;

BEARING IN MIND that since 1950 the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has been recognized by the Organization of American States as part of the inter-American system and as its specialized health agency;

RECOGNIZING THAT in its 100 years of existence PAHO has played a key part in the advancement of public health in the Americas, strengthening national health systems and public health policies, and leading the campaigns to eradicate smallpox, poliomyelitis, and measles; and

RECOGNIZING ALSO PAHO’s efforts to encourage strategic cooperation among member states and associated states, promoting equality in health care, combating disease, and increasing life expectancy and the quality of life in the countries of the Americas,

AGREES:

To pay tribute to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) as it celebrates its centennial.

To urge PAHO to continue working with the countries in the Hemisphere, supporting their efforts to implement the mandates of the Summits of the Americas and to achieve equity, poverty reduction, and health for all.
AG/RES. 1840 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TERRORISM

(Resolution adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 3, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the principles and provisions contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter of the United Nations;

RECOGNIZING the threat that terrorism poses to democratic values and international peace and security, and that it is a source of profound concern to all member states;

CONVINCED that the Charter of the Organization of American States and international law constitute the appropriate framework for strengthening hemispheric cooperation for the prevention, combating, and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

BEARING IN MIND resolution RC.23/RES. 1/01 rev. 1 corr. 1, “Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism,” of the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held on September 21, 2001, which entrusted the Permanent Council with preparing a Draft Inter-American Convention against Terrorism;

RECALLING the Declaration of Lima to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism and the Plan of Action on Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism, adopted within the framework of the First Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, in Lima, Peru, in April 1996, as well as the Commitment of Mar del Plata, adopted at the Second Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, and the work of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE);

CONSIDERING that terrorism is a serious criminal phenomenon, that is of deep concern to all member states; attacks democracy; impedes the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; threatens the security of states, destabilizing and undermining the foundations of all society; and seriously impacts the economic and social development of the states in the region;

BEARING IN MIND that the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes the commitment by member states to promote and defend representative democracy and that no democratic state can be indifferent to the clear threat that terrorism poses to democratic institutions and freedoms;

REAFFIRMING that the fight against terrorism must be undertaken with full respect for national and international law, human rights, and democratic institutions, in order to preserve the rule of law, liberties, and democratic values in the Hemisphere, which are essential components of a successful fight against terrorism;
CONVINCED that the adoption, ratification, and effective implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism contribute to the progressive development and the codification of international law;

UNDERSCORING the importance of effective action in cutting off the supply of funds for terrorism, and of coordinated action with international entities competent in the area of money laundering, especially the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD);

RECOGNIZING the urgency of strengthening and establishing new forms of regional cooperation against terrorism with a view to its eradication; and

RECOGNIZING ALSO the importance and timeliness of the existing international legal instruments on combating terrorism, including the 10 international instruments considered in the text of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism itself, as well as the Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion That Are of International Significance, adopted by this General Assembly on February 2, 1971; the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, adopted in Tokyo on September 14, 1963; and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, adopted in Montreal on March 1, 1991,

RESOLVES:

1. To adopt the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, attached to this resolution, and to open it for signature by the member states on this date.

2. To urge member states to ratify the Convention as soon as possible, in accordance with their constitutional procedures.

3. To request the Secretary General to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on progress made toward the Convention’s entry into force.
INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TERRORISM

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,

BEARING IN MIND the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter of the United Nations;

CONSIDERING that terrorism represents a serious threat to democratic values and to international peace and security and is a cause of profound concern to all member states;

REAFFIRMING the need to adopt effective steps in the inter-American system to prevent, punish, and eliminate terrorism through the broadest cooperation;

RECOGNIZING that the serious economic harm to states which may result from terrorist acts is one of the factors that underscore the need for cooperation and the urgency of efforts to eradicate terrorism;

REAFFIRMING the commitment of the states to prevent, combat, punish, and eliminate terrorism; and

BEARING IN MIND resolution RC.23/RES. 1/01 rev. 1 corr. 1, “Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism,” adopted at the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1
Object and purposes

The purposes of this Convention are to prevent, punish, and eliminate terrorism. To that end, the states parties agree to adopt the necessary measures and to strengthen cooperation among them, in accordance with the terms of this Convention.

Article 2
Applicable international instruments

1. For the purposes of this Convention, “offenses” means the offenses established in the international instruments listed below:


2. Upon depositing its instrument of ratification to this Convention, a state party that is not a party to one or more of the international instruments listed in paragraph 1 of this article may declare that, in application of this Convention to such state party, that particular instrument shall be deemed not to be included in that paragraph. The declaration shall cease to have effect as soon as that instrument enters into force for that state party, which shall notify the depositary of this fact.

3. When a state party ceases to be a party to one of the international instruments listed in paragraph 1 of this article, it may make a declaration, as provided in paragraph 2 of this article, with respect to that instrument.

Article 3
Domestic measures

Each state party, in accordance with the provisions of its constitution, shall endeavor to become a party to the international instruments listed in Article 2 to which it is not yet a party and to
adopt the necessary measures to effectively implement such instruments, including establishing, in its
domestic legislation, penalties for the offenses described therein.

Article 4
Measures to prevent, combat, and eradicate the financing of terrorism

1. Each state party, to the extent it has not already done so, shall institute a legal and
regulatory regime to prevent, combat, and eradicate the financing of terrorism and for effective
international cooperation with respect thereto, which shall include:

   a. A comprehensive domestic regulatory and supervisory regime for banks,
      other financial institutions, and other entities deemed particularly susceptible
to being used for the financing of terrorist activities. This regime shall
      emphasize requirements for customer identification, record-keeping, and the
      reporting of suspicious or unusual transactions.

   b. Measures to detect and monitor movements across borders of cash, bearer
      negotiable instruments, and other appropriate movements of value. These
      measures shall be subject to safeguards to ensure proper use of information
      and should not impede legitimate capital movements.

   c. Measures to ensure that the competent authorities dedicated to combating the
      offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 have
      the ability to cooperate and exchange information at the national and
      international levels within the conditions prescribed under its domestic law.
      To that end, each state party shall establish and maintain a financial
      intelligence unit to serve as a national center for the collection, analysis, and
      dissemination of pertinent money laundering and terrorist financing
      information. Each state party shall inform the Secretary General of the
      Organization of American States of the authority designated to be its
      financial intelligence unit.

2. When implementing paragraph 1 of this article, states parties shall use as guidelines
the recommendations developed by specialized international and regional entities, in particular the
Financial Action Task Force and, as appropriate, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control
Task Force.

Article 5
Seizure and confiscation of funds or other assets

1. Each state party shall, in accordance with the procedures established in its domestic
law, take such measures as may be necessary to provide for the identification, freezing or seizure for
the purposes of possible forfeiture, and confiscation or forfeiture, of any funds or other assets
constituting the proceeds of, used to facilitate, or used or intended to finance, the commission of any of the offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 of this Convention.

2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to offenses committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the state party.

Article 6
Predicate offenses to money laundering

1. Each state party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that its domestic penal money laundering legislation also includes as predicate offenses those offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 of this Convention.

2. The money laundering predicate offenses referred to in paragraph 1 shall include those committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the state party.

Article 7
Cooperation on border controls

1. The states parties, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative regimes, shall promote cooperation and the exchange of information in order to improve border and customs control measures to detect and prevent the international movement of terrorists and trafficking in arms or other materials intended to support terrorist activities.

2. In this context, they shall promote cooperation and the exchange of information to improve their controls on the issuance of travel and identity documents and to prevent their counterfeiting, forgery, or fraudulent use.

3. Such measures shall be carried out without prejudice to applicable international commitments in relation to the free movement of people and the facilitation of commerce.

Article 8
Cooperation among law enforcement authorities

The states parties shall work closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2. In this context, they shall establish and enhance, where necessary, channels of communication between their competent authorities in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 of this Convention.
Article 9
Mutual legal assistance

The states parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of expeditious mutual legal assistance with respect to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of the offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 and proceedings related thereto, in accordance with applicable international agreements in force. In the absence of such agreements, states parties shall afford one another expeditious assistance in accordance with their domestic law.

Article 10
Transfer of persons in custody

1. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one state party and whose presence in another state party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony, or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 may be transferred if the following conditions are met:

   a. The person freely gives his or her informed consent; and
   b. Both states agree, subject to such conditions as those states may deem appropriate.

2. For the purposes of this article:

   a. The state to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the state from which the person was transferred.
   b. The state to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the state from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both states.
   c. The state to which the person is transferred shall not require the state from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person.
   d. The person transferred shall receive, for time spent in the custody of the state to which he or she was transferred, credit toward service of the sentence being served in the state from which he or she was transferred.

3. Unless the state party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with the present article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted or detained or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the state
to which that person is transferred in respect of acts or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the state from which said person was transferred.

Article 11
Inapplicability of political offense exception

For the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance, none of the offenses established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 shall be regarded as a political offense or an offense connected with a political offense or an offense inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offense or an offense connected with a political offense or an offense inspired by political motives.

Article 12
Denial of refugee status

Each state party shall take appropriate measures, consistent with the relevant provisions of national and international law, for the purpose of ensuring that refugee status is not granted to any person in respect of whom there are serious reasons for considering that he or she has committed an offense established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 of this Convention.

Article 13
Denial of asylum

Each state party shall take appropriate measures, consistent with the relevant provisions of national and international law, for the purpose of ensuring that asylum is not granted to any person in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that he or she has committed an offense established in the international instruments listed in Article 2 of this Convention.

Article 14
Nondiscrimination

None of the provisions of this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to provide mutual legal assistance if the requested state party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person’s race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, or political opinion, or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person’s position for any of these reasons.
Article 15
Human rights

1. The measures carried out by the states parties under this Convention shall take place with full respect for the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as affecting other rights and obligations of states and individuals under international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States, international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and international refugee law.

3. Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including the enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the law of the state in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law.

Article 16
Training

1. The states parties shall promote technical cooperation and training programs at the national, bilateral, subregional, and regional levels and in the framework of the Organization of American States to strengthen the national institutions responsible for compliance with the obligations assumed under this Convention.

2. The states parties shall also promote, where appropriate, technical cooperation and training programs with other regional and international organizations conducting activities related to the purposes of this Convention.

Article 17
Cooperation through the Organization of American States

The states parties shall encourage the broadest cooperation within the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States, including the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), on matters related to the object and purposes of this Convention.

Article 18
Consultations among the parties

1. The states parties shall hold periodic meetings of consultation, as appropriate, with a view to facilitating:

   a. The full implementation of this Convention, including the consideration of issues of interest relating thereto identified by the states parties; and
b. The exchange of information and experiences on effective means and methods to prevent, detect, investigate, and punish terrorism.

2. The Secretary General shall convene a meeting of consultation of the states parties after receiving the 10th instrument of ratification. Without prejudice to this, the states parties may hold consultations as they consider appropriate.

3. The states parties may request the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States, including CICTE, to facilitate the consultations referred to in the previous paragraphs and to provide other forms of assistance with respect to the implementation of this Convention.

Article 19
Exercise of jurisdiction

Nothing in this Convention entitles a state party to undertake in the territory of another state party the exercise of jurisdiction or performance of functions that are exclusively reserved to the authorities of that other state party by its domestic law.

Article 20
Depositary

The original instrument of this Convention, the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

Article 21
Signature and ratification

1. This Convention is open for signature by all member states of the Organization of American States.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

Article 22
Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification of the Convention with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.
2. For each state ratifying the Convention after deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification, the Convention shall enter into force on the 30th day following the deposit by such state of its instrument of ratification.

Article 23
Denunciation

1. Any state party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary General of the Organization.

2. Such denunciation shall not affect any requests for information or assistance made during the time the Convention is in force for the denouncing state.
AG/RES. 1841 (XXXII-O/02)

THE SITUATION IN HAITI

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes representative democracy as indispensable for the stability, peace, and development of the region and that one of the essential aims of the OAS is to promote and consolidate representative democracy with respect for the principle of nonintervention;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter proclaims that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and that their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”; and that “essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government”; and

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter also states that “democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and are mutually reinforcing” and that the “promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

WELCOMING the efforts that the OAS and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have undertaken to continue contributing to stronger democracy and socioeconomic development in Haiti;

WELCOMING the support of the Group of Friends on Haiti for the efforts of the OAS and CARICOM to bring an end to the political crisis in that country;

HAVING SEEN the alarming deterioration of the socioeconomic situation in Haiti;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the continuing political crisis in Haiti;

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1831 (XXXI-O/01) of June 5, 2001, in which the General Assembly instructed the Secretary General to increase his efforts, in consultation with CARICOM and with other interested countries, to contribute further to the resolution of the existing political crisis in Haiti, to its social and economic development, to the strengthening of democracy, and to respect for human rights in that country;
RECALLING AS WELL that the aforementioned resolution instructed the Secretary General to work jointly with member states toward normalizing relations between Haiti and the international community, including the international financial institutions, as progress is achieved in reaching a sustainable solution to the crisis arising from the May 21, 2000, elections;

RECALLING resolution CP/RES. 806 (1303/02) corr. 1, of January 15, 2002, in which the Permanent Council decided to call upon the international community to provide effective and concrete support to the Government of Haiti, Haitian civil society and democratic political parties that operate within the Haitian Constitution and the rule of law, in an effort to strengthen the Haitian democratic institutions; reaffirmed the mandate of the Secretary General; and instructed him to continue these efforts;

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Secretary General on the Implementation of CP/RES. 806 (1032/02) corr. 1 and AG/RES. 1831 (XXIXI-O/01) (CP/doc.3609/02 corr. 1);

NOTING that the Secretary General’s Report recognizes that the “early completion of the negotiated agreement on elections” is “the single most important contribution toward major progress in Haiti today, whether the issue be improving the security climate or normalizing Haiti’s relations with the international financial institutions;”

CONVINCED of the urgency of resuming and concluding negotiations and of establishing a timetable for technically feasible elections; and

BEARING IN MIND that Appendix I of the Report of the Secretary General (CP/doc.3609/02 corr. 1) indicates that the OAS delegation “received full and effective collaboration of the Government of Haiti which enabled the OAS to begin to organize the Special Mission” and that the Special Mission was deployed and began to carry out its mandates, within the framework of Haitian law and with the full support of Haitian authorities,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General for their constructive steps taken to implement CP/RES. 806 (1303/02) corr. 1, including the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the events of December 17, 2001, the establishment of an Advisory Council on Reparations, and the deployment of an OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti.

2. To commend the Government of Haiti for its cooperation in the deployment of the OAS Special Mission and for its support extended to the members of the Mission.

3. To commend the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for its active participation with the OAS in seeking a solution to the crisis in Haiti and the Group of Friends on Haiti for their ongoing support to the Secretary General and his efforts.

4. To call upon the Government of Haiti, all Haitian political parties, and civil society to provide full support for the dialogue process and for the activities and recommendations of the OAS Special Mission, the Commission of Inquiry, and the Advisory Council on Reparations.
5. To urge the Government of Haiti and all political parties to resume, in the spirit of compromise, negotiations aimed at achieving a solution to the crisis and, taking into consideration the Government of Haiti’s constitutional electoral prerogatives, establishing a timetable for technically feasible legislative and local elections supervised by an independent, credible, and neutral electoral council.

6. To urge the Government of Haiti to strengthen efforts to combat impunity and to place the highest priority on strengthening judicial institutions, with a view to establishing a climate of security conducive to reconciliation among the parties involved in the crisis that arose from the elections of May 21, 2000, and also conducive to free, fair, and transparent elections and related political party activities.

7. To request the Secretary General to continue to work with the Special Mission and to assist the Government of Haiti in reinforcing security, strengthening the judicial system, protecting human rights, and improving overall governance.

8. To urge that the Government of Haiti and the international financial institutions, in anticipation of a negotiated solution to the political crisis and the eventual resumption of normal economic cooperation, initiate discussions, including consultations with relevant Haitian institutions and organizations, to address the unresolved financial and technical issues and procedural steps.

9. To request the Secretary General to use his good offices to facilitate these discussions and ask that he report regularly to the Permanent Council on his efforts.

10. To welcome and encourage the initial steps undertaken by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights aimed at improving respect for human rights in Haiti and urge them to remain actively engaged in these efforts.

11. To urge the member states and the Group of Friends on Haiti to continue to support the efforts of the OAS Secretary General in Haiti to foster understanding and dialogue and to request all parties in Haiti to exercise restraint in their discussions and their conduct relating to violence.

12. To request the Secretary General to report to the Permanent Council or to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1842 (XXXII-O/02)

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN THE AMERICAS: SUPPORT FOR THE INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND ORGANIZATIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report presented by the Permanent Council on the topic “Human Rights Defenders in the Americas: Support for the Individuals, Groups, and Organizations of Civil Society Working to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Americas,” (CP/doc.3577/02), in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01);

CONSIDERING that, at its thirty-first regular session, through the aforementioned resolution AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01), it instructed the Permanent Council to continue to examine this matter in the context of the dialogue on strengthening and enhancing the inter-American human rights system and to present a report on implementation of the resolution;

CONSIDERING FURTHER:

That, in the context of the dialogue on the functioning of the system and pursuant to the mandates contained in resolution AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01), on November 15, 2001, the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council held a meeting at which it considered the topic;

That the participants at that meeting included not only a representative of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, but also the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders, who gave a presentation on the treatment of this issue in her area of competence; and

That the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has expressed its concern over the situation of human rights defenders in the region, and has recommended to the member states that they should take the necessary steps to protect the lives, personal safety, and freedom of expression of those who work to ensure respect for fundamental rights, in accordance with the collective commitment expressed in resolutions AG/RES. 1671 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1711 (XXXO/00), and AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01);

BEARING IN MIND the practice of the IACHR in this area and the measures it has taken to protect the fundamental rights of defenders; and, in particular, the decision taken on December 7, 2001, by the Executive Secretary of the Commission to establish an operational unit on human rights defenders, taking into account the mandate issued in resolution AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01);
RECALLING:

That, at the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, the Heads of State and Government reiterated in the Declaration that their “commitment to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is based on shared principles and convictions” and reaffirmed in the Plan of Action that they will “seek to promote and give effect to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [also referred to as the United Nations (UN) Declaration on Human Rights Defenders]”; and

That the General Assembly has previously made similar statements on this subject, reiterating its recommendation that the member states grant the necessary guarantees and facilities to enable nongovernmental human rights organizations to continue contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights, and that they respect the freedom and safety of the members of such organizations;

RECOGNIZING the important work, at both the national and regional levels, of human rights defenders in the Americas, as well as their valuable contribution to the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms;

CONCERNED over the persistence in the Americas of actions that directly or indirectly prevent or hamper the work of individuals, groups, or organizations working to promote and protect fundamental rights; and

AWARE of the need to promote respect for the essential aims, principles, and standards set forth in inter-American and international instruments on this matter,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate its support for the work carried out, at both the national and regional levels, by human rights defenders; and to recognize their valuable contribution to the protection, promotion, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Hemisphere.

2. To condemn actions that directly or indirectly prevent or hamper the work of human rights defenders in the Americas.

3. To urge member states to step up their efforts to adopt the necessary measures, in keeping with their domestic law and with internationally accepted principles and standards, to safeguard the lives, personal safety, and freedom of expression of human rights defenders.

4. To invite member states to publicize and enforce the instruments of the inter-American system and the decisions of its bodies on this matter, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

5. To invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay due attention to the situation of human rights defenders in the Americas, to consider, inter alia, preparing
a comprehensive study on the matter, and to give due consideration to this situation at the level it may judge appropriate.

6. To continue the dialogue and cooperation with the United Nations, in particular with the office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders, through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Permanent Council.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to follow up on this resolution and to report on its implementation to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

8. To direct that the mandates in this resolution be executed in accordance within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.
AG/RES. 1843 (XXXII-O/02)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMMISSION DURING 2001

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) to the General Assembly (CP/doc.3549/02);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Declaration of Quebec City and the statement “Connecting the Americas” of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in April 2001 in Quebec City, Canada, assign a critical role to the OAS in the implementation of the Plan of Action; and

That the Heads of State and Government of the Americas, gathered at the Third Summit of the Americas, recognized that an extraordinary technological revolution is now under way and that the region is entering a new economy and a new society defined by its vastly enhanced capacity to have access to knowledge and to improve the dissemination of information;

CONSIDERING:

That in addressing its mandates, during 2001, CITEL:

a. Developed a Draft Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and the Quito Action Plan as part of a conceptual frame of reference to provide general guidelines for facilitating the respective processes of assessment, design, implementation, evaluation, and integration of national Agendas for Connectivity;

b. Prepared and distributed to the members and associate members a reference book on teleeducation in the Americas;

c. Initiated the preparation of a reference book on telemedicine in the Americas;

d. Published and distributed to its membership the inaugural edition of the CITEL magazine, CITEL XXI;

e. Initiated a program to address the issue of fraud in the use of mobile communications, which includes the coordination of this project with other telecommunication organizations throughout the world; and
f. Expanded the frequency range of its spectrum usage database allocations, available on the CITEL Web page in both English and Spanish, up to 400 GHz, including data from the ITU, 31 countries of the Americas, the common European allocations, and the allocations of Korea, Japan, and Thailand;

That CITEL is involved in an intensive process of developing common inter-American proposals for the 2002 World Telecommunication Development Conference, the 2002 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, and the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference, for the purpose of ensuring that the region of the Americas has a strong voice in the global forum of the International Telecommunication Union;

That the implementation of the Mutual Recognition Agreement on Conformity Assessment (MRA) is now under way in the Americas, with six countries either having signed the MRA or actively working to make modifications to their national regulations in order to position themselves to sign it; and that CITEL has established an agreement with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Telecommunications and Information Working Group for joint coordinated implementation of the MRAs; and

That CITEL has signed cooperative agreements with three telecommunication organizations and has concluded negotiations on such an agreement with the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT),

RESOLVES:

1. To express appreciation to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission for its ongoing efforts to facilitate and promote the continuing development of telecommunications in the Hemisphere.

2. To take note of the significant activities accomplished and initiated by the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission during 2001.

3. To request CITEL to present a follow-up report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1844 (XXXII-O/02)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the observations and recommendations of the Permanent Council on the Annual Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CP/doc.3545/02) and the presentation of the report by the Chair of the Juridical Committee, Dr. João Grandino Rodas; and

CONSIDERING:

That Article 54.f of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that one of the powers of the General Assembly is to consider the observations and recommendations presented by the Permanent Council, in accordance with Article 91.f of the Charter, on the reports of the organs and entities of the Organization;

That Article 53 of the OAS Charter establishes the Inter-American Juridical Committee as one of the organs of the Organization; and

That the Inter-American Juridical Committee presented its annual report to the Permanent Council, which has submitted its observations and recommendations thereon to the General Assembly,

RESOLVES:

1. To receive the annual report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and to forward to the Committee the observations and recommendations made by the Permanent Council of the Organization on that report.

2. To express its satisfaction with the work of the Inter-American Juridical Committee in dealing with the priority concerns of the Organization in the area of law and, especially, to recognize the support the Committee provides to the General Assembly and the Permanent Council in preparing the studies requested of it.

3. To thank the Inter-American Juridical Committee for presenting the document, “Observations and Comments of the Inter-American Juridical Committee on the Draft Inter-American Democratic Charter” [CJI/RES. 32 (LIX-O/01)] and for its support and participation in the process that concluded with the adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth special session, held in Lima, Peru, on September 10 and 11, 2001.
4. To thank the Inter-American Juridical Committee for the report it submitted to the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law, held at the headquarters of the Organization from February 4 to 8, 2002, “CIDIP-VII and Beyond” [CJI/doc.78/01 rev. 1] and to request it to continue to assist with preparations for the next CIDIP.

5. To thank the Inter-American Juridical Committee for drawing up the document “Preparation of a Draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance: Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee,” [CJI/doc.80/02 rev. 2] which represents a valuable contribution toward furthering the Organization’s work on this topic.

6. To thank the Inter-American Juridical Committee for its contribution to the preparatory work for drawing up a draft inter-American convention against terrorism.

7. To repeat its request to the Inter-American Juridical Committee to pursue its studies on the subject of competition law and the different forms of protectionism in the Americas in such a way as to include the results of those studies in its next annual report, bearing in mind the efforts already under way in the Organization and in other international institutions.

8. To take note of the work carried out to date by the Inter-American Juridical Committee on the enhancement of the administration of justice in the Americas and to request it to continue contributing in the future with the work requested of it.

9. To encourage the Inter-American Juridical Committee to continue to promote regular joint meetings with the legal advisers at the ministries of foreign affairs of OAS member states; and to note with satisfaction the inclusion of the item “The International Criminal Court” on the agenda for its fifth meeting, in compliance with resolution AG/RES. 1770 (XXXI-O/01).

10. To underscore once again the importance of holding the Course on International Law, organized each year by the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the OAS General Secretariat as a contribution to better understanding and dissemination of legal topics in the inter-American system, and to support every effort to enable a larger number of professors and students from all subregions to attend the course; and in this connection, to give priority attention to installing a simultaneous interpretation system for the Course and to increasing the amount that the OAS awards to fellowships, urging the member states also to consider the possibility of paying directly for the participation of students and professors from their own countries.

11. To congratulate the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the General Secretariat for having published the lectures delivered at the Course on International Law, held each year in Rio de Janeiro, and for the publication of the thematic series grouping them together, and to recommend that the possibility of issuing those publications in the Organization’s official languages be examined.

12. To note with satisfaction the new agenda adopted by the Inter-American Juridical Committee for its 61st regular meeting and to recommend, once again, that it concentrate its efforts on the issues indicated to it as being of priority interest to the Organization, bearing in mind the observations made by the member states upon presentation of its report and incorporating therein the agreements and decisions adopted by the General Assembly that are within its sphere of competence.
13. To reiterate that it is necessary to bring the Inter-American Juridical Committee into closer contact with the political bodies of the Organization, especially with the Permanent Council; and, in this regard, to call upon the Chair of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the rapporteurs for the various topics included on its agenda to meet with the Permanent Council whenever it so requests.

14. To note with satisfaction the program of the Inter-American Juridical Committee to commemorate its centennial, to be held in 2006; and to encourage the Committee to continue putting forth its best efforts to carry it out.

15. To underscore the need to provide the Inter-American Juridical Committee with the administrative and budgetary support required to address adequately the current inter-American legal agenda and to make the appropriate recommendations.
AG/RES. 1845 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1766 (XXXI-O/01), “Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law” (CP/doc.3591/02);

CONSIDERING:

That the General Assembly, meeting in Panama in 1996, adopted the “Declaration of Panama on the Inter-American Contribution to the Development and Codification of International Law,” in which it affirmed, inter alia, its “commitment to continue promoting the progressive development and codification of inter-American international law in the framework of the Organization of American States” and urged its organs to disseminate the legal heritage developed in that framework;

That the General Assembly, in resolution AG/RES. 1471 (XXVII-O/97), adopted the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, which calls for various activities by the Organization to promote continued progress in the areas of training, dissemination, application, and strengthening of international law developed in the context of the inter-American system;

That, at its previous regular session, the General Assembly reaffirmed, in resolution AG/RES. 1766 (XXXI-O/01), the importance of said Program;

That the international legal norms developed in the context of the Organization of American States constitute a valuable legal heritage that must be preserved and disseminated widely with a view to promoting the study, discussion, negotiation, and development of new legal instruments within the framework of the inter-American system; and

That the Permanent Council, at its meeting of September 26, 2001, referred to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs the study and follow-up on activities carried out by the General Secretariat in fulfillment of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law;

NOTING the conclusions and recommendations of the Workshops on International Law held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in October 1999, in Córdoba, Argentina, in December 2000, and in Mexico City, Mexico, in December 2001, which asserted the need for periodic meetings of a similar nature in order to ensure the continuity of these valuable results; and
RECOGNIZING the progress made in the dissemination of the legal instruments and activities of the Organization through the Inter-American System of Legal Information on the Internet, the legal publications program, and subregional courses such as the one conducted in Rionegro, Colombia, in 2001,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the importance of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law for the dissemination, awareness, application, and strengthening of international law developed in the inter-American framework; and to support the activities of the Permanent Council of the Organization and the General Secretariat in pursuance of the Program.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue, through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, to implement the aforesaid Program, according priority to the projects and activities relating to the teaching of inter-American international law and to dissemination of the legal instruments and activities developed in the OAS framework and the legal publications program, and to report thereon periodically to the Permanent Council.

3. To request the General Secretariat to continue strengthening, pursuant to paragraph (a) of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, the Inter-American System of Legal Information through the OAS Web page, by incorporating and constantly updating information on the legal developments within the framework of the Organization.

4. To request the General Secretariat to continue to conduct Workshops on International Law, pursuant to paragraph (i) of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, while congratulating it for organizing the most recent workshops, conducted in Mexico City in December 2001, and, in keeping with the conclusions and recommendations of those Workshops, to facilitate exchanges among lecturers and professors of public and private international law and to analyze the application of inter-American legal standards.

5. To strengthen, pursuant to paragraph (e) of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, the annual Course on International Law organized by the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the General Secretariat in Rio de Janeiro, by taking the necessary budgetary steps required for that purpose, especially with respect to simultaneous interpretation facilities and expansion of the number of fellowships, in order to enable larger numbers of candidates from all the subregions to participate.

6. To congratulate the General Secretariat on having published the Course on International Law conducted in August 2000, the new series arranged according to subjects addressed in the Courses on International Law, the work entitled “the Inter-American Treaties of Legal and Judicial Cooperation,” the new editions of the OAS Charter, and the most recent inter-American conventions adopted in the framework of the OAS.

7. To request the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat to study ways to step up dissemination and distribution of the Organization’s legal publications and ways to make them available in all the official languages.
8. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue, through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, the subregional courses on the latest developments within the OAS, pursuant to paragraphs (f), (g), and (j) of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law.

9. To promote, pursuant to paragraph (o) of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, agreements with various entities for the teaching and dissemination of inter-American law, and to facilitate closer ties with academic circles and universities, as well as the governments, congresses, and media of the member states.

10. To request the Permanent Council to monitor the implementation of this resolution, which shall be carried out within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources; and to request the Council to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1846 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES
ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Permanent Council on the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI) (CP/doc.3590/02);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, through resolutions AG/RES. 1393 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1765 (XXXI-O/01), it convened CIDIP-VI with the agenda approved by the Permanent Council through resolution CP/RES. 744 (1185/99); and

CONSIDERING:

That the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VI) was held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., from February 4 to 8, 2002, and approved the Model Inter-American Law on Secured Transactions, the Non-Negotiable Inter-American Uniform Through Bill of Lading for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, and the Negotiable Inter-American Uniform Through Bill of Lading for the International Carriage of Goods by Road;

That all the Inter-American Specialized Conferences on Private International Law have adopted important conventions and other international instruments which made significant achievements in private international law;

That, in the preamble of resolution CIDIP-VI/RES. 1/02, the member states represented at CIDIP-VI reiterated “the necessity of continued, in-depth study of various specific topics, with a view to the approval of the texts of conventions and other international instruments as part of the process of codification and progressive development of international law”;

That, in that same resolution, CIDIP-VI resolved to request the General Assembly to convene the Seventh Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VII);

That CIDIP-VI, in the preamble of that same resolution, stated that the agenda for CIDIP-VII “should reflect the desires of all Member States of the OAS, that a broader consultation with Member States should be had, and, to that end, the Permanent Council of the OAS should be requested to create mechanisms for the consultation of governments, and for the presentation of the results of those consultations to the General Assembly”;

That CIDIP-VI resolved to continue the discussion of possible future topics for CIDIP-VII, and to request the General Secretariat to “organize a consultation of governmental and non-
governmental experts aimed solely at discussing the future of CIDIP and other topics that are appropriate for treatment at CIDIP-VII, and to undertake feasibility studies on those topics for submission to the Member States”;

That the Inter-American Juridical Committee presented to CIDIP-VI a report entitled “CIDIP-VII and Beyond” (CIDIP-VI/doc.10/02);

That, in the document “The Law in a New Inter-American Order” (CP/doc.2744/96), the Secretary General stressed the importance to the region of the development of private international law within the framework of CIDIP;

That the Charter of the Organization of American States provides that specialized conferences shall be held whenever the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs so decides, on its own initiative or at the request of one of the councils or specialized organizations; and

That, accordingly, it is deemed necessary to convene CIDIP-VII and to continue the process of development and codification of private international law which began in Panama (CIDIP-I, 1975) and continued in Montevideo (CIDIP-II, 1979), in La Paz (CIDIP-III, 1984), in Montevideo (CIDIP-IV, 1989), in Mexico City (CIDIP-V, 1994), and at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. (CIDIP-VI, 2002),

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Sixth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law on its successful conclusion and to welcome the resolutions adopted during CIDIP-VI.

2. To encourage member states to take advantage of the achievements of CIDIP-VI by adopting laws and practices consistent with the Model Inter-American Law on Secured Transactions, the Non-Negotiable Inter-American Uniform Through Bill of Lading for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, and the Negotiable Inter-American Uniform Through Bill of Lading for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, and by promoting the use of these instruments.

3. To request the General Secretariat to organize consultations of governmental and nongovernmental experts aimed at:

   a. Discussing the future of the Inter-American Specialized Conferences on Private International Law, bearing in mind resolution CIDIP-VI/RES. 1/02, as well as topics that would be appropriate for consideration at CIDIP-VII, and to undertake feasibility studies on those topics for submission to the member states; and
b. With regard to operative paragraph 3 of resolution CIDIP-VI/RES. 7/02, examining the report to be prepared by the Inter-American Juridical Committee pursuant to the mandate contained in resolution CP/RES. 815 (1318/02).

4. To instruct the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the General Secretariat to support the consultation of governmental and nongovernmental experts, and to prepare such reports, recommendations, and other materials as are necessary for the completion of the consultations.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit the reports and the conclusions of the consultations with governmental and nongovernmental experts to the Permanent Council.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare the draft agenda for the Seventh Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-VII) and to propose a date and a site for CIDIP-VII, taking into account the results of consultations with governmental and nongovernmental experts.

7. To request the General Secretariat to include in due course such items as are required in the proposed program-budget of the Organization, within available resources, to carry out the preparatory work required for CIDIP-VII, including the consultations with experts.

8. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1847 (XXXII-O/02)

SUPPORT FOR AND FOLLOW-UP TO THE
SUMMITS OF THE AMERICAS PROCESS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Permanent Council on Support for and Follow-up to the Summits of the Americas Process 2001-2002 (CP/doc.3594/02), presented pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1824 (XXXI-O/01);

BEARING IN MIND the initiatives emanating from the First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994); the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1996); the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, 1998); and the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001);

RECALLING that, in resolution AG/RES. 1349 (XXV-O/95), the General Assembly established a Special Committee of the Permanent Council on Inter-American Summits Management, open to all member states, to ensure effective, timely, and appropriate follow-up to the activities assigned to the Organization by the Summit of the Americas and to coordinate OAS preparation, participation, and follow-up with regard to future Summits;

RECOGNIZING that the Special Committee has served as the framework for civil society participation in the Summits of the Americas process;

RECALLING ALSO:

The mandates set out in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas in the section on “Follow-up to the Plan of Action”; and

That the Declaration of Quebec City recognizes the significant results of the ministerial meetings held in support of the Summit mandates;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the creation of the Joint Working Group, comprised of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), with the participation of the World Bank; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of coordinated, timely, and effective follow-up to the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas and its predecessors, and of timely, effective support
in the preparatory work for the Fourth Summit of the Americas and the important role of the OAS therein,

RESOLVES:

1. To renew the mandate to the Permanent Council to coordinate the activities assigned to the Organization of American States by the Summits of the Americas.

2. To instruct the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization to continue to give top priority to carrying out the initiatives assigned to them by the General Assembly, pursuant to the mandates of the Summits of the Americas, and to report regularly to the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management in this regard.

3. To request the General Secretariat to continue to act, through its Secretariat for the Summits Process, as the technical secretariat and institutional memory of the Summits process, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the Third Summit.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue facilitating the participation of civil society in the Summits of the Americas process.

5. To recommend that the Joint Working Group continue to serve as the coordinating mechanism for the institutions supporting the implementation of Summit mandates and hold at least one high-level meeting a year.

6. To request the General Secretariat to continue providing the necessary support to ministerial and sectoral meetings related to the implementation of Summit mandates on topics relevant to the OAS.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to allocate resources in the program-budget of the Organization that allow for the full and timely execution of this resolution; and to instruct the Secretary General to seek additional resources to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution.

8. To request the Permanent Council to report to the foreign ministers at the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1848 (XXXII-O/02)

THE OAS RESTRUCTURING AND MODERNIZATION PROCESS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on the OAS restructuring and modernization process (CP/doc.3597/02) and resolution CP/RES. 816 (1319/02);

CONSIDERING:

That modernization and reform has become a permanent process within the Organization to strengthen its capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to changing mandates and needs;

That the Permanent Council, at its meeting of November 22, 2000, adopted resolution CP/RES. 779 (1256/00), “Restructuring the Inter-American System in the Context of the Summits of the Americas”;

That in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City, the Heads of State and Government recognized “the central role of the OAS in supporting the Summit of the Americas process” and instructed the ministers of foreign affairs “to strengthen and reform, where appropriate, the institutional mechanisms and financial capacity of the General Secretariat of the Organization to support the Summit of the Americas process, as technical secretariat, and to provide support to ministerial and sectoral meetings relevant to the OAS”;

That, in response to the Plan of Action, the General Assembly, at its thirty-first regular session, held in San José, Costa Rica, adopted resolution AG/RES. 1836 (XXXI-O/01), “Modernization of the OAS and Renewal of the Inter-American System,” which instructed the General Secretariat to prepare “a draft proposal for the restructuring and modernization of the OAS” and instructed the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs and the Special Committee on Inter-American Summits Management, to make recommendations on the proposal to the General Assembly;

That, in response to resolution AG/RES. 1836 (XXXI-O/01), the Secretary General presented to the Permanent Council on December 10, 2001, his “Report and Recommendations: Restructuring the Organization of American States to Address the Challenges of the Summit Process in Response to Resolutions AG/RES. 1812, 1824, 1836, and 1839 (XXXI-O/01)” (CP/doc.3537/01);

That for the purpose of analyzing the Report and Recommendations of the Secretary General, together with additional proposals for reform and modernization presented by the member states, the Permanent Council formed the Joint Working Group on Restructuring and Modernization of the OAS; and
That, by resolution CP/RES. 816 (1319/02), the Permanent Council adopted measures in its area of competence, recommended by the aforementioned Joint Working Group, and has recommended that the General Assembly adopt the rest of the recommendations,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the progress made and measures adopted by the Permanent Council and the Secretary General in the Organization’s modernization and restructuring process.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council, acting as Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly under Article 91.c of the Charter, to make the necessary arrangements with the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) to ensure that the SIRG, at the ministerial level, meets at least once per year, at the same time and place as the General Assembly.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council, in light of the significant portion of the Regular Fund budget allocated each year to the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), to examine the relationship between the OAS and the IADB and make recommendations to the General Assembly and the IADB for modifying the IADB’s structure and basic instruments to the extent necessary to clarify and obtain consensus on its status with respect to the OAS, including the principle of civilian oversight and the democratic formation of its authorities. This is a multidimensional exercise which is likely to require specialized input from several of the Permanent Council’s permanent committees, including, *inter alia*, the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, and the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs, with a view to holding the Special Conference on Security.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare a proposal for providing more appropriate facilities for conferences and meetings at headquarters, to include, but not be limited to, the plans for renovating the Main Building developed in 1995. The proposal should also include plans for teleconference facilities and other improvements with a view to creating modern conference facilities that not only meet the immediate needs of the Organization but also enhance the viability of the headquarters as a conference center.
AG/RES. 1849 (XXXII-O/02)

MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE OR OF MINISTERS OR ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Final Report of the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA-IV/doc.24/02 rev. 2), held in Trinidad and Tobago from March 10 to 13, 2002;

RECALLING that, in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, the Heads of State and Government decided that they would:

“Continue to support the work done in the context of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General of the Americas … and the implementation of their conclusions and recommendations;

“Implement collective strategies, including those that emerge from the Meetings of Ministers of Justice of the Americas, to enhance the institutional ability of states to exchange information and evidence … and strengthen cooperation … to jointly combat emerging forms of transnational criminal activity;

“Develop an exchange of best practices and recommendations, through the Meetings of Ministers of Justice … [to] improve prison conditions throughout the Hemisphere”; and

“Establish, in the OAS, an Internet-based network of information among competent legal authorities on extradition and mutual legal assistance”; and

CONSIDERING that REMJA-IV, convened within the framework of the OAS, adopted, inter alia, the following recommendations:

That it “initiate a process aimed at the adoption of a hemispheric Plan of Action in the area of mutual legal and judicial cooperation in order to join forces to combat the various manifestations of transnational organized crime and terrorism, in keeping with the commitment made by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas”;

That, “in the framework of the work of the Special Group of the OAS Permanent Council entrusted with implementing the REMJA recommendations, a group of governmental experts … be convened as soon as possible,” with the mandate of drawing up a proposed hemispheric Plan of Action, to be submitted to REMJA-V “for consideration and approval”;

...
That “the Working Group, made up of Argentina, The Bahamas, Canada, and El Salvador, with the support of the OAS General Secretariat, continue its activities” so that the Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters may extend to all countries of the Americas and be gradually upgraded;

That, “in the framework of the OAS, a meeting be convened of officials responsible for the penitentiary and prison policies of the OAS member states for the purpose, inter alia, of promoting the exchange of information and experiences among them ..., including the proposal to set up a permanent information exchange network in this area”; and

That, “in the framework of the activities of the OAS working group to follow up on the REMJA recommendations, the Group of Governmental Experts on Cyber-Crime be reconvened and given the following mandate: (a) To follow up on implementation of the recommendations prepared by that Group and adopted by REMJA-III, and (b) To consider the preparation of pertinent inter-American legal instruments and model legislation,”

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for hosting the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas and for its efficient organization of the Meeting, which helped to make it a success.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council to:
   a. Follow up on implementation of the recommendations adopted by REMJA-IV;
   b. Convene, as soon as possible, a group of government experts on mutual legal and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including the central authorities for the inter-American treaties on legal and judicial cooperation in this area, for the purpose of adopting the proposed hemispheric plan of action referred to in the REMJA-IV recommendations, with a view to its presentation to REMJA-V for consideration;
   c. Reconvene the Group of Government Experts on Cyber-Crime for the purpose of carrying out the mandates referred to in the REMJA-IV recommendations;
   d. Convene a meeting of authorities responsible for penitentiary and prison policies in the OAS member states, pursuant to the REMJA-IV recommendation.

3. To support the holding of a meeting of the central authorities and other experts on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and accept the offer of the Government of Canada to host this meeting.
4. To request the General Secretariat to provide any necessary technical support for implementing the REMJA-IV recommendations and the provisions of this resolution.

5. To request the Permanent Council to follow up on this resolution, which will be implemented within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, and to request it to present a report on implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1850 (XXXII-O/02)

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEMBER STATES ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the observations and recommendations of the Permanent Council on the Annual Report of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CP/doc.3595/02) and the presentation of that report by the President of the Court, Judge Antonio A. Cançado Trindade (CP/CAJP-1921/02); and

CONSIDERING:

That the Heads of State and Government, gathered at the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City, in April 2001, decided:

a. In the framework of the Declaration of Quebec City: “Our commitment to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is based on shared principles and convictions. We support strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the inter-American human rights system, which includes the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. We mandate the XXXI General Assembly of the OAS to consider an adequate increase in resources for the activities of the Commission and the Court in order to improve human rights mechanisms and to promote the observance of the recommendations of the Commission and compliance with the judgments of the Court”; and

b. In the framework of the Plan of Action: They will “continue promoting concrete measures to strengthen and improve the inter-American human rights system, in particular the functioning of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), focusing on: the universalization of the inter-American human rights system, increasing adherence to its founding instruments, complying with the decisions of the Inter-American Court and following up on the recommendations of the Commission, facilitating the access of persons to this protection mechanism and substantially increasing resources to maintain ongoing operations, including the encouragement of voluntary contributions, examining the possibility that the Court and the IACHR will function permanently, and entrust the XXXI General Assembly of the OAS, which will take place in San Jose, Costa Rica, in June of this year, to initiate actions to meet the above-mentioned goals”;
That on June 1, 2001, the new Rules of Procedure of the Court entered into force, marking a major step forward in strengthening and improving the inter-American system;

That Article 54.f of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that it is a function of the General Assembly to consider the observations and recommendations presented by the Permanent Council on the reports of the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization, in accordance with Article 91.f of the Charter; and

That Article 65 of the American Convention on Human Rights establishes that “to each regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States the Court shall submit, for the Assembly’s consideration, a report on its work during the previous year. It shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a state has not complied with its judgments, making any pertinent recommendations,”

RESOLVES:

1. To receive and transmit to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights the observations and recommendations of the OAS Permanent Council on the annual report.

2. To reiterate that the judgments of the Court are final and may not be appealed and that the states parties to the American Convention on Human Rights undertake to comply with the judgments of the Court in all cases to which they are party.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session a proposed budget for 2004 that includes an effective and adequate increase in the economic resources allocated to the Court in light of the needs and goals set out in the document presented by its President (CP/CAJP-1921/02).

4. To urge the OAS member states to consider, as early as possible, the signature and ratification of, ratification of, or accession to, as the case may be, the American Convention on Human Rights and other instruments of the system, including acceptance of the binding jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

5. To thank the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for its work during the period covered by this report.
AG/RES. 1851 (XXXII-O/02)

AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS
OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1022 (XIX-O/89), AG/RES. 1479 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1549 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1708 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1780 (XXXI-O/01);

BEARING IN MIND that the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere, in the Declaration of Quebec City, supported efforts towards early and successful conclusion of negotiations on the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, agreed to advance negotiations within the OAS on the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with a view toward its earliest possible conclusion and adoption;

CONSIDERING the commitments assumed in this area by the Presidents of the Andean Community member countries in the Machu Picchu Declaration on Democracy, the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the War against Poverty;

REAFIRMING the importance and priority attached to the indigenous issue and, in particular, the discussions on the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples under way at the Organization;

RECOGNIZING the progress made on indigenous matters in the inter-American system, including that of various states that have incorporated the multiethnic, multicultural, and multilingual nature of their societies into their constitutional and legislative systems;

CONVINCED of the need to continue supporting efforts to reach a prompt and successful conclusion to negotiations on the aforementioned Draft Declaration;

RECOGNIZING that participation by representatives of indigenous peoples and their valuable contributions on the topics addressed in the Draft Declaration are important to this process;

NOTING the appointment ad honorem of a special adviser to the Secretary General to support the efforts of the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

HAVING SEEN the report of the Chair of the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (GT/DADIN/doc.82/02),
RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm as a priority of the Organization of American States the adoption of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, emphasizing the importance of participation by indigenous peoples in preparing the Draft Declaration.

2. To commend the progress made at the special meeting of the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, held at OAS headquarters from March 11 to 15, 2002, in that it strengthened the process of open and transparent dialogue among the OAS member states and representatives of indigenous peoples.

3. To renew the mandate of the Working Group to continue its consideration of the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

4. To recognize the importance of the establishment, by the Permanent Council, of the Specific Fund to Support the Preparation of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has ample indigenous representation and has as its main objective that of facilitating participation by representatives of indigenous peoples in preparing the Draft Declaration.

5. To instruct the Permanent Council:
   
a. To adopt measures to strengthen the process of ongoing dialogue with representatives of indigenous peoples to achieve prompt and successful conclusion of negotiations on the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

b. To convene at least one special meeting of the Working Group, to be held no later than March 31, 2003, for continued consideration of the Draft Declaration, with participation by representatives of indigenous peoples;

c. To hold other meetings of the Working Group on specific topics relating to the Draft Declaration, in which experts and representatives of indigenous peoples will participate, and which will promote better understanding of essential aspects of the Draft Declaration;

d. To promote exchanges of information among member states on processes of national consultation with indigenous peoples; and

e. To promote the integration and coordination of activities relating to indigenous issues within the Organization.

6. To encourage governments to consider:
   
a. Establishing mechanisms for national consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples to facilitate the preparation of the Draft Declaration;
b. Developing and strengthening their ties with indigenous peoples in decision-making on matters that concern them; and

c. Contributing to the Specific Fund to Support the Preparation of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

7. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to strengthen the role of the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples in preparing the Draft Declaration, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources; and to recognize the support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has been lending to the Working Group in this process.

8. To request the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Inter-American Indian Institute, and other international organizations and institutions to lend the necessary support and advisory services to the Working Group in its efforts.

9. To instruct the Secretary General to enhance coordination, awareness, and promotion of activities on indigenous issues among the various pertinent bodies and dependencies of the Organization and to promote the exchange of information and coordination with multilateral organizations, development banks, and specialized multilateral agencies of the Hemisphere on these activities.

10. To invite the multilateral organizations, development banks, and specialized multilateral agencies of the Hemisphere to contribute, in their areas of competence, to establishing a process of dialogue and consultation with indigenous peoples and to facilitate the exchange of information and coordination with other bodies of the inter-American system on activities relating to indigenous peoples.

11. To request the Permanent Council to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1852 (XXXII-O/02)

INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING
CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN OAS ACTIVITIES

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Permanent Council on Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities (CP/doc.3599/02);

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1668 (XXIX-O/99), “Strengthening Cooperation between Governments and Civil Society,” and AG/RES. 1707 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1834 (XXXI-O/01), “The Organization of American States and Civil Society”;

RECALLING ALSO the Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities, adopted by the Permanent Council through its resolution CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), and endorsed by the General Assembly through its resolution AG/RES. 1707 (XXX-O/00);

BEARING IN MIND that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas states that, among other initiatives, governments will develop strategies at the national level and through the OAS to increase the capacity of civil society to participate more fully in the inter-American system;

REAFFIRMING that men and women have the right to participate, with equality and equity, in decision-making processes affecting their lives and well-being, and that the diversity of opinion, experience, and technical expertise of civil society constitutes a significant and valuable resource for initiatives and responses of governments and democratic institutions;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the participation of civil society organizations to consolidating democracy in all member states and the significant contribution they can make to the activities of the OAS and of the organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that civil society participation in OAS activities should be carried out in a context of close collaboration between the political and institutional bodies of the Organization;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the recommendations and the dialogue arising from the special meeting of the Committee on Civil society Participation in OAS Activities held on March 22, 2002, which involved active participation by civil society organizations from all regions of the Hemisphere; and

NOTING ALSO that the Permanent Council, through that Committee, has begun to discuss strategies to increase civil society participation in the Organization,
RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council:
   a. To devise, hold consultations on, and adopt strategies for increasing and strengthening civil society participation in OAS activities;
   b. To evaluate the implementation of the guidelines governing relations between civil society organizations and the OAS, taking into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities;
   c. To facilitate contributions by civil society organizations to its work and to that of its subsidiary bodies in the areas of competence of those organizations, taking into account the existing informal participation of civil society organizations in those bodies;
   d. To hold a special meeting of the Committee to strengthen dialogue between OAS organs, agencies, and entities and accredited civil society organizations and to assess progress made by the Organization and the contributions of civil society organizations to those achievements; and
   e. To analyze the feasibility of establishing a specific voluntary fund to support the participation of accredited civil society organizations in the special meeting of the Committee mentioned in the preceding subparagraph.

2. To instruct the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to continue to facilitate contributions by civil society organizations to its work and that of its subsidiary bodies in the areas of competence of those organizations, in accordance with the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat:
   a. To facilitate contributions by civil society organizations to the activities of the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization;
   b. To continue to support member states that so request in their efforts to increase the institutional capacity of their governments to receive, absorb, and act on civil society input and advocacy, if possible through the use of information and communication technologies;
   c. To promote the accreditation of new civil society organizations for participation in OAS activities, in particular those related to the Summits process; and
d. To continue to consolidate a database on best practices of civil society participation in the OAS, based on the guidelines adopted for such purposes.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

5. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1853 (XXXII-O/02)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM ON THE PROMOTION OF WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND the mandates contained in resolution AG/RES. 1732 (XXX-O/00), “Adoption and Implementation of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality”;

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1777 (XXXI-O/01), “Implementation of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality,” whereby the General Assembly received the first report of the Secretary General on implementation of the Program;

RECALLING ALSO resolution AG/RES. 1741 (XXX-O/00), “Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Summits of the Americas,” which recommended that the Meetings of Ministers or of the Highest-Ranking Authorities Responsible for the Advancement of Women in the Member States be held every four years, and that they take the Inter-American Program into account and contribute to the preparatory and follow-up activities of the Summits of the Americas;

CONSIDERING that the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality has as objectives the integration of a gender perspective as a decisive strategy for implementing the Program and the achievement of its ultimate goal, namely, the promotion and protection of women’s human rights and gender equity and equality;

REAFFIRMING the commitment undertaken at the highest level in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, section 15 of which expresses support for this Program;

EMPHASIZING that the adoption of the Inter-American Program reaffirmed the states’ commitment to combat all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights and opportunity for women and men, with a gender perspective, which will require the ongoing participation of the OAS and, in particular, of the CIM, as the principal forum for generating hemispheric policy on gender equity and equality, as well as cooperation between the OAS and the different regional and subregional agencies and entities;

WELCOMING the establishment of the ad hoc Inter-Institutional Forum on Gender Equality,
RESOLVES:

1. To receive with satisfaction the second report on the implementation and promotion of the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, in fulfillment of resolution AG/RES. 1732 (XXX-O/00).

2. To reaffirm once again the governments’ commitment to integrate a gender perspective into their national programs and policies.

3. To welcome the support received from the Secretary General and urge him to continue his efforts to implement the objectives of the Inter-American Program and promote the integration of a gender perspective into the Organization’s activities, policies, programs, projects, and agendas.

4. To instruct the Secretary General and the Permanent Council:

   a. To continue allocating to the Inter-American Commission of Women, in the program-budget for 2003, the human and financial resources it needs to act as an organ for follow-up, coordination, and evaluation of the Inter-American Program and of actions taken to implement that Program, bearing in mind the other priorities of the Organization;

   b. In the 2003 budget, under Subprogram 10W, OAS Conferences, to assign the funds needed to hold meetings to follow up on the Program, including meetings of the ad hoc Inter-Institutional Forum on Gender Equality; and

   c. To take into account, in the budget to be approved for 2004, the Second Meeting of Ministers or of the Highest-Ranking Authorities Responsible for the Advancement of Women in the Member States, which should be convened in April 2004.

5. To request the Secretary General to instruct the OAS organs, agencies, and entities, through the appropriate channels, to include in their reports to the General Assembly a detailed account of the measures taken to implement the Inter-American Program and to mainstream the gender perspective into the programs, projects, and activities carried out.

6. To request the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this program by the organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system.
AG/RES. 1854 (XXXII-O/02)

POVERTY, EQUITY, AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution AG/RES. 1512 (XXVII-O/97), “Inter-American Program to Combat Poverty and Discrimination,” the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, and resolution CIDI/RES. 113 (VII-O/02), “Poverty, Equity, and Social Inclusion”; and

CONSIDERING:

That Article 2.g of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is “to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere”;

That the Declaration of Quebec City, issued at the Third Summit of the Americas, noted that "we will spare no effort to free our fellow citizens from the dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”;

That the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005 underscores that “the struggle against poverty and inequality, and especially the elimination of extreme poverty, are a common and shared responsibility of the member states and are essential factors in promoting and consolidating democracy”;

That the Inter-American Program to Combat Poverty and Discrimination declares that “overcoming poverty and discrimination requires the application of comprehensive policies that are defined and applied by the state with the full participation of all sectors of society” and that “economic growth is an essential but insufficient factor in enhancing the quality of life, overcoming poverty, and eliminating discrimination and social exclusion”;

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter reaffirms "that the fight against poverty, and especially the elimination of extreme poverty, is essential to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitutes a common and shared responsibility of the American States”; and

That the Monterrey Consensus includes the commitment "to promoting national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability, and inclusion,”
RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate that the fight against poverty is a priority and a constant concern of the member states and that the OAS should support their efforts to reduce poverty levels in the Hemisphere.

2. To convene, in the framework of CIDI, a high-level meeting during the last quarter of 2002 to address the challenges that poverty, inequity, and social exclusion present for the inter-American system.

3. To suggest that the program for the meeting include, *inter alia*, the following points: (a) the role of the OAS in hemispheric social development; and (b) the identification of mechanisms for promoting cooperation for the development and exchange of information on effective and efficient programs to combat poverty.

4. To accept with gratitude the generous offer of Venezuela to host the high-level meeting in Caracas.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide, through the Unit for Social Development and Education and in coordination with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, technical and secretariat support for this meeting.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, in light of the results of said high-level meeting, to define jointly new actions to strengthen existing mechanisms for cooperation to support the OAS member states in combating poverty.
AG/RES. 1855 (XXXII-O/02)
ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT 2002-2005
(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95 of the OAS Charter, which establishes that “in order to achieve its various goals, especially in the specific area of technical cooperation, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) shall: a) formulate and recommend to the General Assembly a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and courses of action in matters of cooperation for integral development, within the framework of the general policy and priorities defined by the General Assembly”;

Resolution CIDI/RES. 102 (V-O/00), “Conclusions and Recommendations of the Ministerial Dialogue of the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development,” which provided guidelines for the preparation of the new Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005;

Resolution AG/RES. 1806 (XXXI-O/01), “Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005,” which authorized CIDI to approve, at its Sixth Regular Meeting, the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005 ad referendum of the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, and to begin its implementation on January 1, 2002; and

Resolution CIDI/RES. 105 (VI-O/01), “Approval of the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005,” by which CIDI approved the Strategic Plan ad referendum of the General Assembly;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the experience acquired in implementing the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 1997-2001, and the start-up of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development in 2000; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, accord the OAS a key role in implementing the decisions of the Summits of the Americas;

That the venue for implementing the Plan of Action of the Summits of the Americas, in the priority areas of the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, is the Inter-American Council for Integral Development; and
That the member states have decided to conduct technical cooperation activities for
development that contribute to fulfillment of the mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To adopt the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, appended to
this resolution.

2. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for
Integral Development to review the statutes and existing procedures to determine whether they need
to be amended in view of the entry into force of the new Strategic Plan and to facilitate its
implementation.
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT
2002-2005
I. Preamble

The struggle against poverty and inequality, and especially the elimination of extreme poverty, are a common and shared responsibility of the member states and are essential factors in promoting and consolidating democracy. Furthermore, the need to achieve integral, equitable, and sustainable social and economic development continues to pose a daunting challenge to the Hemisphere.

These principles have been front and center on the agenda of the Organization of American States since the establishment of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and of the Summit of the Americas process in 1994 and, especially, at the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001 where the Heads of State and Government placed emphasis on the development of a coherent, results-oriented political, economic, and social agenda, with a focus on people and social equity. The leaders placed special emphasis on the need to develop social initiatives to ensure a balanced Summit Plan of Action. In this context, on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the OAS, the Summit mandates, the priorities set out at inter-American meetings of ministers, and the Strategic Plan 1997-2001, the member states have adopted this Strategic Plan, which will guide the Organization’s partnership-for-development activities during the 2002-2005 period.

Partnership for development embraces all member states, regardless of their levels of development. It entails abandoning the traditional aid-oriented approach and developing instead cooperation programs based on a partnership which, without attempting to impose models, would support the economic and social measures taken by countries, particularly those to combat poverty. It pays attention to horizontal and multilateral cooperation, and to the participation of communities, civil society, and the private sector in solving problems. This concept also means that limited OAS resources will be effectively targeted at the most pressing needs of the member states, especially those with smaller and more vulnerable economies.

II. Objectives

This Strategic Plan establishes a framework for action at two strategic levels. The first, the policy level, aims at strengthening the dialogue as well as the institutional arrangements and mechanisms that are critical to the ability of both governments and the General Secretariat to implement the Plan. The second, the programmatic level, identifies a number of priority areas to ensure a focused and effective implementation of the Plan that are of special concern to member states and in which the OAS enjoys a comparative advantage. These objectives are a combination of new practices and a consolidation of existing ones. They are intended to generate and implement policies and programs for reducing poverty and inequality, and to follow up on and implement the mandates of the Summits of the Americas.
Strategic Objective 1: Improvement of Mechanisms for Policy Dialogue

Ensure that the ministerial, sectoral, and inter-American committee meetings are well prepared for substantive policy dialogue and, furthermore, that they address areas of common concern and are action-oriented.

Strategies

- Provide the ministerial, sectoral, and inter-American committee meetings with research and in-depth background papers on current and emergent issues in the priority areas of interest to facilitate formulation of appropriate policies.

- Identify or create the appropriate institutional framework for follow-up and implementation of the activities and actions identified and agreed to at these meetings and provide it with necessary support.

- Enhance the process for evaluating the results of the meetings and monitoring the implementation of the activities arising from them.

Strategic Objective 2: Building and Strengthening of Partnerships

Establish new and strengthen existing strategic alliances with governmental, nongovernmental, national, regional, and multilateral development institutions, as well as with the private sector and civil society, to enhance the capacity to implement this Plan.

Strategies

- Promote the exchange of information, experiences, best practices, and expertise.

- Facilitate consultation, collaboration, and coordination for the purpose of programming joint cooperation activities.

- Establish and consolidate networks in priority areas of the Strategic Plan.

- Increase and enhance the General Secretariat’s responsibility for establishing and developing partnerships.

- Maximize the use of information and communication technology in the activities related to the building and strengthening of partnerships.

Strategic Objective 3: Capacity Building

Enhance institutional capacity in the member states to design and implement cooperation programs, projects, and activities and strengthen the capacity of individuals to contribute to the social and economic development of their countries.
Strategies:

- Develop training programs and workshops, including distance learning.
- Promote consultation and coordination to ensure the effective preparation of multilateral projects.
- Promote horizontal cooperation and the sharing of information and best practices in the design and execution of activities.
- Promote the use of appropriate information and communication technologies.
- Organize meetings and workshops to contribute to the effective preparation of multilateral projects.

Strategic Objective 4: Resource Mobilization

Secure increased financial and non-financial resources from diverse sources, with special emphasis on nonreimbursable funding, for implementation of this Plan.

Strategies

- Secure a continuing base of support from donors already committed to partnership for development.
- Promote the cooperation of national and multilateral agencies, private and public foundations, international financial institutions, and corporations.
- Develop relationships with private sector institutions to obtain reimbursable financing.

III. Priorities

Based on the proposed objectives and the experience acquired in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 1997-2001, and taking into account the mandates from the Summits of the Americas as guides in the formulation of this Strategic Plan, partnership-for-development activities for the 2002-2005 period will focus on the following areas:

- Social development and creation of productive employment
- Education
- Economic diversification and integration, trade liberalization, and market access
- Scientific development and exchange and transfer of technology
- Strengthening of democratic institutions
- Sustainable tourism development
- Sustainable development and environment
- Culture
Crosscutting Themes

It is recognized that the participation and the experience of civil society, through democratic processes, are vital to the success of development policies carried out by governments. Furthermore, environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources are essential to prosperity, and the development of human resources is key to sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty. Likewise, the empowerment of women, their full and equal participation in the development of our societies, and the equal opportunities afforded them to exercise leadership are all central to integral development and the elimination of the broad range of inequalities that still exist.

Therefore, the partnership-for-development programs, projects, and activities (henceforth “cooperation activities”) in the above-mentioned priority areas may incorporate, to the extent possible, in their formulation, implementation, and evaluation, the following: (a) civil society participation; (b) environmental considerations; (c) the development of human resources; and (d) gender equality and equity.

Sectoral authorities, through decisions adopted at meetings held in the framework of CIDI, may recommend adjustments to the contents of the priorities defined below.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE CREATION OF PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT

Economic growth with equity is a basic condition for promoting a better quality of life, overcoming poverty, and eliminating discrimination and social exclusion, in particular for the most vulnerable groups of society. Employment is the most direct link between economic activity and increasing the standard of living of peoples. It is essential to boost the productivity of inhabitants of the Americas by supporting productive and entrepreneurial initiatives. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Contributing to the efforts of member states to strengthen ministries of labor to develop and implement effective labor and labor market policies.
- Contributing to the efforts of member states to strengthen information systems related to the functioning of labor markets and analysis of strategies for training and certification in job-related skills as tools for meeting market requirements.
- Implementing programs aimed at improving labor conditions, with particular emphasis on health and safety in the workplace.
- Promoting public awareness regarding the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, and initiatives involving the public and private sectors to enhance respect for these rights.
- Supporting initiatives aimed at increasing the productivity and market access of small and microenterprises.
Supporting the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at facilitating access to the labor market and improving working conditions for people in all countries of the region, with special attention to those working in the informal sector, people belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, and other vulnerable persons including women, youth, the indigenous, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

EDUCATION

Education is indispensable to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, alleviating poverty, and fostering greater understanding among peoples. Educational processes should be developed in order to contribute to strengthening the knowledge, values, and attitudes that favor the recognition of diversity, tolerance, and mutual respect, non-violence, and the values of justice, social equity, cooperation, and solidarity among peoples. Quality education must be available to all, particularly children and youth whose participation is limited because of gender, as well as women, inhabitants of rural and marginalized areas, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and minority groups. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Promoting the principles of equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency at all levels of education through partnership-for-development activities.
- Strengthening school administration models that encourage greater community participation.
- Promoting efforts aimed at educational reform, particularly with regard to methods of teaching, curricula, school administration, and resource mobilization.
- Supporting ongoing teacher training.
- Supporting countries in the implementation of projects and activities in secondary and higher education that meet the needs of a constantly evolving labor market.
- Advancing the use of new technologies and teaching methods to enhance equity and quality in education.
- Supporting ongoing regional projects on comparable indicators and educational assessment.
- Supporting the mobility, within the Hemisphere, of students, teachers and administrators in institutions of higher education and of teachers and administrators at the elementary and secondary levels.
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND INTEGRATION, TRADE LIBERALIZATION, AND MARKET ACCESS

The creation and consolidation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) will lead to substantive progress in trade liberalization. The direct results of this action will benefit economic development in the member states. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Providing technical assistance on FTAA issues to member states and, particularly, small economies, to facilitate their integration into the FTAA process;
- Strengthening inter-institutional cooperation on trade issues by means of subregional and regional forums;
- Supporting activities aimed at widely publicizing to civil society the benefits of economic integration;
- Supporting activities to enhance the competitiveness of member states, particularly those with smaller economies;
- Supporting projects and initiatives that strengthen the capacity of the business sector to generate employment and promote social well-being through foreign trade.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

Science, technology, and innovation have a fundamental strategic role in integral development. The promotion, exchange, and transfer of technology allow for more rapid advancement in the formation of societies with greater scientific and technical knowledge and skills and better comparative advantages. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Promoting a public understanding of science and technology needed to further the establishment and consolidation of a scientific culture in the region and to stimulate science and technology research and education in the region in order to enhance regional connectivity through information and communication technologies essential for building knowledge-based societies.
- Supporting the formation of high-level human capital for the development of science and technology research and innovation which will encourage the strengthening of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and business sectors as well as sustainability of the environment.
- Promoting, with the support of existing mechanisms for cooperation, the development of a regional program of science and technology indicators, taking into account the need for uniform criteria among member states to develop those indicators.
Pursuing the implementation and follow-up of the scientific and technological activities mentioned above, with the support of hemispheric mechanisms for cooperation and coordination related to this field.

STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Effective and efficient government institutions, transparency, public accountability, and the separation of powers are cornerstones of integral development. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Promoting the use of technology, cooperation, and the sharing of information, experiences, and best practices to facilitate public participation and transparency in governmental decision-making processes.
- Contributing to the efforts of member states in the development of educational programs on democracy and human rights, including the human rights of women.
- Promoting cooperation among member states for the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, particularly through government officials responsible for ethics and representatives of civil society.
- Promoting policies, processes, and mechanisms, such as statements of personal net worth by public officials, conducive to protecting the public interest.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Tourism’s potential as an engine of sustainable economic growth and development in the member states is widely recognized. Enhancing the region’s competitiveness in this sector requires continuous diversification, innovation, and upgrading of the tourism product. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Supporting member states in their efforts to develop the tourism sector as an integral part of their development policies.
- Placing greater emphasis on tourism product development, especially the development of products for niche markets.
- Developing and adopting product standards in keeping with the international tourism market.
- Fostering public awareness of the importance of the linkage between tourism and the environment.
• Adopting and using information and communication technology as a management and marketing tool.

• Supporting education, at all levels, as well as the development and training of human resources in the tourism industry.

• Supporting the dialogue between the public and private sectors aimed at strengthening the sustainable development of the tourism industry.

• Promoting confidence-building measures through improved security at airports, seaports, and borders.

• Assisting in the design and implementation of targeted marketing and promotional strategies in order to develop and expand the tourism industry.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources are essential to prosperity and to the sustainability of our economies, the quality of life, and the health of present and future generations. In this framework, the focus will be on:

• Supporting efforts of member states in the development of policies, legislation, agreements, standards, and investments to promote the use of clean energy and technologies, prevent pollution and the deterioration of natural resources, and remedy their serious effects where they are found to exist.

• Contributing to efforts to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and to prevent and adapt to global climate change, in accordance with relevant international agreements.

• Promoting public participation in sustainable development efforts as an integral component of natural resource planning and management, so as to ensure that the interests of communities will be taken into account.

• Promoting national and regional consultation and coordination, as appropriate, to ensure that economic, social, and environmental policies are mutually supportive and contribute to sustainable development, on the basis of the existing initiatives of relevant regional and international organizations.

• Promoting improved environmental management at the municipal level, through information exchange between local communities and capacity building, including strengthening of local institutions and services.

• Contributing to the efforts of the member states to develop educational and public information programs that stimulate awareness of the sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of the environment.
CULTURE

Respect and appreciation for cultural diversity contribute to social and economic vitality and are factors that help promote governability, social cohesion, human development, human rights, and peaceful coexistence in the Hemisphere. In this framework, the focus will be on:

- Supporting programs that promote awareness of, and respect and appreciation for, the ethnic, religious, racial, and linguistic diversity which enriches the cultural identity of the member states.
- Supporting initiatives designed to recognize, promote, and disseminate the unique cultures of indigenous peoples and their contribution to the creation of national identities in the member states in which they reside.
- Contributing to preserving the collective memory and the historical and cultural heritage of the member states, in such ways as the promotion of cultural industries and training in the administration of cultural institutions.

IV. Mechanisms

In order to achieve the partnership-for-development objectives mentioned above, the following execution and financing mechanisms are to be used:

1. Execution Mechanisms:
   a. Political Dialogue: The Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI)

   CIDI serves as the main forum for inter-American dialogue within the OAS in areas related to social and economic development. It also generates mechanisms for strengthening partnership for development and acts as a catalyst in mobilizing human, technical, and financial resources and as a coordinator in implementing the mandates from the Summits of the Americas in their particular areas of competence.

   CIDI will promote, facilitate, and guide hemispheric dialogue on sectoral and specialized policies on topics related to the social and economic development of the Hemisphere. In so doing, it will give priority to commitments made by the Heads of State and Government at the Summits of the Americas. To this end, CIDI will create and promote mechanisms for preparing dialogues, support ministerial meetings within its sphere of competence, implement their relevant mandates, and promote coordination among different regional or subregional financial and development institutions and agencies working in the field.

   In this context, CIDI will be guided by the basic need to provide maximum support for ministerial, specialized, or sectoral meetings that define policies and activities in the priority areas of the Strategic Plan, particularly those derived from the Summit of the Americas process. The Executive Secretariat for Integral Development will be responsible for providing support for these meetings, including steps to ensure that the meetings are adequately prepared and fully support the
implementation of their decisions. It will accomplish this by coordinating the relevant units of the General Secretariat and the IACD.

b. Programs, Projects, and Activities

Cooperation activities carried out in the framework of the Organization of American States must be consistent with this Strategic Plan and maintain an appropriate geographic balance and, to the extent possible, promote horizontal cooperation, a multilateral focus, the exchange of best practices, and the development and strengthening of strategic alliances.

c. Training Programs

The development of human potential was given the highest importance in the framework of the Third Summit of the Americas. The development of human resources is an indispensable component of partnership for development and is recognized as a crosscutting theme in this Strategic Plan.

Accordingly, the fellowship, scholarship, and training program will be strengthened and improved by expanding the range of learning opportunities, as well as professional and academic exchanges, distance education, and other similar activities.

Advantage will also be taken of the different instruments provided by new information and communication technologies to benefit from distance learning, multimedia, and education by satellite systems.

2. Financing

a. Special Multilateral Fund of CIDI (FEMCIDI)

The voluntary contributions of member states to the activities carried out under the Strategic Plan are credited to FEMCIDI and placed in the sectoral accounts associated with the priority areas of the Plan and/or in the Integral Development Account, in accordance with the Statutes.

The cooperation activities financed by this fund, should include, whenever possible, strategies for cofinancing, self-sustainability, and mobilization of external resources.

b. Specific and Trust Funds

Contributions or donations made for a specific purpose by any state or public or private entity for implementation of cooperation activities may go into a Specific Fund or a Trust Fund administered by the OAS General Secretariat. They will be allocated in accordance with the terms of written agreements between contributors and the OAS General Secretariat, pursuant to the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat.

Specific Funds with multiple donors may develop new methods of programming and implementing projects that include the participation of all donors.
c. Regular Fund

The resources of the OAS Regular Fund are used to finance CIDI and its subsidiary organs and agencies and the regular operations of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development. They are also used to finance the technical supervision and administrative support for multilateral cooperation activities, in accordance with the resources allocated in the program-budget of the Organization.

d. Additional Resources for Financing Cooperation Activities

i) Nonreimbursable resources:

The IACD should take necessary measures to diversify sources of nonreimbursable financing for cooperation activities and increase existing resources. To this end, efforts will focus on:

a. Promoting an increase and greater use of specific funds to strengthen cooperation among member states;
b. Promoting contributions from permanent observer states and the private sector for specific activities;
c. Seeking new methods of cofinancing which encourage direct participation by communities, including both the private and public sectors; and
d. Developing project formulation methodologies that can attract both direct funding and non-financial contributions, such as offers of training or experts.

ii) Reimbursable resources

For the purpose of offering alternative sources of cooperation financing, the IACD will identify and facilitate to member states lines of credit and other mechanisms for reimbursable financing on concessional terms, subject to the policy guidance provided by the Management Board.

V. The Cooperation Actors

1. Member States

The member states define partnership-for-development policies through the decisions adopted by the General Assembly, CIDI, CEPCIDI, and the Management Board of the IACD, which will establish mechanisms for the identification, processing, programming, budgeting, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of cooperation activities with the intention of making them more effective and efficient.

Within the spirit of partnership for development, national institutions taking part in the development, organization, and execution of cooperation activities, will have to take into account the priority areas and guidelines contained in this Strategic Plan and ensure that the projects and activities related to the Plan are tied to Summit mandates and assign priority to those of a multilateral character.
Also, they shall contribute, within their possibilities, complementary financial, human, or material resources.

Member states, through the exchange of information on best practices and experts in the priority areas, will cooperate in improving the design of proposed cooperation activities and projects and in implementing them. The IACD will provide the necessary technical assistance to achieve this goal.

2. The OAS General Secretariat

The General Secretariat, through SEDI, will provide support to CIDI’s forums for dialogue and organs to generate and implement policies for integral development. The IACD will provide the technical support required by the member states for implementation of the present Plan. The General Secretariat will promote and support the implementation of cooperation activities and the execution of this Plan. SEDI will coordinate the cooperation activities of the different units, offices, and other dependencies of the General Secretariat related to the priority areas covered by the Plan, in keeping with the mechanisms for coordination established by the Secretary General.

The IACD, in keeping with its Statutes, should promote, coordinate, manage, and facilitate the planning, financing, and execution of cooperation activities in the framework of this Plan.

VI. Evaluation and Monitoring of the Strategic Plan

CIDI is responsible for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Strategic Plan. In the framework of its regular meeting, CIDI shall evaluate cooperation activities and the monitoring of the policies defined. To this end, SEDI shall present to CIDI, through CEPCIDI, a qualitative and quantitative report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan. That report should contain an evaluation of (a) policy implementation; (b) the results of cooperation activities, their impact, efficacy, and efficiency; (c) the use of resources; and (d) the quality of the technical cooperation services rendered.

The IACD is to implement mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating execution of the projects financed with funds entrusted to the Agency’s management, so that they contribute to increasing its efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. These mechanisms will define, where appropriate, the participation of the units, offices, and other dependencies of the General Secretariat, as well as the frequency with which the institutions must present reports on the projects they execute.

On the basis of the evaluation reports presented, CIDI may adjust the Strategic Plan in terms of its execution and objectives.
AG/RES. 1856 (XXXII-O/02)

FIRST MEETING OF MINISTERS AND HIGH AUTHORITIES ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CIDI

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution AG/RES. 1807 (XXXI-O/01), “First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI,” in which the General Assembly resolved to take note of the convening of the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), to be held in Panama from January 17 to 19, 2002, urging member states to participate in that meeting by sending their highest-level authorities on science and technology; and

Resolution CIDI/RES. 14 (I-E/01), “First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI,” whereby CIDI convened the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, to be held on the dates and at the location indicated above by the General Assembly, and resolution CIDI/RES. 125 (VII-O/02):

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Declaration of Quebec City, issued at the Third Summit of the Americas, noted that ministerial meetings were making important progress in support of the mandates of the Summit of the Americas process and that this cooperation would continue to develop; and

That the science and technology area has been considered a priority throughout the Summit of the Americas process, as reaffirmed in the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005; and

CONSIDERING:

That the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of CIDI, initially scheduled to be held in 2001, had to be postponed;

That the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) recommended that the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science on Technology within the Framework of CIDI be held after the Third Summit of the Americas, with a view to following up on its mandates in the area of science and technology;
That it is important for the Hemisphere to hold at least one ministerial meeting on science and technology prior to the next Summit of the Americas in order to advise the highest political levels of the priorities, needs, and recommendations of the highest authorities on science and technology of the Americas; and

That at the Hemispheric Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in March 1996, the ministers recommended holding a ministerial meeting on science and technology at the hemispheric level every three years and that this had not happened,

RESOLVES:

1. To consider it a matter of priority to hold the First Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Science and Technology within the Framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) prior to the next Summit of the Americas.

2. To hold a meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) with the objective of preparing the aforementioned ministerial meeting on science and technology.

3. To urge member states to participate in that meeting by sending their highest-level authorities on science and technology.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide, through the Office of Science and Technology and in coordination with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, necessary technical and secretariat support for carrying out the preparatory work and following up on the mandates of the Summits of the Americas relating to science and technology.

5. To recommend to the member states that they promote, with the support of the Office of Science and Technology and in coordination with the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, the preparation of multilateral projects and programs related to the mandates of the Summits of the Americas in the area of science and technology.
AG/RES. 1857 (XXXII-O/02)

REPORT OF THE THIRD REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS) and resolution CIDI/RES. 123 (VII-O/02); and

CONSIDERING:

That the Third Regular Meeting of CIDS established a working group to consider the draft resolutions that had been presented to CIDS;

That, as a result of its work, the working group recommended that the CIDS plenary approve eight draft resolutions;

That, due to the lack of the quorum required for approval of resolutions, CIDS merely took note of the draft resolutions; and

That there are no observations or comments to make regarding the CIDS Report or the draft resolutions attached thereto,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the Final Report of the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue supporting, through the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat, and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, the process of the meetings of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS).
AG/RES. 1858 (XXXII-O/02)

REPORT OF THE TWELFTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF LABOR

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution CIDI/RES. 121 (VII-O/02), “Report of the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor was held from October 17 to 19, 2001, in Ottawa, Canada;

That the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor adopted resolution TRABAJO/doc.36/01 rev. 2 corr. 1, “Declaration and Plan of Action of Ottawa,” which provided for the holding of the Thirteenth Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2003, and called for technical secretariat support from the OAS for implementation of the Plan of Action and functioning of the working groups; and

That the same Conference also adopted resolutions TRABAJO/RES. 1, 2, and 3, in support of continuing and strengthening the activities of the SISMEI labor markets information project; in support of the peace process in Colombia; and on the statement of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor against international terrorism, respectively; and

CONSIDERING:

That at the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the fundamental importance of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor; supported the preparatory process for the Twelfth Conference, in 2001; and directed their Ministers to build upon the Declaration of Viña del Mar; and

That the General Secretariat, through the Unit for Social Development and Education, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat for the Conference, prepared the final report and a summary of the Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Government of Canada for its efforts in organizing and conducting the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor.
2. To take note of the Final Report of the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor and thank the General Secretariat for preparing it.

3. To accept the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Thirteenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, in Rio de Janeiro, in October 2003.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Unit for Social Development and Education, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat, and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to continue supporting the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Unit for Social Development and Education, to undertake efforts to identify new resources to support the development of multilateral projects of the member states on the themes presented in the mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas, the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, and the Declaration and Plan of Action of Ottawa and in the working groups emanating from the Twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor.
AG/RES. 1859 (XXXII-O/02)

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,


RECALLING:

That the Heads of State and Government, assembled at the Third Summit of the Americas, charged the OAS with organizing, within the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), a meeting of ministers of education, to be held in Uruguay before the end of 2001, with the mandate of identifying and initiating appropriate hemispheric mechanisms for ensuring implementation of the education initiatives contained in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas;

That CIDI agreed to hold the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of CIDI in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on September 24 and 25, 2001; and

That the General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat, through the Unit for Social Development and Education and in conjunction with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, to give the ministers of education full technical and secretariat support for the preparatory and follow-up meetings on the education mandates of the Second and Third Summits of the Americas, as set forth in resolution AG/RES. 1810 (XXXI-O/01); and

CONSIDERING:

That on September 24 and 25, 2001, the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of CIDI was held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, with the technical and secretariat support of the Unit for Social Development and Education and the Unit for Cooperation Policy of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development;

That at that meeting the ministers of education acknowledged the progress made in pursuit of the education mandates of the Second Summit of the Americas, agreed to develop and implement projects underscoring the five key education themes of the Declaration of Quebec City, and resolved to strengthen the mechanism for following up on the education mandates of the Summits of the Americas;
That at that meeting the ministers of education also adopted resolution 7, on “Follow-up Mechanisms,” in which they instructed the G-11 coordination group to draw up a draft plan for establishing the Inter-American Committee on Education under the terms set forth in the aforementioned resolution, and asked the General Secretariat to submit the draft plan, once it had been drawn up, to the ministers of education for approval;

That, at the same meeting, the ministers of education proclaimed their decision to expand the bounds of education and thereby strengthen the knowledge, values, and attitudes that promote the recognition of diversity, tolerance and mutual respect, nonviolence, social justice and equality, cooperation, and solidarity among peoples, as set forth in the Declaration against Violence; and

That the Unit for Social Development and Education, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat for the Meeting of Ministers of Education, drew up the final report and a summary of the Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To note, with great satisfaction, the Final Report of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), along with the declarations and resolutions adopted at the Meeting.

2. To congratulate and thank the Government of Uruguay for its efforts in organizing and hosting the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of CIDI.

3. To request the General Secretariat, through the Unit for Social Development and Education and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, to continue supporting the activities of the education ministries in following up on the education commitments of the Summits of the Americas, in compliance with resolutions CIDI/RME/RES. 7 (II-O/01), “Follow-up Mechanisms,” and CIDI/RME/RES. 6 (II-O/01), “Project Proposals on Education,” of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Education of CIDI.

4. To approve the creation of the Inter-American Committee on Education and to instruct the Permanent Executive Committee of CIDI, once the proposal prepared by the G-11 coordination group and the draft rules of procedure of the Committee have been analyzed and agreed upon by the education ministries of the member states, to set up that Committee and adopt its rules of procedure ad referendum of the next regular or special meeting of CIDI.
AG/RES. 1860 (XXXII-O/02)

EIGHTEENTH INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution CIDI/RES. 126 (VII-O/02), "Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), at its Sixth Regular Meeting, held in December 2001, agreed, in resolution CIDI/RES. 109 (VI-O/01), to hold the First Meeting of Ministers of Tourism within the Framework of CIDI and the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress, and requested the Permanent Executive Committee of CIDI (CEPCIDI) to convene them;

That CEPCIDI, at its 78th Regular Meeting, adopted a resolution convening the First Meeting of Ministers of Tourism within the Framework of CIDI and the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress, and accepted with pleasure the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to host them;

That the Government of the Dominican Republic has proposed that the Congress meeting be held in Punta Cana from September 24 to 26, 2002; and

That it is the responsibility of CIDI to stimulate dialogue and cooperation activities in support of integral and sustainable development; and

CONSIDERING:

That the sustainable development of tourism can contribute to a more equitable distribution of and greater community participation in economic growth;

That CIDI, at its Sixth Regular Meeting, approved the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, which includes the sustainable development of tourism among its priorities and identifies the improvement of mechanisms for policy dialogue as one of its strategic objectives;

That the Inter-American Travel Congress is an inter-American specialized conference that meets periodically, formerly within the framework of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES) and now within the framework of CIDI;
That the Inter-American Travel Congress has not had the opportunity to express its position on its possible conversion from an inter-American specialized conference into a sectoral meeting of ministers of tourism in the framework of CIDI; and

That, prior to the First Meeting of Ministers of Tourism in the Framework of CIDI, the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress should explore the various institutional alternatives for its future operations, including that of maintaining its status as a specialized conference in the framework of CIDI,

RESOLVES:

1. To convene the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress, in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, from September 24 to 26, 2002, and to thank the Government of the Dominican Republic for its generous offer to host it.

2. To highlight the importance of holding the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress so that it may consider "Hemispheric Cooperation and the New Challenges of the Tourism Sector."

3. To instruct the General Secretariat to present to the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress for consideration an analysis of the institutional alternatives for its future operations and structure, including the possibility of maintaining its status as a specialized conference in the framework of CIDI.

4. To request the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress to consider and express its position on its future operations and structure so that CIDI, and ultimately the General Assembly, may adopt the appropriate resolutions.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat to support, through the Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism and in coordination with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, the preparatory and organizational work for the Eighteenth Inter-American Travel Congress.
AG/RES. 1861 (XXXII-O/02)

TRADE AND INTEGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council and the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1813 (XXXI-O/01);

RECALLING resolutions AG/RES. 1813 (XXXI-O/01), AG/RES. 1720 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1689 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1581 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1516 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1430 (XXVI-O/96), CIDI/RES. 9 (I-E/01), CIDI/RES. 99 (V-O/00), CIDI/RES. 63 (IV-O/99), and CIDI/RES. 46 (III-O/98), entitled "Trade and Integration in the Americas"; AG/RES. 1534 (XXVIII-O/98), "Support for and Follow-up to the Summits of the Americas Initiatives"; AG/RES. 1438 (XXVI-O/96), "Relationship between the Special Committee on Trade and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development"; AG/RES. 1349 (XXV-O/95), "Inter-American Summits Management"; and AG/RES. 1220 (XXIII-O/93), "Establishment of the Special Committee on Trade (SCT)," in which the member states noted that the Organization of American States is an appropriate hemispheric forum for dialogue on trade matters;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Declaration of Santiago issued at the Second Summit of the Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere directed their ministers responsible for international trade to begin negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and reaffirmed their determination to conclude the negotiation of the FTAA no later than 2005, and in which they also reaffirmed their determination to make concrete progress by the end of the 20th century and expressed their appreciation for the significant contribution of the Tripartite Committee;

The Declaration of Quebec City, issued at the Third Summit of the Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere directed their ministers responsible for international trade "to ensure that negotiations of the FTAA Agreement are concluded no later than January 2005 and to seek its entry into force as soon as possible thereafter but, in any case, no later than December 2005";

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere highlighted the need to "ensure full participation of all our countries in the FTAA, taking into consideration the differences in the levels of development and size of the economies of the Hemisphere, in order to create opportunities for the full participation of the smaller economies and to increase their level of development";
The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere urged the "Tripartite Committee institutions to continue to respond positively to requests for technical support from FTAA entities"; and requested "the institutions, according to their respective internal procedures, to favorably consider requests for technical assistance related to FTAA issues from member countries, in particular from the smaller economies, in order to facilitate their integration into the FTAA process"; and

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere instructed "our representatives in the institutions of the Tripartite Committee to continue securing the allocation of the resources necessary to contribute to the support of the work of the FTAA Administrative Secretariat";

NOTING:

The Ministerial Declaration of San José, adopted by the Ministers of Trade at their Fourth Ministerial Meeting, in San José, Costa Rica, in March 1998, in which they recommended to their Heads of State and Government that they initiate negotiation of the FTAA in accordance with the objectives, principles, structure, venue, and other decisions set forth in their Declaration, acknowledged and again expressed their appreciation to the Tripartite Committee for the technical and logistical support given during the preparatory phase of the FTAA negotiations, and requested that the respective institutions of the Tripartite Committee continue to provide the appropriate existing resources necessary to respond positively to requests for technical support from FTAA entities, including reallocation for this purpose if necessary;

The Ministerial Declaration of Toronto, adopted by the Ministers of Trade at their Fifth Meeting, in Toronto, Canada, in November 1999, in which they "recognize and appreciate the analytical, technical, and financial support that continues to be provided by the institutions comprising the Tripartite Committee…. This support has been essential to the conduct of the negotiations to date, and we ask the institutions of the Tripartite Committee to continue to provide such assistance for FTAA-related matters"; and

The Ministerial Declaration of Buenos Aires, adopted by the Ministers of Trade at their Sixth Ministerial Meeting, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in April 2001, in which they “appreciate the analytical, technical, and financial contributions made by the Tripartite Committee … to the different FTAA entities. [They] acknowledge that this support has been important to the conduct of the negotiations to date, and [they] encourage these institutions to continue to collaborate in the process of Hemispheric integration”;

CONSIDERING:

That economic diversification and integration, trade liberalization, and market access constitute one of the priorities established in the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, and that the process of creating the FTAA is a fundamental element in this context;
That in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001, the member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) approved the Doha Development Agenda, launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations scheduled to conclude not later than January 1, 2005, the same deadline set for the completion of the FTAA negotiations;

That in Doha the WTO member countries recognized that trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building are core elements of the development dimension of the multilateral trading system;

That in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the Ministers endorsed the “New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation: Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration” (WT/COMTD/W/90, September 21, 2001), and that the OAS is explicitly mentioned as a WTO partner in the strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, as follows: “Assisting the countries in their economic integration processes. This includes preparations and negotiations on a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), to show to the officials involved in regional integration negotiations the importance and extent of their countries’ multilateral commitments and the necessity to strive for WTO consistency in regional agreements. The principal partner with the WTO in this area would be the OAS”; and

That among the FTAA principles set out in the Ministerial Declaration of San José, the Ministers included that the “FTAA Agreement will be consistent with the rules and disciplines of the WTO” and reiterated the commitment of the participating countries to multilateral rules and disciplines, in particular Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and its Uruguay Round Understanding, and Article V of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); and

REAFFIRMING the commitment of the Organization of American States to support the process of free trade and economic integration in the Hemisphere, and reiterating the importance of the contribution of the General Secretariat and, in particular, the Trade Unit to this process,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report submitted to the Permanent Council and the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) on compliance with resolution AG/RES. 1813 (XXXI-O/01), “Trade and Integration in the Americas.”

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to:
   a. Continue providing analytical support and technical assistance through the Trade Unit, and conducting related studies as part of the Tripartite Committee or as requested by the respective bodies established in the Ministerial Declarations of San José, Toronto, and Buenos Aires under the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process.
   b. Continue providing technical assistance related to FTAA issues to member states that request it, particularly smaller economies, as requested by the Trade Ministers in the Ministerial Declaration of San José and reiterated at
the ministerial meetings in Toronto and Buenos Aires, and as requested in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas.

c. Continue providing technical assistance, in concert with the WTO, to support member states’ domestic efforts at mainstreaming trade into national plans for economic development and strategies for poverty reduction, as called for in the "New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation: Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration," endorsed by the Trade Ministers in Doha.

d. Assist in developing and strengthening trade capacity-building programs in small and less developed states of the region, so that they may participate effectively in trade negotiations, implement their trade commitments, and reap the benefits in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction.

e. Submit, by November 15, 2002, the 2003 annual Work Plan of the Trade Unit to CEPCIDI for its consideration and approval.

f. Continue providing semiannual written progress reports on the activities of the Trade Unit, including information on its level of budget execution, to the Permanent Council and CEPCIDI for their review.

g. Continue its work, through the Trade Unit and its Foreign Trade Information System (SICE), in providing trade and trade-related information to the Hemisphere through its Internet Web site; to continue its work in support of the FTAA process by maintaining, as a member of the Tripartite Committee, the official FTAA Web site; to maintain, as a member of the Tripartite Committee, on an ongoing basis a calendar of deadlines established by the negotiating groups for inputs from delegations; and to manage, as a member of the Tripartite Committee, the Document Distribution Service (DDS), a system for secure, confidential, instantaneous, and reliable distribution of the FTAA negotiation process documents.

3. To reiterate support for the collaborative activities on trade and integration of the Trade Unit and the Tripartite Committee, and for those cooperation activities with other specialized regional, subregional, and multilateral organizations and institutions.

4. To entrust the Permanent Council with continuing to provide the appropriate resources necessary to respond positively to requests for technical support from FTAA entities, including the reallocation of funds for this purpose if necessary.

5. To take note of the important achievements of SICE, in particular the measures taken to broaden its trade and trade-related information and its client base, and to support its continued operations.
6. To direct that the mandates set forth in the preceding paragraphs be executed within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

7. To request the Permanent Council and CEPCIDI to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1862 (XXXII-O/02)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION AG/RES. 1814 (XXXI-O/01)

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,


That resolution AG/RES. 1814 (XXXI-O/01) extended the deadlines and amended the mandates of resolution AG/RES. 1727 (XXX-O/00) assigned to the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), as outlined in the following paragraphs:

i. To make recommendations on the Statutes of the Capital Fund for OAS Fellowship, Scholarship, and Training Programs and other instruments for mobilizing resources for fellowship and training programs and to submit them to the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) for approval by no later than April 30, 2002;

ii. To develop by April 30, 2002, a plan of action for identifying external funds to enable the Special Fellowships for the Caribbean Program to be extended to other member states; and

iii. To fulfill, by no later than July 2002, the mandate contained in operative paragraph 5 of resolution AG/RES. 1628 (XXIX-O/99) regarding fundraising activities.

The ongoing efforts of the IACD towards the development and implementation of the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, which establishes the importance of generating and strengthening alliances with development institutions and of mobilizing external resources for projects and fellowships;
That the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) presented its recommendations on the Statutes of the Capital Fund for OAS Fellowship, Scholarship, and Training Programs and other instruments for mobilizing resources for fellowship, scholarship, and training programs;

That CEPCIDI decided to entrust its Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Evaluation with the study of SEDI’s recommendations on the Statutes of the Capital Fund for OAS Fellowship, Scholarship, and Training Programs and with the submission of the results of the study to CEPCIDI for consideration;

That SEDI presented a plan of action for mobilizing additional external funds to enable the Special Fellowships for the Caribbean Program to be extended to the member states specified in resolutions AG/RES. 1381 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1653 (XXIX-O/99);

That the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005 considers, as one of its priorities, strengthening the OAS fellowship program through the expansion of its academic and professional programs and distance education;

The dialogue initiated by the IACD with authorities of the member states at its meeting of technical cooperation agencies held in Mexico City in February 2001 on strategies for human development and enhancement of the effectiveness of the fellowship, scholarship, and training programs;

That the IACD has successfully initiated and will continue to pursue activities to establish the organizational base and the reputation for mobilizing external resources for projects and fellowships; and

That the IACD has established the Educational Portal of the Americas, a novel initiative which will contribute to expanding learning opportunities for students throughout the Hemisphere through access to high-quality distance-learning programs; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the mandates of the Summit of the Americas made it a priority to expand, strengthen, and increase access to opportunities for learning in the region; and

That several other resolutions of the General Assembly, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), and the meetings of ministers of education underlined the importance of implementing mechanisms for obtaining additional resources and dedicating them to higher-education programs,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) to continue its efforts to mobilize external resources for fellowship, scholarship, and training programs, as well as to expand academic and professional programs and distance education.
2. To instruct SEDI to implement the Plan of Action for mobilizing additional external funds to enable the Special Fellowships for the Caribbean Program to be extended to the member states specified in resolutions AG/RES. 1381 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1653 (XXIX-O/99).

3. To take note of the various initiatives developed by the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) for the leveraging or mobilization of external resources to expand the OAS fellowship and training programs, including, but not limited to, the following initiatives:
   i. The Alberto Lleras Leadership Fellowship Program
   ii. E-becas
   iii. The Educational Portal of the Americas
   iv. Educredit
   v. Professional Training
   vi. Human Development Fund

4. To recognize the advances made through the Educational Portal of the Americas and to request the General Secretariat to expand and consolidate mechanisms and strategies for mobilizing cooperation from the private sector and academic institutions at the international level.
AG/RES. 1863 (XXXII-O/02)

CONTINUING PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT BY MEMBER STATES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE PROTOCOL OF MANAGUA

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution AG/RES. 2 (XXII-E/96), “Participation of Member States That Have Not Ratified the Protocol of Managua in the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) When Said Protocol Enters into Force,” and resolutions AG/RES. 1442 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1507 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1575 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1726 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1815 (XXXI-O/01), CIDI/RES. 24 (II-O/97), CIDI/RES. 42 (III-O/98), CIDI/RES. 83 (IV-O/99), CIDI/RES. 94 (V-O/00), CIDI/RES. 4 (I-E/01), and CIDI/RES. 116 (VII-O/02) on continuation of the aforementioned participation;

EMPHASIZING the amendments made to the Charter of the Organization of American States to incorporate the elimination of extreme poverty as a basic objective of integral development (Protocol of Washington) and to establish an Inter-American Council for Integral Development to promote cooperation among the American states for the purpose of achieving their integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty (Protocol of Managua); and

CONSIDERING that as of the date of this resolution there are still member states that have not ratified the Protocol of Managua,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the member states that have signed and not ratified the Protocol of Washington, which incorporates the elimination of extreme poverty as a basic objective of development, and the Protocol of Managua, which establishes the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), to consider doing so as soon as possible.

2. To extend the period during which its resolution AG/RES. 2 (XXII-E/96), “Participation of Member States That Have Not Ratified the Protocol of Managua in the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) When Said Protocol Enters into Force,” will remain in force until the next regular session of the General Assembly, which will review the situation if at that time there are still member states that have not ratified the Protocol of Managua.
AG/RES. 1864 (XXXII-O/02)

THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 1674 (XXIX-O/99), "Climate Change in the Americas," through which the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) was instructed to examine ways to address climate change in the Americas;

That, in resolution AG/RES. 1736 (XXX-O/00), "The Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Climate Change on the Countries of the Hemisphere," the General Secretariat was instructed to seek to mobilize resources to assist member states in their efforts to adapt to climate change; and

That resolution AG/RES. 1821 (XXXI-O/01), “The Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Climate Change on the Countries of the Hemisphere,” instructed CIDI once again to continue studying the issue and instructed the General Secretariat to mobilize and obtain resources, with the collaboration of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, to assist member states in their efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change;

HAVING SEEN resolution CIDI/CIDS/RES. 2 (II-O/02), "Climate Change," considered by the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development at its third meeting, held on February 11 and 12, 2002, and resolution CIDI/RES. 117 (VII-O/02), “The Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Climate Change on the Countries of the Hemisphere”;

BEARING IN MIND the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas, the Declaration of Santiago and the Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas, and the Declaration of Quebec City and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas;

RECOGNIZING that climate change is a growing concern of humankind and that there is a continuing need for scientific research into the sources and effects of climate change and its possible adverse impacts, including socioeconomic consequences, and that Small Island Developing States will be particularly affected;
NOTING:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, and the
Buenos Aires Plan of Action; and the Barbados Declaration and the Programme of Action for the
Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

of Action, in which the Parties to the Convention adopted rules to implement the Kyoto Protocol
including agreeing to establish special funding mechanisms to address the challenges of climate
change. The Bonn Agreements and related decisions provide for three new funds: a special climate
change fund, a least developed countries fund, and an adaptation fund;

The report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change, on its seventh session, held in Marrakesh (COP 7 – November 2001);

The urgent need for all member states to begin the process of planning for adaptation to
global climate change and to put into place measures to adapt to and mitigate the sources of climate
change in the Americas, including but not limited to the promotion of risk management, renewable
energy, and energy-efficient alternatives;

The successful conclusion of the project “Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global
Climate Change (CPACC),” funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World
Bank and executed by the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States with the
University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development, and with active participation
by the governments of the CARICOM member states; and

The decision of Caribbean member states to establish a permanent mechanism to address the
challenges involved in adapting to climate change, in the form of a Caribbean Climate Change
Centre, and to request GEF support for a follow-up project to CPACC called “Mainstreaming
Adaptation to Global Climate Change in the Caribbean (MACC);

CONSIDERING that the General Secretariat presented a report on addressing climate change
in the Caribbean; and

REAFFIRMING that climate change is a common concern of humankind,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to develop strategies for the mitigation of and
adaptation to climate change through their development policy and planning initiatives, and to
actively develop climate change mitigation and adaptation projects that are eligible for financing, for
example by the Kyoto Protocol package.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to support the CARICOM countries and the
programs of the Caribbean Climate Change Centre aimed at promoting adaptation to climate change
and building a greater awareness in the Americas of climate change issues.
3. To request the General Secretariat to support member states in preparing strategies and multilateral projects in order to comply with the objectives established in this resolution and seek external funding to finance hemispheric technical cooperation in the area of mitigation and climate change adaptation.

4. To continue studying this topic through the appropriate areas and bodies of the Organization, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of work internally and in other forums.
AG/RES. 1865 (XXXII-O/02)

FOLLOW-UP ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that the member states, “inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

Article 33 of the Charter of the OAS, which establishes that “development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”; and

Resolution CIDI/RES. 114 (VII-O/02), “Follow-up on the International Conference on Financing for Development”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Resolutions CIDI/RES. 1 (I-E/01) and AG/RES. 1806 (XXXI-O/01), “Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005”;

Resolution AG/RES. 1812 (XXXI-O/01), “Follow-up and Implementation of the Mandates of the Third Summit of the Americas within the Framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development”; and

The Monterrey Consensus, adopted by the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from March 18 to 22, 2002; and

CONSIDERING:

That the purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) is to promote partnership among its member states for the furtherance of their integral development and, in particular, to help eliminate poverty;
That Article 3.3 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development establishes that a function and responsibility of this body is to "formulate proposals for strengthening inter-American dialogue on integral development";

That the principles of the Monterrey Consensus correspond to the partnership-for-development concept implemented by CIDI to support the integral development of the member states;

That Article 3.3 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) establishes that among its functions and scope of authority are “the development and establishment of cooperative relations with Permanent Observers, other states, and national and international organizations, regarding partnership for development activities";

That one of the strategic objectives of the CIDI Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005 is to “establish new and strengthen existing strategic alliances with governmental, nongovernmental, national, regional, and multilateral development institutions, as well as with the private sector and civil society, to enhance the capacity to implement this Plan”;

That in the Monterrey Consensus, the Heads of State and Government resolved “to address the challenges of financing for development around the world, particularly in developing countries” and “to eradicate poverty, achieve sustained economic growth and promote sustainable development as we advance to a fully inclusive and equitable global economic system”;

That the Summit of the Americas process has established political priorities at the hemispheric level which coincide with the agreements reached in Monterrey and are intended to create greater prosperity, increase economic opportunities, and, at the same time, promote social justice and the development of human potential; and

That the OAS has become one of the principal forums for implementing the mandates of the Summits through its mechanisms for dialogue and multilateral cooperation,

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust the Inter-American Council for Integral Development with identifying opportunities for strengthening cooperation in the Organization of American States in light of the results of the Monterrey conference on financing for development.

2. To submit the results of said analysis to the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the Permanent Council of the Organization for consideration so that, together, they may evaluate appropriate mechanisms by which the OAS may help member states link up with the instruments and mechanisms for development financing identified by the Monterrey Conference.

3. To request the Secretary General to carry out consultations with inter-American institutions and other multilateral entities that participated in the Conference with a view to inviting them to a meeting at OAS headquarters. Its objective would be to agree on specific actions enabling the member states of the Organization to benefit from the results of the Monterrey conference.
4. To request the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 91.f of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which entrusts the Permanent Council with considering the reports of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and presenting to the General Assembly any observations and recommendations it deems necessary; and

Article 21.g of the CIDI Statutes, which establishes that CIDI shall approve the annual report and other reports it is to present to the General Assembly,

RESOLVES:

1. To note the 2001-2002 Annual Report of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and express its satisfaction with it.

2. To recognize the work carried out by CIDI and its Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) in the period covered by its annual report.
AG/RES. 1867 (XXXII-O/02)

AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL
FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN Article 95.b of the OAS Charter, Articles 3.m, 31.a, and 35 of the
Statutes of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), and resolution
CIDI/RES. 106 (VI-O/01);

CONSIDERING:

That the period of time between the annual regular meeting of CIDI and the regular session of
the General Assembly is insufficient for the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs to
consider CIDI’s recommendation on funding for technical cooperation and other CIDI activities
included in the regular program-budget of the Organization; and

That the Permanent Executive Committee of CIDI (CEPCIDI), as the permanent executive
body of CIDI and acting on its behalf, could fully execute the functions assigned to the Council in the
aforementioned articles,

RESOLVES:

1. To amend Article 8 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Council for Integral
Development (CIDI) to read as follows:

CEPCIDI shall have the following functions:

a. When CIDI is not in session, to:

vii. Fulfill the functions assigned to CIDI under Article 95.b of
the OAS Charter and Articles 3.m and 31.a of the Statutes of
CIDI.

2. To direct that this change enter into force upon the adoption of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1868 (XXXII-O/02)

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN MEETING OF MINISTERS AND HIGH AUTHORITIES ON CULTURE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CIDI

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution CIDI/RES. 127 (VII-O/02), "First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Culture within the Framework of CIDI";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) at its Sixth Regular Meeting, held in December 2001, in resolution CIDI/RES. 109 (VI-O/01), agreed to hold the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture within the Framework of CIDI and requested the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CEPCIDI) to convene it;

That CEPCIDI, at its 76th Regular Meeting, in resolution 71, convened the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture and accepted with pleasure the offer by the Government of Colombia to host the meeting in Cartagena de Indias, on July 12 and 13, 2002; and

That it is CIDI's responsibility to foster dialogue and cooperation activities in favor of integral and sustainable development;

CONSIDERING:

That the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001, recognized that respect for and appreciation of the value of cultural diversity contribute to social and economic dynamism and are positive factors in the promotion of good governance, social cohesion, human development, human rights, and peaceful coexistence in the Hemisphere;

That the aforesaid Plan of Action encouraged the convocation of a ministerial or other appropriately high-level meeting, with the support of CIDI, to address cultural diversity with a view to enhancing hemispheric cooperation on this issue; and

That CIDI, at its Sixth Regular Meeting, approved the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, which includes cultural development among the Organization's priorities; and
COMMITTED to the aim of fostering regional dialogue and formulating a hemispheric program on the most relevant challenges associated with the protection and promotion of the cultural values of the Americas and respect for cultural diversity,

RESOLVES:

1. To stress the importance of holding the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Culture within the Framework of Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to discuss cultural diversity with a view to enhancing hemispheric cooperation on this issue.

2. To thank the Government of Colombia for its generous offer to host the Meeting in Cartagena de Indias, on July 12 and 13, 2002.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Unit for Social Development and Education and in coordination with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, to support the preparatory and organizational work for the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Culture within the Framework of CIDI.

4. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee of CIDI to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the results of the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities on Culture within the Framework of CIDI.
AG/RES. 1869 (XXXII-O/02)

PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC CULTURE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND the commitment of member states to upholding the system of democratic and representative government in the Hemisphere; and that one of the essential purposes of the OAS is to promote and consolidate representative democracy, as established in the OAS Charter;

ALSO BEARING IN MIND that the Declaration of Quebec City, adopted at the Third Summit of the Americas, recognized the fundamental importance of the values and practices of democracy; and that the Plan of Action of that Summit recognized that education is key to strengthening democratic institutions;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO that the ministers of foreign affairs of the Americas adopted the Inter-American Democratic Charter for the promotion, defense, and consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere, which states that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it” and that “democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

CONVINCED that strengthening democracy requires building a citizenry committed to the principles and values of democracy;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the report of the Secretary General on the strategy for disseminating the Inter-American Democratic Charter (CP/doc.3550/02);

AFFIRMING that the promotion of a democratic culture is of vital importance in strengthening democratic institutions and guaranteeing the effective exercise of democracy, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Inter-American Democratic Charter; and

TAKING NOTE OF the interest in using the promotion and strengthening of democratic practices and culture to contribute to economic and social development and to the process of economic integration in the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote a democratic culture throughout the Americas based on the principles and values incorporated in the Inter-American Democratic Charter and on the goals included in the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas.
2. To encourage member states to develop strategies for promoting democratic principles and practices and for strengthening democratic culture in the Hemisphere, including public information campaigns on the essential elements and basic components of representative democracy, together with the relationship between democracy and social and economic development.

3. To encourage member states to consider the proposals made in the report of the Secretary General on the strategy for disseminating the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council:
   
a. To convene, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, a meeting of experts to identify concrete measures for promoting a democratic culture and the practice of democratic values in the member states; and

b. To that end, to invite civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other institutions or agencies in the member states to make valuable contributions to enrich the content and improve execution of the measures.

5. To request the General Secretariat to support this initiative, most particularly through the work of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, the Unit for Social Development and Education, and other entities that might be deemed appropriate, specifically as regards a study to determine how member states include instruction on democratic values and principles in their educational curricula.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1870 (XXXII-O/02)

FOLLOW-UP ON THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
AND ITS PROGRAM FOR COOPERATION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Declaration of Quebec City, adopted at the Third Summit of the Americas, recognized that corruption undermines core democratic values, challenges political stability and economic growth, and thus threatens vital interests in our Hemisphere, and therefore reiterated the commitment by the Heads of State and Government of the Americas to reinvigorate the fight against corruption;

CONSIDERING that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas devoted a special section to the fight against corruption and that commitments were made therein on the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, on the establishment of a follow-up mechanism for implementation of said Convention, on strengthening the Inter-American Network for Cooperation against Corruption, on strengthening participation by civil society in the respective states in the fight against corruption, and on the adoption of policies, processes, and mechanisms that protect the public interest;

BEARING IN MIND the importance of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the fact that it has been signed by 30 member states and ratified by 25, which means that four new states have signed and three more ratified the Convention in the past year;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the role of the private sector and the responsibility it shares for the prevention of and fight against corruption;

BEARING IN MIND the mandates contained in resolution AG/RES. 1785 (XXXI-O/01), “Enhancement of Probity in the Hemisphere and Follow-up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption”;

BEARING IN MIND also the legal cooperation programs and activities carried out by the General Secretariat in developing the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, with a view to promoting ratification and implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, as well as the dissemination and exchange of information through the Inter-American Network for Cooperation against Corruption; and

RECOGNIZING WITH SATISFACTION the establishment of the Follow-up Mechanism for Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption as one of the first initiatives of the Third Summit of the Americas to be implemented within the framework of the OAS,
RESOLVES:

1. To urge those member states of the OAS that have not yet done so to give prompt consideration to signing and ratifying, or to ratifying, as the case may be, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to participate in the Follow-up Mechanism for its implementation.

2. To urge the states parties to take any measures they deem appropriate to adapt their domestic law and comply with the commitments they undertook upon ratification of the Convention.

3. To invite states that are not members of the Organization, in particular the OAS permanent observer states, to accede to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, in accordance with Article XXIII thereof.

4. To request member states that have not yet done so to reply promptly to the Questionnaire on Ratification and Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (CP/GT/PEC-68/00 rev. 3), so that the Permanent Council may continue to examine replies from states in order to enhance implementation of the Convention, strengthen cooperation, and provide technical assistance to those that request it.

5. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to foster the exchange of experiences and information among the OAS, multilateral organizations, and international financial institutions, in order to coordinate, strengthen, and identify cooperation activities in the area, and to foster the participation of civil society and, in particular, the private sector, among other pertinent entities, in these activities.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council, in following up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, to continue to consider the question of the role and shared responsibility of the private sector in preventing and combating corruption.

7. To request the General Secretariat to continue carrying out, in the execution of the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, technical cooperation activities to provide assistance in the signing, ratification, or implementation of, or accession to, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to strengthen exchanges of information and experiences among government authorities responsible for this area, including those of the Inter-American Network for Cooperation against Corruption.

8. To recognize the importance of the establishment and launching of the Follow-up Mechanism for Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the beginning of the work by its Committee of Experts to conduct the first round of analysis.

9. To invite the Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption to consider, during its second meeting, the major advances made by the Follow-up Mechanism.

10. To thank states parties and international organizations that have made voluntary contributions to the operations of the Follow-up Mechanism; to call upon all states parties and states that are not parties to the Convention to make voluntary contributions to facilitate and ensure the
proper, ongoing operation of said Mechanism; and to request the General Secretariat to seek contributions from international organizations for that purpose.

11. To request the OAS General Secretariat to continue to serve as secretariat of the Follow-up Mechanism for Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to provide it with all necessary technical support.

12. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1871 (XXXII-O/02)

PROMOTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that, through resolution AG/RES. 1786 (XXXI-O/01), “Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Hemisphere,” the General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to continue examining the topic of corporate social responsibility, in order to define its scope and content, ensuring that this process was enriched by the experience of other international, national, and nongovernmental organizations;

BEARING IN MIND that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas supported the discussion of “ways to promote the development, adoption and implementation by the business community of principles of good conduct that will advance corporate social and environmental responsibility” and “support[ed] the continued analysis and consideration in the OAS of corporate social responsibility”;

RECOGNIZING that businesses play a central role in the creation of prosperity and the flow and maintenance of trade and investment in the Hemisphere;

CONVINCED that businesses can make important contributions to sustainable development and increase access to opportunities, which can include reducing inequality in the communities in which they operate;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the increasing expectations on the part of our citizens that businesses will conduct their operations in a manner consistent with their social responsibilities;

MINDFUL that attention to corporate social responsibility is increasing worldwide, and that the concept is being addressed in various multilateral forums; and

RECOGNIZING the efforts made by several member states to pay attention to corporate social responsibility activities carried out within those states,
RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Council to continue to foster the exchange of experience and information among the OAS, other multilateral organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations, among other pertinent bodies, in order to coordinate and strengthen cooperation activities in the area of corporate social responsibility.

2. To congratulate the Permanent Council on the success of its special meeting on practices relating to corporate social responsibility in the Hemisphere and the role of government in promoting them, which was attended by public and private sector experts from various regions of the Hemisphere and by international organizations.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council to participate, with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, and other appropriate international organizations, in the organization of the Americas Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, convened by the IDB, to be held in Miami, Florida, from September 22 to 24, 2002, with the participation of representatives of OAS member state governments and civil society, including business and labor groups.

4. To encourage OAS member states, insofar as possible, to inform their private sectors, business associations, unions, and academic and civil society organizations about the Americas Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, and to promote their participation and that of experts and officials.

5. To instruct the Permanent Council to provide support to the Americas Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other sources, and to ensure that proper follow-up is given to the Conference in the OAS context, in keeping with the spirit of the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider the possibility and advisability of convening a special meeting on corporate social responsibility, to be held in the first half of 2003; and to encourage member states, should they see fit, to appoint representatives to report on progress in this area within their countries.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

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1. Some delegations understand the concept of corporate social responsibility as including, *inter alia*, respect for human rights and labor rights, environmental protection, community participation, health care, education and training, socially responsible investment, and the fight against corruption.
AG/RES. 1872 (XXXII-O/02)

APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN TO SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AT THE OAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that resolution AG/RES. 1627 (XXIX-O/99) and resolution AG/RES. 1790 (XXXI-O/01), “Appointment of Women to Senior Management Positions at the OAS,” urged the Secretary General to establish as an objective that, by the year 2005, women should occupy 50% of posts in all categories of the OAS system;

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1729 (XXX-O/00), regarding the seventh biennial report of the Secretary General of the OAS on compliance with resolution AG/RES. 829 (XVI-O/86), “Full and Equal Participation of Women by the Year 2000,” which urged the inter-American system to continue working to achieve full and equal participation by women in development and in the decision-making process and instructed the Secretary General to increase his efforts to guarantee equal opportunity for women in obtaining senior executive positions in the OAS, taking into account the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality;

BEARING IN MIND Article 120 of the OAS Charter and Article 41 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat, which stipulate that first consideration shall be given to efficiency, competence, and integrity in the recruitment of General Secretariat personnel, but that importance shall also be attached to the criterion of the widest possible geographic distribution in hiring personnel at all levels; and Article 137 of the Charter, which states that the Organization of American States does not allow any restriction based on race, creed, or sex with respect to eligibility to hold positions in the Organization and to participate in its activities;

BEARING IN MIND that the issue of matching organizational structure and staffing with mandates and resources is being considered by the OAS Permanent Council pursuant to AG/RES. 1836 (XXXI-O/01) and AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01), and that a personnel management study is being recommended in the program-budget of the Organization for 2003;

RECALLING that the CIM Plan of Action on Women's Participation in Power and Decision-Making Structures, adopted by the Twenty-ninth Assembly of Delegates of the CIM [CIM/RES. 198 (XXIX-O/98)], urges that areas for priority action include the promotion of equal opportunities in the classification of posts and procedures, the encouragement of upward mobility in the civil service, and the fostering of similar principles in various organizations and public institutions, such as the OAS;
REAFFIRMING the commitment expressed at the highest levels in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas to promote gender equity and equality and women's human rights by strengthening and fostering women's full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels, women's empowerment, and their equal opportunities to exercise leadership;

CONSIDERING that the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality, which was approved at the First Meeting of Ministers or of the Highest-Ranking Authorities Responsible for the Advancement of Women in the member states, held by the CIM in April 2000, and which was adopted by the OAS General Assembly, by resolution AG/RES. 1732 (XXX-O/00), and endorsed by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas, calls for the OAS General Secretariat to "implement measures to ensure full and equal access by men and women to all categories of posts in the OAS system, particularly in decision-making positions"; and

RECOGNIZING that at the OAS, as of December 1990, the percentage of women at high-level executive posts was 19% at the D-2 level, 20% at the D-1 level, 11% at the P-5 level, and 23% at the P-4 level; as of December 1998, the proportion was 9% at the D-2 level, 17% at the D-1 level, 20% at the P-5 level, and 51% at the P-4 level; and, as of March 2002, the proportion was 0% at the non-classified and elected level, 20% at the D-2 level, 28% at the D-1 level, 23% at the P-5 level, and 52% at the P-4 level,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the Secretary General to reaffirm the urgent goal that women should occupy, by the year 2005, 50% of posts at each level within the OAS organs, agencies, and entities, particularly at the P-5 level and above.

2. To urge the Secretary General to continue to make gender equity and equality one of the priorities in his continuing efforts to establish a new management culture in the Organization and to undertake, within the framework of the Permanent Council's discussions on the issue of matching organizational structure and staffing with mandates and resources, to achieve the above-mentioned objective.

3. To urge the Secretary General to appoint qualified women as representatives and special envoys so that they may use their good offices in representing the Secretary General in matters relating to all areas and sectors.

4. To urge the Secretary General to actively seek and support the nomination, election, or appointment of qualified women to all vacant positions in the OAS.

5. To request the Secretary General to continue his work to establish policies of gender equality in the workplace and to make each manager accountable for the application of these policies.
6. To urge all member states to support the efforts of the Secretary General and of the President of the CIM by identifying, and regularly submitting, through their permanent missions to the OAS, the most highly-qualified women candidates to occupy positions of trust within the OAS and to encourage more women to apply for vacant positions, which will have been widely publicized in all member states.

7. To request the Secretary General to monitor closely the progress made by OAS organs, agencies, and entities in meeting the goal that women should occupy 50% of posts at each level in the OAS by the year 2005, to keep the Permanent Council informed with respect to the implementation of this resolution, providing it every year with relevant statistics from the Department of Human Resource Services, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1873 (XXXII-O/02)

CAREER SERVICE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Permanent Council on the Career Service (CP/doc.3601/02);

RECALLING:

That by resolution AG/RES. 1596 (XXVIII-O/98), the General Assembly requested the Permanent Council, with the assistance of the General Secretariat, to prepare a study with recommendations on the Career Service policy of the General Secretariat for review by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth regular session;

That the General Assembly has renewed its request to the Permanent Council to prepare and present for its review the study on Career Service policy by resolutions AG/RES. 1647 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01), and it has authorized the Permanent Council to adopt ad referendum of the General Assembly, “such amendments to the General Standards and Staff Rules as are necessary in order to implement a career service system and a personnel policy more in keeping with the needs and interests of the Organization and with the principles established in the Charter”;

That to assist the Permanent Council in studying the Career Service, the Secretary General presented the “Report of the Secretary General on a Consensus Proposal for Redefining the Career Service in the OAS General Secretariat” (CP/doc.3469/01 rev. 1), in May 2001 (the Consensus Proposal), which was prepared by a joint working group of the Staff Association and the Administration; and

That, at the request of the Permanent Council, the General Secretariat has presented other valuable documents for evaluating current Career Service policy and proposals for changing it;

CONSIDERING:

That a dedicated, committed, and competent staff is the General Secretariat’s most vital asset;

That, as stated in the Secretary General’s Consensus Proposal, “an enterprise committed to keeping employees that it no longer needs and cannot quickly and economically retrain becomes inefficient and noncompetitive with other organizations that provide similar services”; that “the public sector must take measures to maintain organizational competitiveness to avoid further reductions and job loss”; and that “the OAS General Secretariat must demonstrate to its supporters
and constituencies that it is able to deliver services at a level competitive with that offered by other potential providers”;

That, as also stated in the Secretary General’s Consensus Proposal, “a career-service system must be flexible enough to meet the demands of future directions while ensuring the development and retention of its institutional memory and, as well, provide for the selection and growth of the people who will implement that future direction”; and that “it is in the interest of the Organization to support job security for its staff, to the extent that such security does not materially affect its competitiveness and efficiency”;

That the Consensus Proposal advises that “it is not feasible for the General Secretariat to abolish the career service and establish a new system which would modify the rights and preferences of staff members already in the career service, unless the basic job security protections which attach with current career service status are maintained for those staff members”;

That other international organizations are moving towards eliminating permanent appointments and replacing them with continuing contracts, which may be terminated at any time for cause, subject to the payment of an indemnity in all cases except termination for serious misconduct;

That neither the Career Service nor the Consensus Proposal, which proposes replacing Career Service appointments with “indefinite appointments,” sufficiently addresses the Organization’s current needs for flexibility and competitiveness, because they both require time-consuming and costly systems for protecting the preferential placement and retention rights of staff, or, in the case of the Consensus Proposal, of staff with “indefinite appointments”;

That the elimination of the Career Service appointment within the OAS General Secretariat and its replacement with a continuing contract similar to that which is currently under consideration at the United Nations and other inter-American organizations is more consistent with the Organization’s financial condition and its needs for institutional competitiveness, flexibility, and the ability to recruit and retain competent staff than the Consensus Proposal; and

That the replacement of the Career Service appointments by a continuing contract as the employment mechanism for current and future non-Career Service staff members seeking greater job stability than that provided under fixed-term contracts should take into account the special needs and circumstances of the Organization and fully respect the acquired rights of current Career Service staff;

RESOLVES:

1. To close the Career Service and phase it out by attrition in accordance with the following provisions:

   a. The members of the Career Service shall include only those staff members who entered the Career Service prior to June 30, 1994, and who are still members of the Career Service as of June 30, 2002.

   b. Pursuant to Article 18.b.iv of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat, all career service vacancies, also
known as "Career Service slots," are hereby eliminated, and future career service vacancies that occur as a result of the separation from service of Career staff members shall be automatically eliminated and not be assigned to any other staff members.

c. All Career Service staff members as defined in section (a) above shall retain their acquired rights under the Career Service provisions in force prior to the adoption of this resolution.

2. To create under Article 17 of the General Standards a new type of employment known as the "continuing contract," as further described in Article 19 of the Amendments to Chapter III of the General Standards attached to this resolution.

3. To adopt the Amendments to Chapter III of the General Standards attached to this resolution.

4. To instruct the Secretary General to modify the Staff Rules as required to reflect the Amendments to Chapter III of the General Standards attached to this resolution, and to inform the Permanent Council of those modifications. Any such modification which requires additional personnel expenditures, other than the modification of Staff Rule 110.7 to accommodate the termination indemnity expressly approved in Article 19 of the amended General Standards, shall not enter into force without the Permanent Council’s approval.

5. To instruct the Secretary General to establish a Special Fund to which unused authorizations from object 1 of the program-budget shall be transferred at the end of 2002 to finance a reserve for termination indemnities and other termination entitlements for Career Service staff and staff on continuing contracts. At the end of 2003, the General Secretariat shall report on how the funds were used to the Permanent Council, which will determine if this process should be renewed in following years. Unless authorized by the Permanent Council, the amount that may be held in that Special Fund shall not exceed two percent of the amount budgeted for object 1 in any given year.

6. To reiterate the need for appropriate geographic representation of General Secretariat staff, and to request the Secretary General to implement this mandate, as set forth in Article 120 of the Charter.

7. To request the Secretary General to submit a report, before the next regular session of the General Assembly, with proposals for human resources management reform, to the Permanent Council. The report should address, inter alia, the following concerns:

   a. Increasing responsibility and accountability of staff members at all levels;

   b. Building strong leadership skills of all employees of the Organization, especially those in positions of management and supervision;

   c. Providing opportunities for the professional development of all staff members;
d. Ensuring strict adherence to the newly implemented performance evaluation system and its use as a tool for strengthening professional development; and

e. Revising the current recruitment process to require the Department of Human Resource Services to set up a system to refer only the best qualified candidates for selection.

8. To instruct the General Secretariat to issue the Personnel Register to all member states and department heads on a quarterly basis and to include statistics on average grade and ratio of supervisors to employees for each dependency of the General Secretariat and for the General Secretariat as a whole, together with statistics on the distribution of staff members by fund, grade, gender, and geographic distribution. Geographic distribution statistics shall be computed by methods similar to those used by other major international organizations and shall include both country of origin and nationality.

9. To instruct the Secretary General to strengthen the transparency and rigor of the competition and recruitment process for long-term contracts funded by the Regular Fund by amending the Staff Rules to provide that:

a. All appointments to long-term contracts financed by the Regular Fund shall be made by way of competition in accordance with the external recruitment process, which shall include advertisement of the post on the Internet, timely and immediate notification of the recruitment announcement to the permanent missions to the OAS, and other effective means of publicizing the recruitment notice. Nonetheless, appointments to reclassified posts funded by the Regular Fund and already occupied by a qualified incumbent under a long-term contract, continuing contract, or Career Service appointment may proceed by way of competition in accordance with the internal recruitment process.

b. Every candidate in a competition for a professional-level long-term contract financed by the Regular Fund who has been certified by the Department of Human Resource Services as satisfying the minimum requirements for the post and has been ranked among the top three candidates by the director who requested the recruitment shall be required to submit to a personal or a teleconference interview by a panel of three or more persons. The panel shall include the director of the department that requested the recruitment, a specialist from the Department of Human Resource Services, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion. The panel shall report the interview results to the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion, which shall take them into account in its evaluation of the candidates. The General Secretariat shall not pay or otherwise reimburse candidates from the Regular Fund for their interview-related expenses.

c. In every phase of the recruitment process the importance of obtaining as wide a geographic representation as possible shall be taken into account.
10. The following transitional provisions shall apply to Article 19 of the General Standards with regard to personnel on continuing contracts:

a. For purposes only of determining eligibility for a continuing contract under section (a) of Article 19 of the General Standards and for inclusion in the eligibility list under section (b) of that Article, staff members in Regular Fund posts who began service under fixed-term contracts prior to January 1, 2000, who have been selected for a long-term contract by competition, who have more than five years of continuous service under either long-term or short-term contracts financed by the Regular Fund since July 1, 1997, and who, as of June 30, 2002, are serving under a long-term contract financed by the Regular Fund shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement for five years of continuous service since appointment to a long-term Regular Fund contract by competition. The reference to fixed-term contracts in this provision includes “contracts for a limited time.”

b. For purposes only of determining the seniority of each of the staff members covered by paragraph (a) above for placement on the Eligibility List, the Secretariat shall use the date which is 12 months after the date upon which the staff member began service under his/her first fixed-term Regular Fund contract in the series of continuous fixed-term Regular Fund contracts under which he/she has served continuously for at least five years.

c. For 2002 only, the minimum target percentage set out as 40% in sections (c) and (d) of Article 19 of the General Standards shall be 48%.
CHAPTER III
PERSONNEL

SUBCHAPTER A: TYPES OF PERSONNEL

Article 17. Types of personnel and other human resources

The human resources of the General Secretariat include its personnel hired under employment contracts and independent contractors retained under performance contracts:

a. Personnel (also “staff members”): The personnel of the General Secretariat shall include only the following:

i. Career Service personnel, appointed to the Career Service under Article 18 of the General Standards or its predecessor provision prior to June 30, 1994, and who were still members of the Career Service as of June 30, 2002;

ii. Personnel on continuing contracts, in accordance with Article 19 of these General Standards;

iii. Personnel on fixed-term contracts, including Series A and Series B contracts, contracted in accordance with Article 20 of these General Standards;

iv. Trust personnel, appointed at the discretion of the Secretary General in accordance with Article 21 of these General Standards;

v. Local professional personnel, contracted in accordance with Article 22 of these General Standards;

vi. Temporary support personnel, contracted in accordance with Article 23 of these General Standards;

vii. Associate personnel, retained under an agreement with an institution participating in programs of common interest, in accordance with Article 24 of these General Standards.

b. Independent contractors: Persons contracted to provide work products or services to the General Secretariat under a performance contract (also known as a “CPR”) are independent contractors. They are not staff members, personnel, or employees of the General Secretariat. The performance contract does not create an employment relationship between the General Secretariat and a person.


Deleted: Articles 17-24 are new text, although articles 18, 21-24 are made up mostly of the text of former articles 17-22. After articles 25, text omitted from prior articles is in strike-out and new text is in italics. All new articles and modifications are explained in the section Analysis following each article.¶
c. Financing: As stated in Chapter V of these General Standards, personnel are funded under objects 1 and 2 of the Regular Fund program-budget. Performance contracts with independent contractors are funded under object 8 of the Regular Fund program-budget. Contracts for independent contractors and for personnel other than those in the Career Service or under continuing contracts may be funded by the Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and specific funds, subject to the special provisions governing those funds in each case.

Article 18. Career Service personnel

a. Phase-out of Career Service: The Career Service is permanently closed and is being phased out by attrition. It includes only those staff members who were appointed to the Career Service under this article of the General Standards or its predecessor provision prior to June 30, 1994, and who were still members of the Career Service as of June 30, 2002 (“Career Service personnel” or “Career Service members”). There are no Career Service vacancies. As current Career Service personnel leave the service, their Career Service designations, also known as “Career Service vacancies,” shall be automatically eliminated and shall not be assigned to any other staff members.

b. Special rights of Career Service personnel

i. The status of the Career Service member is independent of the post, function, or tasks performed. Consequently, without losing his/her career status, any Career Service member shall perform any function or task or hold any post corresponding to his/her grade to which the Secretary General may assign him/her, taking into account his/her abilities and the needs of the service.

ii. No staff member other than those described in section (a) above, regardless of the terms of the contract or the nature of the functions or tasks he/she is performing or has performed, may be considered a Career Service member.

iii. Inherent in the status of Career Service member is the right not to be separated from the General Secretariat except on any of the grounds expressly set forth in these General Standards.

iv. The Secretary General shall give preferential consideration to members of the Career Service and, other conditions being equal, to those of greatest seniority in it, to fill vacancies and to continue in service when reductions are made in the staff of the General Secretariat.

v. The General Secretariat shall encourage and assist the members of the Career Service to improve their skills and qualifications.
vi. All promotions of Career Service personnel shall be made by competition in which the evaluation of previous work performance in the General Secretariat shall be taken into account. The competition shall be subject to the provisions on selection contained in Article 44 of these General Standards.

vii. Career Service members shall participate in the Organization’s Retirement and Pension Plan, in accordance with the provisions of that Plan.

c. Salary and other benefits: The salary and other emoluments of Career Service personnel are set out in Articles 40, 48-52, and 61-62, together with the corresponding provisions in the Staff Rules.

Article 19. Personnel appointed under continuing contracts

a. Eligibility: Staff members who have already been selected by competition for a post financed by the Regular Fund and who have worked for the General Secretariat under a fixed-term contract or series of fixed-term contracts for at least five continuous years since that competition may be contracted under a continuing contract, provided:

i. The staff member has observed good conduct;

ii. The staff member has received no unsatisfactory performance evaluations for the last three years and not more than one during his/her entire service with the General Secretariat;

iii. The staff member has passed language proficiency exams administered by the appropriate dependency of the Secretariat for Management in at least two of the following languages: English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish;

iv. The staff member has, since joining the staff of the General Secretariat, satisfied the training requirements for his/her duties, and has kept his/her skills up to date as necessary for the efficient and competent performance of those duties;

v. The contract is to be financed in full by the Regular Fund and, based on reasonable projections provided by the Secretariat for Management, full Regular Fund financing for the contract is likely to continue for at least three years; and

vi. The staff member has requested a continuing contract and the director of the area in which the staff member is working or to which the staff member is to be assigned upon receiving that contract has recommended the staff member for the contract, based on the staff member’s skills in relation to program needs.
b. **Eligibility list:** The General Secretariat shall maintain a list of all eligible staff members by order of seniority. The order of seniority shall be based on length of continuous service from the date the eligible staff member was first appointed by competition to a post under a fixed-term contract financed by the Regular Fund. The General Secretariat shall regularly review and modify the list to add new eligible candidates and remove those who have since become ineligible, and it shall provide copies of the current list to interested staff members upon request.

c. **The target percentage:** The target percentage shall have a range of between 40% and 50%. The target percentage is computed by dividing the number of staff members with career appointments and continuing contracts by the entire number of staff members financed by the Regular Fund under Articles 17(a)(i) – (iv) of these General Standards: Career Service personnel, personnel on continuing contracts, personnel on fixed-term contracts, and trust personnel. No staff member shall be awarded a continuing contract if it will cause the target percentage to exceed 50%, and the General Secretariat shall maintain the target percentage so that it does not fall below 40% by way of the process of appointment described below.

d. **Process of appointment:** The following provisions shall govern the appointment process:

i. The Secretary General shall review the eligibility list in April and October of each year. If the target percentage at that time is below 40%, the Secretary General shall award the number of continuing contracts necessary to bring the target percentage back to 40%; and if the target percentage at that time is below 50%, the Secretary General may at his/her discretion award additional continuing contracts until the 50% target percentage is reached. All those appointments shall be made by order of seniority from the eligibility list, and shall enter into force on the first day of the following semester.

ii. The Secretary General may not issue any continuing contracts during a reduction in force mandated by the General Assembly.

iii. No staff member may be awarded a continuing contract until the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion established under Article 44 of these General Standards:

(a) Has conducted, by way of the plenary or a special subcommittee of its members appointed for this purpose, an interview of the candidate and has concluded, based on its examination of the candidate in the interview (which may include questions about the candidate’s work, training, or contributions to the General Secretariat to date, and his/her profession), that the candidate is suitable for a continuing contract; and
(b) Has certified to the Secretary General: (i) that the staff member currently meets the eligibility requirements in section (a) above; (ii) that the staff member is suitable for a continuing contract based on the interview described in part (a) of this section above; (iii) that the staff member has the appropriate seniority on the eligibility list to receive the contract; and (iv) that the awarding of the contract will not exceed the 50% target percentage.

e. **Duration, termination, and indemnification**

   i. Prior to reaching his/her 65th birthday, a staff member on a continuing contract may be terminated from service by the Secretary General only for cause.

   ii. A continuing contract shall expire without notice or right of indemnity on the final day of the semester in which the staff member employed under that contract reaches his/her 65th birthday.

   iii. Termination for cause shall entitle the staff member with a continuing contract to 60-days’ notice and a separation indemnity, except under those conditions under which an indemnity is not payable under Article 62 of these General Standards. The indemnity shall equal one month of basic salary for each year of continuous service immediately prior to separation, up to a maximum of nine months.

f. **Mobility and reemployment**

   i. A staff member with a continuing contract who is transferred to or promoted to another post in the General Secretariat fully funded by the Regular Fund shall remain contracted under that continuing contract. A staff member on a continuing contract who is transferred or promoted to a post financed by non-Regular Fund sources has no right to remain under the continuing contract; however, in those cases where the statutes of the corresponding funds and the needs and resources of those funds permit the establishment of a reserve to pay the staff member’s termination entitlements accrued while in that post, the Secretary General may allow the staff member to retain the continuing contract.

   ii. A staff member whose continuing contract is terminated and who is subsequently selected by way of competition to fill a Regular Fund post in the General Secretariat may rejoin the staff of the General Secretariat under a continuing contract provided he/she had good conduct, he/she had not received an unsatisfactory performance evaluation while serving under a continuing contract, and the post for which he/she has been selected satisfies the requirements set out in section (a)(v) of this article above.
iii. The number of months of basic salary of any separation indemnity paid at the termination of a continuing contract shall be deducted from any separation indemnity that the staff member may otherwise be entitled to receive under any future contract with the General Secretariat, so that the staff member may not receive a total number of months of basic salary as termination indemnity from the General Secretariat during his/her lifetime in excess of the maximum nine months payable under these General Standards and the Staff Rules.

iv. The amount of any repatriation grant paid at the termination of a continuing contract shall be deducted from any repatriation grant entitlement that the staff member may otherwise have under any future contracts with the General Secretariat, so that the staff member may not receive during his/her lifetime a total number of weeks of basic salary as repatriation grant in excess of the maximum payable under the Staff Rules in accordance with his/her dependency status.

g. **Pension rights:** Staff members on continuing contracts are required to join the OAS Retirement and Pension Plan.

h. **Promotion:** Staff members on continuing contracts may only be promoted by way of the competitive selection process subject to the provisions on selection contained in Article 44 of these General Standards.

i. **Training:** The General Secretariat shall encourage and assist staff members on continuing contracts in improving their skills and qualifications, subject to the availability of resources allocated for that purpose in the program-budget.

j. **Salary and other benefits:** The salary and other emoluments of personnel on continuing contracts are set out in Articles 40, 48-52, and 61-62, together with the corresponding provisions in the Staff Rules.

**Article 20. Personnel appointed under fixed-term contracts**

a. **General characteristics:** A fixed-term contract is an employment contract for a specific term of days, months, or years expressly stated in the contract. It may be for a term up to five years in duration. It expires without notice upon the termination date stated in the contract or stated on any extension or renewal thereof. There is no right to renewal, but it may be renewed at the discretion of the Secretary General. It may be terminated only for cause as stated in these General Standards and the Staff Rules.

b. Fixed-term contracts may be either Series A contracts or Series B contracts, as further specified below:

i. **Series A contracts:** Series A contracts are contracts for up to three years and under which the staff member is not appointed through the competitive
selection process in Article 44 of these General Standards. No staff member may serve for more than three years under one or more Series A contracts funded by the Regular Fund, regardless of whether the service is nonconsecutive or consecutive. Series A contracts also include special observer contracts specifically governed by additional limitations established under the Staff Rules and pertinent administrative issuances of the General Secretariat.

ii. **Series B contracts**: Series B contracts are contracts for periods of between one and five years. There are two types of Series B contracts: those financed by the Regular Fund and those financed by funds other than the Regular Fund.

(a) **Series B contracts funded by the Regular Fund**: Series B contracts funded by the Regular fund are awarded by competition under Article 44 of the General Standards.

(b) **Series B contracts funded by other funds**: Series B contracts funded by other funds are awarded by competition, unless exempted in those cases in which a competition is deemed inconvenient in accordance with procedures established in the Staff Rules.

c. **Salary and other benefits**: The salary and other emoluments of personnel on fixed-term contracts are set out in Articles 40, 48-52, and 61-62, together with the corresponding provisions in the Staff Rules. Staff members on Series A contracts are ineligible for the dependency allowance and their salary is computed under the salary scale for staff members without dependents.

**Article 21. Trust personnel**

a. **Identification of trust positions**: The following shall be considered positions of trust: the Executive Secretary for Integral Development, designated Director General of the IACD, as well as the Assistant Secretaries, the advisors to the Secretary General and to the Assistant Secretary General, and the directors and deputy directors of such departments as the Secretary General may determine.[3]

b. **Description and special provisions**:

i. **Staff members in positions of trust are appointed at the discretion of the Secretary General to hold the posts that these General Standards define as positions of trust. Trust appointments shall last as long as the Secretary General is in office and the appointees enjoy his/her confidence.**

ii. **The Secretary General may appoint to a position of trust any staff member, whether or not he/she is a member of the Career Service, or anyone outside the General Secretariat.**
iii. When the Secretary General terminates the services of a person who holds a position of trust, he/she shall give the person concerned the notice provided for in Article 58 of these General Standards, except in the case of a member of the Career Service. In the latter case, the member of the Career Service shall have the right to continue in that Service in a post of the same grade as that of the post he/she held before his/her appointment.

iv. Unlike other positions of trust under this article, the appointment to the position of Executive Secretary for Integral Development (the Director General of the IACD) shall be for a term of four years, renewable once for a period of up to four years and terminable only for cause, as provided under Article 12 of the IACD Statutes. Cause shall include insubordination, failure to observe the rules and regulations of the General Secretariat and of the IACD, failure to perform assigned functions to the satisfaction of the Management Board, and such other causes as are stated in these General Standards and the Staff Rules. Such termination shall not require the convocation of a disciplinary committee under Article 56 of the General Standards and the corresponding Staff Rules.[4]

v. A staff member under a continuing contract and who is appointed to a position of trust shall maintain his/her continuing contract status while in the position of trust and, subject to agreement with the Secretary General, may, upon the termination of the trust appointment, be placed under a continuing contract in a non-trust position at the grade he/she had immediately prior to accepting the trust appointment.

c. **Salary and other benefits**: The salary and other emoluments of personnel on trust appointments are set out in Articles 40, 48-52, and 61-62, together with the corresponding provisions in the Staff Rules.

**Article 22. Local professional personnel**

a. **General description**: Local professional staff members are persons with professional degrees contracted as specialists to work in accordance with the labor laws of the country in which they provide services as determined by the Secretary General.

b. **Special provisions, salary, and benefits**: Unless otherwise expressly stated in these General Standards, in the document of appointment issued pursuant to Article 25 of these General Standards, the Staff Rules, and other administrative issuances of the Secretary General, the benefits and rights accorded all other staff members under the General Standards, the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Staff Rules, and other administrative issuances of the Secretary General shall not apply to local professional staff members.
Article 23.  Temporary support personnel [5]

a.  General description:  Temporary support personnel are contracted locally and, to the extent feasible, in accordance with the conditions of the duty station in which they serve, for the sole purpose of providing support services to temporary projects, observer missions, and other temporary activities carried out by the General Secretariat in the member states.[2]

b.  Special provisions, salary, and benefits:  Appointments of individuals as temporary support personnel (TSPs) shall be governed by the following provisions:

i.  TSPs are not funded by Regular Fund resources; however, under exceptional circumstances as determined by the Secretary General, they may be funded under a specific temporary project supported in part by the Regular Fund. The General Secretariat shall include in the amount budgeted for each TSP the necessary reserves for all benefits required under the local laws of the duty station, including, but not limited to, termination benefits, accumulated vacation, and termination notice.

ii.  Periods of employment under a TSP shall not be counted for determining eligibility for continuing contracts or for any other purpose.

iii.  TSPs shall not be participants in the OAS Retirement and Pension Fund; however, they shall participate in the social security system provided under the laws of the duty station. In the event such participation is unfeasible, TSPs shall be provided a monthly lump-sum payment equal to the value of the required contributions to the national social security system or, alternatively, and as determined by the Secretary General, TSPs shall participate in the Provident Plan or other retirement-savings plans established by the General Secretariat for temporary employees and in insurance programs provided by the General Secretariat for temporary employees.

iv.  Salaries for TSPs shall be established in accordance with market conditions at a level no lower than the amount paid for work of a similar nature under the corresponding national legislation of the duty station, and no greater than the salaries paid by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for work of a similar nature.

v.  The following articles of the General Standards shall not apply to TSPs, unless otherwise stated in their individual employment contracts: Article 18 (Career Service); Article 38 (Classification of posts); Article 40 (Salaries); Article 43 (Medical examination); Article 44 (Selection to fill vacant posts); Article 46 (Probationary period); Article 48 (Vacations); Article 49 (Leave); Article 50 (Social security); Article 51 (Travel, installation, and repatriation expenses); Article 58 (Notice); and Article 61 (Separation indemnity).
vi. Unless otherwise provided by executive order or the express terms of the contract document under which a TSP is contracted, the Staff Rules shall not apply to TSPs.

Article 24. Associate personnel

a. General description: Associate staff members are persons appointed primarily to perform functions of a professional, technical, administrative, or scientific nature, in accordance with agreements or contracts concluded with other institutions participating in programs of common interest, or to provide services *ad honorem* with authorization of the institutions to which they belong. Associate staff members are considered staff members solely for the purposes of securing for them the privileges and immunities necessary for them to carry out their functions as personnel of the General Secretariat to the extent permitted under the corresponding agreements on privileges and immunities with the member states and for integrating them into the administrative structure of the project or activity to which they are assigned. They are not staff members for any other reason.

b. Special provisions, salary, and other benefits: Associate staff members are not entitled to any of the rights and benefits of staff members set out in these General Standards and the Staff Rules. The terms of their relationship with the General Secretariat, including their compensation and emoluments, shall be established exclusively in the agreement between the institution to which they belong and the General Secretariat.

Article 25. Document of appointment

At the time they are appointed or hired, staff members and the Secretary General or his/her authorized representative shall jointly sign a document that shall state the nature and conditions of the appointment or contract. Such document shall be in conformity with these Standards and with the applicable provisions in force, including the resolutions of the General Assembly.

SUBCHAPTER B: STATUS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ALL STAFF MEMBERS AND LIMITATIONS ON THEIR ACTIVITIES

Article 26. Subjection to the authority of the Secretary General

With respect to the performance of their duties, staff members are subject to the authority of the Secretary General.

Article 27. Status of international civil servants

The staff members of the General Secretariat are international civil servants and, in the performance of their duties, are responsible only to the General Secretariat. In accepting appointment to a position in the General Secretariat, they shall undertake to perform their duties and to regulate their conduct in conformity with the nature, purposes, and interests of the Organization.
Article 28. **Autonomy in the performance of duties**

In the performance of their duties, staff members shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority outside the Organization.

Article 29. **Limitation of activities**

Personnel shall refrain from any action that may be incompatible with their position as staff members of the Organization. In this regard, they may not conduct any activity that the Secretary General considers undesirable from the standpoint of the efficient performance of their duties or the prestige of the Organization.

Article 30. **Public activities and statements**

Staff members shall not act or express themselves publicly in any way that might damage or adversely affect the member states.

Article 31. **Discretion**

Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion with respect to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any restricted information except in the course of their duties or in accordance with the procedure for so doing established by the Secretary General. Nor shall they at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations undertaken by staff members do not cease upon separation from service.

Article 32. **Provision of services and acceptance of benefits**

No staff member shall render services to any government or entity under conditions other than those specifically approved by the Secretary General. No staff member may accept a decoration from any government. Neither may he/she accept honors, awards, remuneration, favors, or gifts when, in the opinion of the Secretary General, this is incompatible with his status as an international civil servant or with the interests of the Organization. No staff member shall be seconded to another international organization, governmental agency, or other entity unless the entity to which the staff member is seconded first agrees to reimburse the full cost of salary and benefits of the staff member as well as any other expenses incurred by the General Secretariat in relation to the secondment.[6]

Article 33. **Nomination for elective public office**

The acceptance by a staff member of nomination to an elective public office of a political character shall imply the staff member’s resignation from his/her post in the General Secretariat.

Article 34. **Acceptance of a governmental post**

The acceptance by a staff member of appointment to a governmental post shall imply his/her resignation from his/her post in the General Secretariat.
Article 35. Statement of loyalty

Before beginning work, every staff member shall sign a statement in which he/she undertakes to perform his/her duties in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, these Standards, and other pertinent provisions.

Article 36. Government influence and support

No staff member may seek the influence or support of a representative on an organ or other entity of the Organization, or of any government, in matters affecting the administration of or discipline in the General Secretariat. All questions regarding these matters shall be settled in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Article 37. Privileges and immunities

The privileges and immunities that should be granted to the staff members of the General Secretariat, necessary for the performance of their duties, shall be determined by multilateral agreements among the member states or bilateral agreements between the General Secretariat and the member states.

SUBCHAPTER C: SALARIES, CLASSIFICATION, AND EVALUATION

Article 38. Classification of posts. The Secretary General shall issue the administrative provisions for the classification of posts in the professional and general services categories in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the nature of the pertinent duties and responsibilities. The Secretary General shall include in the proposed program-budget the necessary funds for an audit of classifications of all posts, which shall be conducted at least once every four or six years and completed no later than six months prior to the Preparatory Committee's review of the proposed program-budget for the following fiscal period.

Article 39. Work performance evaluation. Staff members’ work performance shall be evaluated periodically. Accordingly, the Secretary General shall issue regulations for an evaluation system pursuant to the provisions of Article 120 of the Charter, which provide for:

a. Evaluation of the staff at least once a year;

b. The manner of conducting the evaluation process and its stages;

c. The guarantees for the staff subject to evaluation; and

d. The consequences of the evaluation process.
Article 40. Salaries

a. The salaries in force for the staff of the General Secretariat shall be the salaries in force at the United Nations Secretariat, to the extent stated below as permitted within the framework of resolution AG/RES. 1319 (XXV-O/95), entitled "Modification and Clarification of Resolutions AG/RES. 1275 (XXIV-O/94) and CP/RES. 631 (989/94) for the Modification of the General Secretariat's Staff Compensation System."

b. The salary scales in force for net basic salaries shall be those applied by the United Nations Secretariat for the corresponding duty station, based on salary schedules recommended by the International Civil Service Commission.

c. The post adjustment schedules adopted for the United Nations Secretariat shall apply to the staff of the OAS General Secretariat.

d. Pensionable remuneration, as set forth in the salary scales, shall be computed under the formula established in accordance with the objectives of the Retirement and Pension Plan and the resolutions of the General Assembly.

e. The basic salary for the Secretary General shall be computed on July 1, 1995, by deducting from the June 30, 1995, OAS remuneration (basic salary plus cost-of-living adjustment and 2 percent transition payment) the corresponding UN post adjustment factors for Washington, D.C. Subsequent increases in basic salary shall correspond with the decisions of the United Nations to incorporate post adjustment factors into basic salary for all professional level staff members, and the post adjustment factors for Washington, D.C., shall apply to those basic salaries.

f. The basic salary on the scale for staff with dependents for the Assistant Secretary General and the Assistant Secretaries shall be computed on July 1, 1995, by deducting from the June 30, 1995, OAS remuneration for those positions (basic salary plus cost-of-living adjustment and 2 percent transition payment) the corresponding UN post adjustment factors for Washington, D.C. Basic salaries for those positions on the “without dependent” scales shall be 90.3 percent of the basic salaries on the scales for a staff with dependents for those positions. Subsequent increases in basic salary shall correspond with the decisions of the United Nations to incorporate post adjustment factors into basic salary for all professional level staff members, and the post adjustment factors for Washington, D.C., shall apply to those basic salaries.[7]

g. Upon consultation with the Management Board of the IACD and, as provided under applicable budgetary provisions, the Secretary General shall establish the basic salary of the Executive Secretary for Integral Development (Director General of the IACD). The basic salary so established shall be based on conditions applicable to comparable positions in other international organizations, but shall not be equal to or more than the basic salary of the Assistant Secretary General. It shall also incorporate the post adjustment factors for Washington, D.C., applicable to all staff members in the professional category.[8]
h. In addition to the basic salary and other benefits established in these Standards and the other rules and regulations of the General Secretariat for professional staff, the Secretary General, in consultation with the Management Board, may provide the Executive Secretary for Integral Development (Director General of the IACD) with additional emoluments, in accordance with the availability of the resources of the IACD.[9]

SUBCHAPTER D: RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND APPOINTMENT

Article 41. Basic conditions

a. In selecting the personnel of the General Secretariat, first consideration shall be given to efficiency, competence, and integrity; but at the same time, in the recruitment of personnel of all ranks, importance shall be given to the necessity of obtaining as wide a geographic representation as possible.

b. Persons shall be selected for appointment as staff members without regard to race, creed, or sex.

Article 42. Nationality

Staff members shall be chosen from among nationals of the member states, except in special cases where the needs of the service require the appointment of nationals of other states.

Article 43. Medical examination

In order to be appointed to the staff of the General Secretariat, the candidate must first prove by means of a medical examination that he meets the physical and health requirements necessary to perform his duties.

Article 44. Selection to fill vacant posts [10]

The following provisions shall govern selection of staff members to fill vacant posts, in accordance with Articles 113 and 120 of the Charter:

a. Except as provided in Section (b) below, the Secretary General shall fill all vacant posts in the General Secretariat by competition, with the advice of the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion appointed by the Secretary General. The President of the Staff Association shall be a member of that Committee and all subcommittees thereof.

b. The Secretary General may fill the following vacant posts without competition:
   i. Positions of trust, regardless of the source of funding;
ii. Posts to be filled by staff members under a Series A contract, regardless of the source of funding; and

iii. All other posts financed by funds other than the Regular Fund; however a post filled by a staff member under a Series B contract financed by other funds is not exempt unless the competition requirement is deemed inconvenient in accordance with procedures established in the Staff Rules.

c. Any person who has served under Series A contracts financed by the Regular Fund for a total of three years is ineligible to continue serving in the General Secretariat under such contracts, unless that person is selected through competition.

d. All appointments to Series B contracts financed by the Regular Fund shall be made by way of competition in accordance with the external recruitment process, which shall include advertisement of the post on the Internet, timely and immediate notification of the recruitment announcement to the permanent missions to the OAS, and other effective means of publicizing the recruitment notice. Nonetheless, appointments to reclassified posts funded by the Regular Fund and already occupied by a qualified incumbent under a Series B contract, continuing contract, or Career Service appointment may proceed by way of competition in accordance with the internal recruitment process.

e. Every candidate in a competition for a professional-level Series B contract financed by the Regular Fund who has been certified by the Department of Human Resources Services as satisfying the minimum requirements for the post and has been ranked among the top three candidates by the director who requested the recruitment shall be required to submit to a personal or a teleconference interview by a panel of three or more persons. The panel shall include the director of the department that requested the recruitment, a specialist from the Department of Human Resource Services, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion. The panel shall report the interview results to the Advisory Committee on Selection and Promotion, which shall take them into account in its evaluation of the candidates. The Secretariat shall not pay or otherwise reimburse candidates from the Regular Fund for their interview-related expenses.

f. In every phase of the recruitment process, the importance of obtaining as wide a geographic representation as possible shall be taken into account.

Article 45. Preference in filling vacant posts

In filling vacant posts, the Secretary General shall give preference, other conditions being equal, first to Career Service personnel, and second to the other staff members. This preference shall not apply to staff members who are contracted under new contracts after June 30, 2002, or whose contracts are extended or renewed after that date.
Article 46. Probationary period

a. Persons appointed for a period of one year or more shall be required to serve a probationary period of six months, beginning on the day that they report for duty in the position. In exceptional cases, this period may be extended by the Secretary General, but in no instance shall the probationary period exceed 12 months.

b. The Secretary General may terminate the appointment of a staff member who has not completed his probationary period, when he/she considers this advisable in the interest of the General Secretariat. The probationary period requirement shall not apply to members of the Career Service or staff members on continuing contracts.

Article 47. Register of staff members

The General Secretariat shall distribute each quarter to the member states an up-to-date register of the staff members, by dependency, indicating name, type of employment, grade, nationality, country of origin, duty station, fund financing the post, gender, date of entry into the General Secretariat, and date of entry into the grade. The register shall also include statistics on average grade and ratio of supervisors to employees for each dependency of the General Secretariat and for the General Secretariat as a whole, together with statistics on the distribution of staff members by fund, grade, gender, and geographic distribution. Geographic distribution statistics shall be computed by methods similar to those used by other major international organizations and shall include both country of origin and nationality.

SUBCHAPTER E: BENEFITS

Article 48. Vacations

a. Staff members shall be entitled to annual leave in accordance with the following scale:

i. Those with 1 through 3 years of service: 21 working days;

ii. Those with 4 through 5 years of service: 24 working days;

iii. Those with more than 5 years of service: 30 working days.

b. The staff members may accumulate unused annual leave up to a maximum of 60 working days.

Article 49. Leave

The Secretary General may authorize special leave in exceptional cases.
Article 50. Social security

The General Secretariat shall maintain a system of social security for the staff which shall include, to the extent determined by the competent organs of the Organization, provisions for health protection, sick leave and maternity leave, reasonable compensation in the event of illness, accident, or death resulting from the performance of official duties in the service of the General Secretariat, and retirement and pension or savings.

Article 51. Travel, installation, and repatriation expenses

In accordance with the General Standards and the budgetary provisions established by the General Assembly, the General Secretariat shall pay travel, installation, and repatriation expenses of staff members and their dependents, and shall issue pertinent regulations.

Article 52. Other entitlements and benefits

Staff members shall enjoy those other additional entitlements and benefits resulting from provisions or rules issued by the competent organs of the Organization in accordance with such general standards and budgetary provisions as may be established by the General Assembly. The Secretary General may periodically recommend to the Permanent Council changes in benefits and benefit levels. Changes in benefits and benefit levels shall not be binding on the Organization unless the corresponding funding is expressly provided for and itemized in the program-budget.

SUBCHAPTER F: LABOR RELATIONS

Article 53. The Staff Association and Staff Committee

a. In order to maintain continuing contact between the staff and the Secretary General, there shall be a Staff Association, made up of all the members of the staff of the General Secretariat. The Staff Committee shall be the executive organ of the Association, and it shall be empowered to make proposals and to discuss them with the Secretary General or with the representative he/she designates, on all matters that are of common interest to the staff members or that affect their well-being, including their working conditions.

b. In the membership of the Staff Committee, equitable representation shall be given to the various categories of personnel included in the classification system. The members of the Staff Committee shall be elected in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Association, adopted by the Association and approved by the Secretary General.
SUBCHAPTER G: DISCIPLINE, SEPARATION FROM SERVICE, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND INDEMNITIES

Article 54. Adoption of disciplinary measures

The Secretary General may adopt, in accordance with the pertinent regulatory provisions, disciplinary measures for unsatisfactory performance of work or for conduct not in conformity with these Standards.

Article 55. Types of disciplinary measures

Disciplinary measures shall consist of oral or written admonition, written censure, suspension, and dismissal.

Article 56. Advisory Committee on Disciplinary Measures

The Secretary General shall establish a committee to advise him/her on the subject and application of disciplinary measures. The Staff Association shall be represented on that committee.

Article 57. Separation from service

The Secretary General is empowered to terminate the appointment of a staff member:

a. In case of prolonged illness, in accordance with the pertinent regulatory provisions;

b. When with respect to a member of the Career Service it becomes necessary to abolish a post, as a result of the reduction in staff or of the reorganization of an office of the General Secretariat, after application of the provisions of Articles 18(b)(iv) and 45 of these Standards;

c. When, with respect to all staff members other than members of the Career Service:

   i. The post occupied by the staff member is either abolished or assigned to a member of the Career Service under Article 18(b)(iv) as the result of a Secretariat-wide reduction in force or the reorganization of an office;

   ii. When the object of the staff member’s employment is to carry out a specific program or attain a stated purpose and the specific program ends or the stated purpose is attained;

   iii. When funding for the post occupied by the staff member is not approved in the program-budget; or

   iv. When the staff member’s post is reclassified to a higher level and the staff member is not selected in the competition to fill it.

d. When the staff member’s services are not satisfactory;
e. Whenever the staff member fails to fulfill the requirements of service contained in these General Standards, in the Staff Rules, or in his/her employment contract;

f. When he/she has reached the age of 65; and

g. When, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary General, the Executive Secretary for Integral Development, the Assistant Secretaries, and the staff member’s immediate supervisor, it is considered to be in the best interest of the Organization. In this case, the staff member concerned shall have the right to be heard by the Secretary General and shall be entitled to all the benefits and indemnities to which he/she would be entitled had his/her service been terminated for any of the other reasons specified in this article.

Article 58. Notice

All staff members whose services are terminated under Article 57 above shall be entitled to a termination notice given prior to the effective termination date. Notice period shall be 60 days for career staff members. For all other staff members, the notice period shall be no less than seven days and no more than 60 days prior to the effective termination date, as determined by the General Secretariat and stated in the staff member’s document of appointment.[11]

Article 59. Summary dismissal

The Secretary General may summarily dismiss any staff member for serious misconduct.

Article 60. Resignation

A staff member may resign from his/her position in the General Secretariat by presenting his resignation to the Secretary General, with the advance notice stipulated in his/her document of appointment.

Article 61. Separation indemnity [12]

Except as provided in Article 62, the General Secretariat shall provide a separation indemnity to all members of the Career Service and to all other staff members who are separated from service after having been employed continuously for more than three years under fixed-term contracts. Such indemnity shall be calculated and paid in accordance with the pertinent Staff Rules.

Article 62. Inapplicability of indemnity provisions [13]

A separation indemnity shall not be paid when:

a. A staff member’s services are terminated during the probationary period of Article 46 of these Standards;

b. A staff member resigns;
c. A staff member under fixed-term contract is separated from service by way of termination or expiration of contract before completing more than three years of service under fixed-term contracts;

d. A staff member’s appointment to a position of trust is terminated or otherwise expires in accordance with Article 21;

e. The staff member’s services are terminated or the staff member is dismissed for serious misconduct, including, but not limited to:

   i. Abandonment of post;

   ii. Having made serious false statements related to the staff member’s employment;

f. The staff member is retired in accordance with the provisions for compulsory retirement of the Retirement and Pension Plan;

g. A staff member on a continuing contract is separated from service on or after his/her 65th birthday.

Article 63. Right to hearing

Every staff member shall be entitled to a hearing with respect to the application of disciplinary measures or other administrative measures that affect his/her interests.

Article 64. Right to reconsideration

Every staff member shall be entitled to request the Secretary General to reconsider any disciplinary measure taken against him/her, or any administrative measure with respect to which he/she alleges noncompliance with the conditions set forth in his/her appointment or with any pertinent provisions of these General Standards or of the Staff Rules.

Article 65. Advisory Committee on Reconsideration

The Secretary General shall establish a committee to advise him/her in those cases of reconsideration referred to in the preceding article. The Staff Association shall be represented on that committee.

Article 66. Appeal to the Administrative Tribunal

When the procedures set forth in these Standards and in the other provisions in force in the General Secretariat have been exhausted, an interested party who considers himself/herself injured shall have the right to appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of that Tribunal.
SUBCHAPTER H: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 67. Scope of the term "staff members"

For the purposes of these General Standards, it shall be understood that the term "staff members" shall include the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, the Executive Secretary for Integral Development, and the Assistant Secretaries, in any matters that may be applicable to them.

Article 68. Applicability of the General Standards on personnel matters

The standards in this chapter shall apply, according to the provisions established in each one and unless otherwise stated herein, to all staff members.

Article 69. Amendments to the General Standards on personnel matters

These General Standards may be amended only by the General Assembly.
[1]. Adopted by the General Assembly through resolution AG/RES. 123 (III-O/73) and amended through resolutions AG/RES. 248 (VI-O/76), AG/RES. 256 (VI-O/76), AG/RES. 257 (VI-O/76), AG/RES. 301 (VII-O/77), AG/RES. 359 (VIII-O/78), AG/RES. 404 (IX-O/79), AG/RES. 438 (IX-O/79), AG/RES. 479 (X-O/80), AG/RES. 671 (XIII-O/83), AG/RES. 672 (XIII-O/83), AG/RES. 731 (XIV-O/84), AG/RES. 791 (XV-O/85), AG/RES. 842 (XVI-O/86), AG/RES. 981 (XIX-O/89), AG/RES. 1036 (XX-O/90), AG/RES. 1137 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1321 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1322 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1 (XXV-E/98), AG/RES. 3 (XXVI-E/99), AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01), and by the Permanent Council through resolutions CP/RES. 652 (1033/95), CP/RES. 703 (1122/97), and CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) pursuant to the authority conferred by the General Assembly in resolutions AG/RES. 1319 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1382 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1603 (XXVIII-O/98), respectively.

[2]. Paragraph added ad referendum of the General Assembly as a result of resolution CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) of the Permanent Council, and approved by resolution AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) of the General Assembly at its thirtieth regular session in June 2000.


[5]. New Article added ad referendum of the General Assembly as a result of resolution CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) of the Permanent Council, and approved by resolution AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) of the General Assembly at its thirtieth regular session in June 2000.


[10]. Article amended ad referendum of the General Assembly by resolution CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) of the Permanent Council, and approved by resolution AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) of the General Assembly at its thirtieth regular session in June 2000.

[12]. Article amended ad referendum of the General Assembly by resolution CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) of the Permanent Council, and approved by resolution AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) of the General Assembly at its thirtieth regular session in June 2000.

[13]. Article amended ad referendum of the General Assembly by resolution CP/RES. 761 (1217/99) of the Permanent Council, and approved by resolution AG/RES. 1725 (XXX-O/00) of the General Assembly at its thirtieth regular session in June 2000.
AG/RES. 1874 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The annual report of the Permanent Council (AG/doc.4059/02), especially the section on matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security; and

The report of the Secretary General on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CP/doc.3569/02);

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 1 (XXIV-E/97), in which it resolved to adopt and open for signature the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials;

The resolutions on the subject: AG/RES. 1621 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1750 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1800 (XXXI-O/01); and

Resolutions AG/RES. 1796 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,” and AG/RES. 1797 (XXXI-O/01), “Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons”;

WELCOMING the signing of the Convention by a majority of the member states of the Organization of American States and its entry into force on July 1, 1998;

STRESSING the urgent need for all states to take the appropriate measures and to cooperate with one another to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, because of the harmful effects of these activities on the security of each state and the region as a whole, since they jeopardize the well-being of peoples, their social and economic development, and their right to live in peace;
UNDERSCORING:

The significance of the fact that the Convention has served as a model for negotiation of the protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition, which complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; and

The importance of the Convention’s earliest possible entry into force in each of the member states of the Organization of American States; and taking note, in this context, of the report of the Secretary General (CP/doc.3569/02), presented in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 1800 (XXXI-O/01);

BEARING IN MIND the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held from July 9 through 20, 2001, and the adoption of its 2001 Program of Action, which welcomes initiatives taken on the subject at the international, regional, subregional, national, and local levels, and that encourages the competent international and regional organizations to undertake fresh initiatives to promote implementation of that Program;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The valuable support provided in the Hemisphere in implementing the Program of Action and international efforts under way to address this topic in the United Nations; and

The importance of the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), adopted at the twenty-eighth regular session under resolution AG/RES. 1543 (XXVIII-O/98); and expressing its satisfaction at the work in connection with those Model Regulations and the related training programs of CICAD;

CONVINCED of the need to continue and to intensify multilateral cooperation as a major contribution to solving the problems related to the proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials is in effect for 16 sovereign states of the region; and

The holding of the third regular meeting of the Consultative Committee, on May 2 and 3, 2002, at OAS headquarters,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge all member states that have not already done so to sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, as appropriate.
2. To note with satisfaction the Work Program 2002-2003 (CIFTA/CC.III/doc.8/02 rev. 1), adopted by the Consultative Committee at its third regular meeting, and to express its support for the work of the Secretariat pro tempore.

3. To request the Permanent Council to hold, with the support of the Consultative Committee, an annual meeting on this Convention, which should include consideration of the status of implementation of the national and regional components of the Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects of the United Nations.

4. To request the Consultative Committee to send any recommendations it may consider pertinent to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparation of that Conference.

5. To request the General Secretariat to continue to provide, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, the administrative and secretariat support required by the Consultative Committee for the performance of its functions and to take the necessary steps to that end, in accordance with Article 8 of the Internal Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Committee and the corresponding resolutions.

6. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

7. To request the Secretary General to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.
AG/RES. 1875 (XXXII-O/02)

SUPPORT FOR ACTION AGAINST MINES IN PERU AND ECUADOR

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the General Secretariat on the implementation of the resolutions on mine-clearing (CP/doc.3573/01);

RECALLING:

Its resolutions AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1496 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1569 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1745 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1792 (XXXI-O/01); and

Its resolution AG/RES. 1644 (XXIX-O/99), operative paragraph 12, urging member states and permanent observers to lend assistance to the national mine-clearing programs being carried out by Ecuador and Peru in their territories;

AWARE that the presence of land mines in the vicinity of borders and power-grids constitutes a serious threat to civilian populations and stands in the way of economic development in rural and urban areas;

RECOGNIZING:

The valuable cooperation being provided by both member states, such as Canada and the United States, and permanent observer states, such as Austria, Spain, and Japan, to national efforts in Peru and Ecuador to carry forward their mine-clearing programs;

The efficient technical assistance activities being conducted by the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy and the Inter-American Defense Board with respect to mine-clearing programs in Peru and Ecuador; and

The complete elimination of antipersonnel mine arsenals in Peru and Ecuador through assistance under the “Managua Challenge” Fund, pursuant to the mandates of the Ottawa Convention;

BEARING IN MIND that, as a result of cooperation received, the Governments of Peru and Ecuador have reported significant progress in mine-clearing, the destruction of arsenals, and transparency measures, which have been acknowledged by governments and international organizations committed to the OAS goal of making the Western Hemisphere an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone; and
CONSIDERING the need to continue to support the efforts of the Governments of Peru and Ecuador to expand the scope of international cooperation to mine-clearing in other areas of the two countries as may be required,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the significant efforts of the Governments of Peru and Ecuador aimed at the total destruction of their mine stockpiles, as well as the progress they have made in clearing antipersonnel mines.

2. To request member states, permanent observer states, and the international community at large to continue to work with the Governments of Peru and Ecuador in implementing the mine-clearing programs and integral action programs against antipersonnel mines conducted in their respective territories.

3. To request member states, permanent observer states, and the international community to lend their support to preventive education programs for the civilian population on the danger of these mines, the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims and their reinsertion into the work force, and the socioeconomic reclamation of demined areas.

4. To urge the General Secretariat to continue to offer its full cooperation to the assistance programs for integral action against antipersonnel mines in Peru and Ecuador, as well as the demining centers in the two countries.

5. To urge the General Secretariat to continue to lend, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, the necessary support required by the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) in order to continue its work on mine-clearing programs and on programs aimed at preventive education of the population, the rehabilitation of victims and their reinsertion into the work force, and the reclamation of affected areas.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue to work, through the UPD, on identifying and raising funds that make it possible to proceed with demining and integral action programs against antipersonnel mines being carried out by Peru and Ecuador in their respective territories.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to consider this topic with a view to pursuing its work towards the objective of making the Western Hemisphere an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone.

8. To instruct the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1876 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR
THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02), in particular the section on the matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1747 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1791 (XXXI-O/01), “Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”;

RECOGNIZING that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is an effective and concrete mechanism which contributes to the maintenance of international peace and security;

BEARING IN MIND that, as of this date, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) is in force for 32 member states of the OAS;

MINDFUL that the General Assembly, in operative paragraph 4 of resolution AG/RES. 1798 (XXXI-O/01), reaffirmed its commitment to continue striving for a nonproliferation regime that is universal, genuine, and nondiscriminatory in every aspect;

REAFFIRMING:

The need for universal adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), negotiated within the United Nations framework; and

The importance of the CTBT in contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security;

NOTING that, to date, the CTBT has been signed by 27 member states of the OAS and ratified by 18 of them; and, in particular, that six of the eight states in the region whose ratification is required for the treaty to enter into force have already ratified it; and

RECALLING the Final Declaration of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York from November 11 to 13, 2001, in which 109 states participated, whether or not they had deposited their instruments of ratification,

2. The delegation of the United States stated that it could not support this resolution.
RESOLVES:

1. To urge the states of the region that have not yet done so, in particular the states included in Annex 2 to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), to sign and/or ratify the CTBT, as appropriate, so that it may enter into force as soon as possible.

2. To entrust the Permanent Council with holding, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, a special meeting on a comprehensive nuclear test ban worldwide, with the support of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) and the participation of the United Nations, the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization, and other competent international institutions in the area.

3. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

4. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General and to the Executive Secretary of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization.
AG/RES. 1877 (XXXII-O/02)

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Chair of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism to the General Assembly (CP/doc.3578/02);

BEARING IN MIND that, through its resolution AG/RES. 1650 (XXIX-O/99), “Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism,” the General Assembly created the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and approved its Statute;


BEARING IN MIND that terrorist acts, such as those perpetrated on September 11, 2001, in which citizens of 32 member states lost their lives, represent an attack on the democratic values and principles which the Organization of American States upholds;

CONSIDERING that, at the Twenty-Third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the ministers called for an early convocation of CICTE to identify urgent actions aimed at strengthening inter-American cooperation to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism in the Hemisphere (resolution RC.23/RES. 1/01 rev. 1 corr. 1, “Strengthening of Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism”);

RECOGNIZING the important contributions made by member states and permanent observer states toward such strengthening, through the two special sessions held on October 15, 2001, and November 29, 2001, and by seconding personnel to staff the CICTE Secretariat and providing resources to support its work;

WELCOMING, as the product of these cooperative efforts, the recommendations on border controls and financial controls, as well as the CICTE work plan 2002-2003, approved by the principal representatives and heads of delegation to the second regular session of CICTE on January 28 and 29, 2002 (OEA/Ser.L/X.2.2, CICTE/doc.9/01); and

BEARING IN MIND United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/1373 (2001), which called on members states to take specific measures to combat international terrorism,
RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its commitment to strengthen hemispheric cooperation and continue to implement specific measures to prevent, combat, and eliminate international terrorism.

2. To express satisfaction with the progress made by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) since September 11, 2001, in identifying urgent measures to strengthen hemispheric cooperation to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism and in adopting specific recommendations on border controls and financial controls and the CICTE work plan 2002-2003.

3. To welcome the establishment of the CICTE Secretariat to support the implementation of CICTE’s program of activities, including the establishment of a network of experts, a database of information, and a training program, especially in the areas of border controls and financial controls.

4. To express its appreciation to those member states and permanent observer states which have contributed personnel and other resources for the CICTE Secretariat and to support the implementation of CICTE’s program of activities; and also to welcome any further collaboration and contributions.

5. To underscore the importance of collaboration and coordination on counterterrorism programs and activities between CICTE, member states, permanent observer states, the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council, other regional organizations, and other bodies of the inter-American system.

6. To urge member states to:

   a. Continue efforts to implement the recommendations on border controls and financial controls agreed to at the second regular session of CICTE, as well as those set forth in the United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/1373 (2001).

   b. Report to the third regular session of CICTE on measures taken to implement the recommendations, agreed to at the second regular session of CICTE, and provide a copy of their reports on measures taken to implement United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/1373 (2001).

   c. Respond, if they have not yet done so, to the CICTE questionnaire.

7. To request CICTE to present recommendations that it may deem pertinent to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.

8. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue providing administrative support for the CICTE Secretariat and the third regular session of CICTE, to be held in January 2003, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.
9. To request CICTE to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1878 (XXXII-O/02)

SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAM OF INTEGRAL ACTION AGAINST ANTIPERSONNEL MINES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02), in particular as it relates to the matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, as well as the report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1793 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the Program of Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Central America” (CP/doc.3573/02 rev. 1);

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1793 (XXXI-O/01), as well as resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93), “Inter-American Defense Board”;

AWARE that the presence in Central America of thousands of antipersonnel mines and other undetonated explosive devices continues to constitute a threat to the population and has disastrous effects, primarily on innocent civilians, causing tragedy to individuals and families, standing in the way of socioeconomic development in vast and rich rural areas, and affecting border integration in those areas;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts still being made by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to complete the clearance of antipersonnel mines and the destruction of stockpiles of mines, as well as implement programs aimed at offering assistance, the rehabilitation of victims and their families, preventive education on the dangers of antipersonnel mines, and the socioeconomic reclamation of demined areas;

The successful drafting by the Government of Nicaragua of the National Guide for preparing educational materials on the danger of mines that standardizes actions to prevent accidents caused by antipersonnel mines; and

The contribution made by the participants from governmental and nongovernmental sectors of the member states as well as from regional and international organizations in the “Conference on Mine Action in Latin America,” held in December 2001 in Miami, Florida;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The valuable contribution by member states, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and by
permanent observers, such as Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, to the Mine-Clearing Assistance Program in Central America (PADCA);

The important coordination, promotion, and fundraising work carried out by the General Secretariat, through the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, for PADCA and for programs aimed at the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims and their families, preventive education, and the socioeconomic reclamation of demined areas; and

The vital support of the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the valuable technical advice provided to PADCA by the Inter-American Defense Board; and

BEARING IN MIND the serious financial crisis that PADCA has endured in recent months,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate its appeal to member states and permanent observer states, as well as to the international community in general, to continue to lend their indispensable support and cooperation to the Mine-Clearing Assistance Program in Central America (PADCA) and the other programs for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Central America.

2. To instruct the Secretary General to convene a meeting of donors, as soon as possible, with a view to ascertaining the progress made and identifying the financial resources needed to ensure the integrity and sustainability of PADCA.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue to provide to the Central American countries, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, the support necessary to continue the mine-clearing programs, as well as those aimed at mine-awareness education among the civilian population, rehabilitation of victims and their families, and the socioeconomic reclamation of demined areas.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue, through the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD), to carry out international cooperation and coordination activities with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Center for International Rehabilitation, and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL).

5. To request the Inter-American Defense Board to continue to provide technical assistance to PADCA.

6. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
7. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General and to other international organizations as he deems appropriate.
AG/RES. 1879 (XXXII-O/02)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02) and, in particular, the section on confidence- and security-building in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01), on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures;

NOTING the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the study entitled “A Common Standardized Methodology for the Measurement of Defence Spending,” prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in November 2001 at the request of the Governments of Argentina and Chile, which constitutes a step toward the transparency contemplated in the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of 1998; and

AWARE of the mandates in this matter given to the OAS by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City,
RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement, in the manner they deem most appropriate, the recommendations of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).

2. To call on all member states to provide to the General Secretariat, by July 15 of each year, information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, in light of the provisions of the said Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago, and of resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).

3. To commend member states that have regularly submitted their reports on the application of confidence- and security-building measures.

4. To request the Secretary General to maintain and facilitate access to the comprehensive inventory of confidence- and security-building measures based on information submitted by member states.

5. To urge member states to continue promoting transparency in defense policy with regard to, among other things, modernization of the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, the acquisition of equipment and materiel, and military expenditures, by considering the guidelines prepared by the Permanent Council on developing national defense policy and doctrine papers.

6. To request the Permanent Council to transmit its guidelines, once they have been approved, on developing national defense policy and doctrine papers for the consideration of the Fifth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in November 2002.

7. To request the Inter-American Defense College to provide, when asked to do so, technical advice to the member states and Committee on Hemispheric Security on preparing defense policy and doctrine papers.

8. To establish as a goal universal participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; and to renew its request that member states provide said information to the OAS Secretary General by July 15 of each year.

9. To reiterate its mandate to the Permanent Council to hold annually a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security with the participation of experts dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures in the region, especially those identified in the said Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador.

10. To request the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-building measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by July 15.
11. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to support the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in regional security meetings and conferences, such as the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas.

12. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to encourage the exchange of experiences in the area of confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, which may include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF).

13. To request the Permanent Council to hold the next round of OAS-OSCE consultations and OAS-ARF consultations.

14. To renew its invitation to the General Secretariat and Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) to prepare a complete and updated regional inventory of confidence- and security-building measures based on reports presented by member states.

15. To request the IADB to complete, for the Permanent Council, by October 30, 2002, an inventory of confidence- and security-building measures undertaken in other regions of the world so that it may be available for consideration at regional meetings, including the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, the Summit-mandated Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, and the Summit-mandated Special Conference on Security.

16. To instruct the General Secretariat to make operational the Organization of American States Information System (OASIS) communication network for the instantaneous exchange of information on security matters, including confidence- and security-building measures.

17. To request the Permanent Council to forward any information or recommendations that result pursuant to this resolution to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.

18. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

19. To request the Permanent Council to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

20. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the OSCE, the Chairman of the ARF, and other pertinent regional organizations.
AG/RES. 1880 (XXXII-O/02)

SUMMIT-MANDATED MEETING OF EXPERTS ON
CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Second Summit of the Americas, instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security to “analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control” and to “pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security,” with a view to holding a Special Conference on Security in the OAS framework once these tasks had been completed;

CONSIDERING that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City, calls for “an experts meeting, before the Special Conference on Security, as a follow-up to the regional conferences of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, in order to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence”;


TAKING NOTE of its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1415 (XXVI-O/96), and AG/RES. 1570 (XXVIII-O/98), on cooperation for security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01), on confidence- and security-building measures;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures, particularly since the adoption of the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence and Security-Building Measures;
REAFFIRMING that the application of confidence and security-building measures, through practical and useful actions, will facilitate more far-reaching cooperation processes in the future in the areas of hemispheric defense and security; and

BEARING IN MIND that the deep changes that have taken place in the international system and the consolidation of democracy in the region give opportunities for a constructive dialogue on security affairs and for cooperation in that field among the nations of the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To convene the Summit-mandated Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, in Miami, Florida on December 5 and 6, 2002 to evaluate implementation and consider the next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence.

2. To express its appreciation to the Government of the United States and accept its offer to host the Meeting of Experts.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare the Meeting of Experts, including the drafting and approval of the agenda and schedule.

4. To request the Permanent Council to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparation of that Conference.

5. To request the Permanent Council to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Fifth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas in preparing the Meeting of Experts.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to lend support for holding the Meeting of Experts, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1881 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON TRANSPARENCY IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ACQUISITIONS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the adoption of resolution AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99) on the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions in Guatemala City on June 7, 1999;

TAKING NOTE of resolutions AG/RES. 1749 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1799 (XXXI-O/01);

CONSIDERING that the Heads of State and Government, at the Second and Third Summits of the Americas (Santiago, 1998, and Quebec City, 2001) pledged to continue promoting transparency in defense and security matters;

REAFFIRMING the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on confidence- and security-building measures, which recommended the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures;

RECOGNIZING that the Convention will enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the General Secretariat of the OAS of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession by a member state;

BEARING IN MIND that openness and transparency in the conventional weapons field build mutual confidence, reduce tensions, and strengthen regional and international peace and security; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Governments of Canada, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Uruguay have deposited their instruments of ratification of the above-mentioned Inter-American Convention and that 20 OAS member states have signed the Convention,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its commitment to the principles of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

2. To urge all states which have not already done so to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to the Convention.
3. To request the Secretary General to present a report to the Permanent Council, prior to the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly, on the status of signatures, ratifications, and accessions to the Convention.

4. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
AG/RES. 1882 (XXXII-O/02)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION
AND THE MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the annual report of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
(CICAD) (CP/doc.3547/02) and the observations and recommendations thereon by the Permanent
Council (CP/doc.3600/02);

REAFFIRMING its commitment to the principles and purposes set forth in the 1986 Inter-
American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic
Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein and in the Anti-Drug Strategy in the
Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the establishment and implementation of the Multilateral
Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) as a central pillar of hemispheric cooperation and a necessary
instrument for the design of effective policy in combating all manifestations of the drug problem;

CONSIDERING that the General Assembly adopted resolution AG/RES. 1779 (XXXI-
Mechanism of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission”;

UNDERLINING that, at its second special session, CICAD approved the “Progress Report in
Drug Control – 2001, Implementation of Recommendations from the First Evaluation Round,” which
concluded the first round of implementation of the MEM; and

BEARING IN MIND the important role played by CICAD in inter-American efforts to fight
all aspects of the drug problem,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) for
   presenting its annual report for 2001 (CP/doc.3547/02).

2. To note with appreciation the programs and projects undertaken by CICAD under the
drug-control mandates issued in the Plans of Action of the Second and Third Summits of the
Americas.

3. To urge member states, permanent observer states, and international financial
   institutions to continue to help finance the programs and projects undertaken by CICAD in
fulfillment of its work plan, in particular the alternative development programs intended to eliminate and prevent the appearance of illicit crops.

4. To urge member states, permanent observer states, and international trade institutions to seek to maintain and strengthen trade preference systems that support alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crops in the region, such as the Andean Trade Preference Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the special provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences of the European Union (EU) for the Andean and Central American countries, and the agreement between the EU and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (Lomé Convention).


6. To urge member states to continue carrying out activities directed toward full implementation of the national and hemispheric recommendations made during the first MEM round, in particular the development of national information systems and the strengthening of mechanisms for information exchange and international cooperation relating to all aspects of the problem.

7. To urge member states to renew the commitment demonstrated during the first evaluation round and to participate actively and fully, in a timely fashion, in the second round of the MEM, to be held in 2002 and 2003, which will make it possible to gauge the progress of efforts made by governments and become familiar with the status of the drug problem in the Hemisphere.

8. To instruct CICAD:

   a. To help member states to develop uniform data collection systems that will make it possible to measure the problem of illicit drug use in order to draw up prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in keeping with the specific needs of each state;

   b. To assist member states in improving their control mechanisms to prevent the diversion of chemical substances used in the manufacture of controlled illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals, including the adoption of a uniform information system for the control of said substances;

   c. To assist member states that so request in establishing and implementing Financial Intelligence Units and to train staff responsible for investigation and prosecution of the laundering of assets;

   d. To continue to provide technical and financial assistance for the implementation of alternative development projects in the member states affected by the presence of illicit crops, and to provide assistance in the search for diverse sources of financing for such projects; and

   e. To help member states to enhance their mechanisms for preventing the diversion of firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, and other
materials related to illicit channels, *inter alia* by establishing databases to improve control at the national level and by the exchange of information among states.

9. To request CICAD to send such recommendations as it considers pertinent to the preparatory body for the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to its preparations.
AG/RES. 1883 (XXXII-O/02)

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE ORGANS, AGENCIES, AND ENTITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the observations and recommendations made by the Permanent Council (CP/doc.3600/02) on the annual reports presented by the Pan American Health Organization (CP/doc.3455/01), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CP/doc.3548/02), the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CP/doc.3549/02), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CP/doc.3547/02), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (CP/doc.3563/02), the Inter-American Children’s Institute (CP/doc.3562/02), the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (CP/doc.3566/02), the Administrative Tribunal (CP/doc.3554/02), and the Justice Studies Center of the Americas (CP/doc.3551/02);

CONSIDERING:

That the Permanent Council’s recommendations and observations recognize the successful endeavors of the Organization’s organs, agencies, and entities in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Organization and of the inter-American system; and

That, in resolution AG/RES. 1669 (XXIX-O/99), the General Assembly requested the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization to include in their annual reports to the General Assembly the draft resolutions that they saw fit to transmit to it, after consideration by their respective members or specialists in the area; and

BEARING IN MIND that these reports have been presented pursuant to Article 91.f of the OAS Charter and resolution AG/RES. 1452 (XXVII-O/97),

RESOLVES:

1. To note the observations and recommendations of the Permanent Council on the annual reports and to transmit them to the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization.

2. To convey its thanks to the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization that complied with the statutory deadline for the presentation of annual reports, and once again to urge all organs, agencies, and entities to include a section on the quantifiable results obtained.

3. To instruct the OAS organs, agencies, and entities to include in their reports to the General Assembly a detailed account of the measures taken to implement the Inter-American
Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality and to mainstream the gender perspective into their programs, projects, and activities.

4. To express thanks to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission for having presented, as part of its annual report, a draft resolution that had been considered earlier by its specialists, and to urge the other organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization to include in their annual reports the draft resolutions that they see fit to transmit to the General Assembly, after consideration by their respective members or specialists in the area.

5. To express its appreciation to the Inter-American Commission of Women and its Permanent Secretariat for their considerable efforts in promoting women’s rights in the Americas and for implementing the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women’s Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality.

6. To express its recognition to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and to encourage it to continue its constructive work in support of member states as they pursue progress and prosperity in the Hemisphere, through modernization of the rural sector, promotion of food security, and development of a competitive, technologically prepared, environmentally managed, and socially equitable agricultural sector for the peoples of the Americas.

7. To congratulate the Inter-American Children’s Institute for its 75 years of service to the children of member states, and to urge the Director General to continue his efforts to increase the portion of the program-budget devoted to programs and projects under the Strategic Plan 2000-2004.

8. To acknowledge the Pan American Institute of Geography and History for the work conducted in the Hemisphere by its four committees, to urge it to continue to implement the policies, strategies, lines of research, and work approved at the seventeenth session of its General Assembly, and to urge the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development under the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005 of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development to support the Institute in development programs.

9. To congratulate the Pan American Health Organization on its centennial and, in particular, to underscore the important activities conducted by that Organization in fulfillment of its purposes and objectives.

10. To remind all the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization that annual reports must be submitted by the prescribed deadline, which is 90 days prior to the start of the General Assembly session.

11. To urge all the organs, agencies, and entities to approve their annual reports, following the procedures applicable for each report, at least 120 days prior to the General Assembly session.
AG/RES. 1884 (XXXII-O/02)

FREE TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING resolution AG/RES. 1364 (XXVI-O/96), “Free Trade and Investment in the Hemisphere,” in which the Inter-American Juridical Committee was instructed to conduct a study on the matter;

RECOGNIZING the opinion of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI/RES.II-14/96), in which the Committee unanimously concluded that “the bases and potential application of the legislation which is the subject of this Opinion,” in the important areas previously described, “are not in conformity with international law”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolutions AG/RES. 1447 (XXVII-O/97), 1532 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1614 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1700 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1826 (XXXI-O/01); and

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on free trade and investment in the Hemisphere (CP/doc.3606/02 rev. 1),

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report of the Permanent Council on free trade and investment in the Hemisphere, presented pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1826 (XXXI-O/01).

2. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on developments in this regard.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the annual report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02) as it pertains to the recommendations of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR);

BEARING IN MIND:

The agreements by the Heads of State and Government, as set out in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, in particular the sections “Disaster Management” and “Environmental Foundation for Sustainable Development,” especially the commitments to develop, implement, and sustain shared comprehensive disaster management strategies and programs to reduce the vulnerability of their populations and economies to natural and man-made disasters; and

That the Heads of State and Government also recognized the need for protection of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources as essential to prosperity and to the sustainability of their countries’ economies;

REITERATING the importance of reducing the vulnerability of member states to natural hazards and disasters through the appropriate use of sustainable development practices as an element of sustained economic and social development;

REITERATING FURTHER that the IACNDR is the principal forum of the Organization of American States charged with providing the Permanent Council with “strategic thinking, recommendations on initiatives relating to natural disasters, and advice on methods of financing them, paying special attention to policies and programs designed to reduce the vulnerability of member states to natural disasters” (AG/RES. 1682 (XXIX-O/99), operative paragraph 3);

NOTING that at the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development, held on February 11 and 12, 2002, at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., member states were urged to integrate natural hazard vulnerability reduction in national development policies and plans, to identify vulnerable populations and infrastructure, and to mitigate possible damage;

TAKING NOTE of the important conclusions and decisions taken at the International Conference on Financing for Development and embodied in the Monterrey Consensus, adopted on March 22, 2002; and
CONSIDERING that the Permanent Council, at its meeting held on March 13, 2002, took note of the report presented by the Chair of the Committee on Hemispheric Security with respect to the recommendations of the IACNDR and agreed to adopt the recommendations mentioned therein,

RESOLVES:

1. To endorse the recommendations of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) which are identified for urgent, intermediate, and long-term action and are contained in document CP/CSH-433/02 rev. 1.

2. To urge member states to give priority to reducing vulnerability and loss of life.

3. To encourage the increased use of market-based instruments in order to minimize the diversion of resources by sharing rehabilitation and reconstruction costs and risk reduction.

4. To request the IACNDR to begin work immediately on the Strategic Plan on Disaster Response and Vulnerability Reduction.

5. To request the IACNDR to:
   a. Urge disaster-affected member states and relevant entities to adopt, to the greatest extent possible, the recommendations put forth by those hemispheric organizations which have made assessments;
   b. Stimulate the active participation of relevant inter-American agencies and programs in the four thematic working groups established by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Task Force;
   c. Play a proactive role in the provision of technical expertise in disaster reduction to the permanent missions to the OAS and the ministers of foreign affairs in the member states;
   d. Devote a specific session to the discussion of regional civilian-military cooperation issues in disaster preparedness and response to assure that civilian leadership is strengthened;
   e. Continue stimulating the active participation of the relevant inter-American agencies and subregional programs in the three IACNDR working groups so as to improve information exchange in the region;
   f. Study and propose measures aimed at strengthening activities undertaken under the White Helmets Initiative established within the OAS to assist countries affected by natural disasters; and
   g. Study and propose to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security the measures that it may consider appropriate for strengthening
cooperation among member states on this issue, for final consideration by the Special Conference.

6. Instruct the Permanent Council to revise the Statutes of the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM) and assign to the IACNDR the functions of coordinating aid in the face of natural disasters, establishing cooperative relations and coordination of resources and emergency plans with the United Nations and other institutions.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider planning and launching an inter-American mass media education campaign on appropriate humanitarian assistance and donations, and the possibility of seeking a consensus between the governments and the NGO community.

8. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

9. To request the IACNDR to report periodically to the Permanent Council on its compliance with this resolution.

10. To request the Permanent Council to report in due course to the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1886 (XXXII-O/02)

SPECIAL SECURITY CONCERNS OF SMALL ISLAND STATES
OF THE CARIBBEAN

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly
(AG/doc.4059/02), in particular the section on the matters entrusted to the Committee on
Hemispheric Security;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1497 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1567 (XXVIII-O/98),
AG/RES. 1640 (XXIX-O/99], and AG/RES. 1802 (XXXI-O/01)], “Special Security Concerns of
Small Island States” and AG/RES. 1410 (XXVI-O/96), “Promotion of Security in the Small Island
States”;

REITERATING:

That the security of small island states has peculiar characteristics which render these states
specially vulnerable and susceptible to risks and threats of a multidimensional and trans national
nature, involving political, economic, social, health, environmental, and geographic factors;

That these security threats assume great significance in the security agenda of small island
states because of the size of these states, their openness, and their limited capacity to manage these
threats;

That there is a pressing need for a more effective management mechanism to assist the small
island states in dealing with such multidimensional and transnational threats to their security in a
coordinated and cooperative manner;

That high-level meetings on the special security concerns of small island states contribute to
confidence- and security-building in the Hemisphere; and

That the security threats experienced by the small island states also affect, to varying degrees,
other states of the Hemisphere;

MINDFUL of the potential negative impact of acts of terrorism on the stability and security
of all states in the Hemisphere, particularly in the small and vulnerable island states;

AWARE that the small island states are deeply concerned about the possible threats posed to
their economies and maritime environment should a ship transporting toxic nuclear waste have an
accident or be the target of a terrorist attack while transiting the Caribbean Sea and other sea-lanes of communication in the Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING that multilateral cooperation, through the pooling of finite national resources and capacities, is the most effective approach for responding to and managing the predominant transnational and multidimensional security threats and concerns of the small island states in the Hemisphere;

RECALLING:

The support expressed by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, April 2001) for the efforts of the small island developing states to address their special security concerns, and of the recognition accorded to the multidimensional nature of security for the smallest and most vulnerable states in the Hemisphere; and

That at the Third Summit of the Americas, the Heads of State and Government mandated the holding of a Special Conference on Security; and

CONSIDERING:

That the special security concerns of the small island states have an integral place in the security agenda of the entire Hemisphere and will therefore be considered at this Special Conference; and

That member states have repeatedly demonstrated their willingness to dialogue and cooperate on security matters and that there is, in the Hemisphere, an enhanced atmosphere of confidence and transparency,

RESOLVES:

1. To convene the Second High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States with a view to:

   a. identifying and discussing the special security threats and concerns of the small island states in the Hemisphere;

   b. considering appropriate multilateral strategies to address these threats and concerns in an effective and coordinated manner; and

   c. adopting a management model or better coordinating approaches through which these special security threats and concerns of small island states can be appropriately and adequately addressed.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council to formalize the site, agenda, and date of the Second High-Level Meeting and, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to carry out the other necessary preparations for conducting the said meeting, including the preparation of a draft
security management model or recommendations for better coordinating approaches to be presented for consideration and adoption at the said High-Level Meeting.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council to remain seized of the issues which impact the security of small island states.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council:
   a. To discuss the concerns of the small island states regarding the transshipment of nuclear waste through the Caribbean Sea;
   b. To evaluate the potential threat posed by such transshipment through the Caribbean Sea; and
   c. To consider conducting a study, to be undertaken under the coordination of the Secretary General, on defense and security planning for small island states in order to adequately respond to an incident or a terrorist attack on nuclear waste-bearing ships crossing the Caribbean Sea. For this purpose, the Secretary General shall invite the relevant regional, hemispheric and international organizations and institutions.

5. To request the Permanent Council to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Second High-Level Meeting to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary technical and secretariat resources for the preparation and holding of the said High-Level Meeting, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

7. To request the Secretary General to continue to support the efforts of the small island states to address their security concerns, including raising public awareness of these concerns.

8. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to other interested multilateral institutions, including the Association of Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Central American Integration System, and the Commonwealth.

9. To request the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

10. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1887 (XXXII-O/02)

LIMITATION OF MILITARY SPENDING

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That among the purposes of the Charter of the Organization of American States is strengthening peace, democracy, and security in the continent; and

That, in the Declaration of Quebec City, the Heads of State and Government expressed the following: “We will strive to limit military expenditures while maintaining capabilities commensurate with our legitimate security needs and will promote greater transparency in the acquisition of arms,”

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider, in the framework of the work of the Committee on Hemispheric Security and pursuant to the mandate contained in the Declaration of Quebec City, the limitation of military expenditures and the promotion of greater transparency in the acquisition of arms, taking into account, among other factors, the legitimate security needs of states and consideration of the topic from the unilateral, bilateral, subregional, and hemispheric points of view.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue developing, in the context of the preparatory work for the Special Conference on Security, the most appropriate common approaches that allow discussion of the issues referred to in operative paragraph 1.

3. To request member states to provide to the Permanent Council their comments on the topic “Dividends for Peace,” in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 1694 (XXIX-O/99).

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to support, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources, the activities of the Permanent Council that may be required for implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1888 (XXXII-O/02)

PROLIFERATION OF AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA);

EMPHASIZING the importance of the ratification of or accession to this Convention by the member states as soon as possible;

TAKING NOTE of resolutions AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1796 (XXXI-O/01), and AG/RES. 1797 (XXXI-O/01) and the April 26, 2002, Special Meeting of the Permanent Council Committee on Hemispheric Security on this issue;

WELCOMING the results of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in July 2001;

REAFFIRMING member states’ commitment to respect the United Nations Security Council arms embargoes through the adoption, as may be necessary, of appropriate national norms;

ENCOURAGED by the technical and financial assistance available for destruction of surplus weapons and illegal weapons seized as a result of interdicting illicit trafficking;

CONVINCED of the need to continue and to intensify multilateral cooperation as an important contribution to addressing the problems associated with the proliferation of and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons;

ALSO WELCOMING the completion of an international protocol to combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in the framework of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of the work and training programs of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to develop the capacity of member states to address the proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states, as a complementary action to the ratification and implementation of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and
Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), to implement the United Nations Program of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (United Nations Program of Action).

2. To request the Permanent Council to hold, at the level of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, an annual meeting on small arms and light weapons, to review the status of implementation of national, regional, and global elements of the United Nations Program of Action.

3. To encourage member states to report to the United Nations on their implementation of national, regional, and global elements of the United Nations Program of Action.

4. To call on member states to provide to the General Secretariat, by July 15 of each year, a report on the implementation of national, regional and global elements of the United Nations Program of Action.

5. To request the Secretary General, in accordance with the United Nations Program of Action, to designate a point of contact to act as liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the said Program of Action.

6. To request the Permanent Council to examine ways of arriving at a common understanding among member states on dealing with the issue of small arms brokering within the Hemisphere and, to this end, to consider undertaking a study on the issue, if possible with the assistance of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

7. To continue to encourage member states to adopt such measures concerning arms brokering and transit as may be necessary to combat the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

8. To request CICAD to continue its training programs in order to contribute to the capabilities of member states to implement CIFTA and the United Nations Program of Action, in coordination with the Consultative Committee of CIFTA and the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC).

9. To request CICAD to continue to provide assistance to member states on those matters within its purview, in order to facilitate compliance with the above-mentioned Inter-American Convention and the United Nations Program of Action.

10. To request the Permanent Council to make arrangements for a seminar on identification, collection, stockpile management, and destruction of small arms and light weapons.

11. To encourage those states in a position to do so to destroy small arms and light weapons which they have seized as a result of interdicting illicit trafficking, to destroy small arms and light weapons which they hold under their control in excess of their legitimate needs, and to take all necessary measures to secure the stockpiles and weapons under their control and necessary to their defense.
12. To encourage member states that have not done so to consider signing or ratifying
the United Nations Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their
Parts and Components and Ammunition.

13. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this
resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

14. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the United Nations
Secretary-General.

15. To request the Permanent Council to report on the implementation of this resolution
to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1889 (XXXII-O/02)

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AS AN ANTIPERSONNEL-LAND-MINE-FREE ZONE

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02), in particular, the section on the matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security; and


RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1496 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1569 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1644 (XXIX-O/99), and AG/RES. 1794 (XXXI-O/01), entitled “The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel-Land-Mine-Free Zone,” and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), “Cooperation for Security in the Hemisphere,” which reaffirmed the goals of the global elimination of antipersonnel land mines and the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone;

REITERATING its profound concern over the presence in the Americas of thousands of antipersonnel-land-mines and other undetonated explosive devices;

RECOGNIZING WITH SATISFACTION:

The efforts being made by the Governments of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru to complete mine-clearing activities and the destruction of stockpiles, as well as programs of those countries and El Salvador, aimed at the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims and the socioeconomic reclamation of demined areas in their countries;

That the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) is in force for 30 sovereign states of the region;

The important coordination work of the General Secretariat, through the OAS Mine Action Team; and

The valuable contribution by member states and permanent observer states to, and the support of the Committee on Hemispheric Security for, the goal of making the Western Hemisphere an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone; and

TAKING NOTE OF:

The important results of the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention which took place in Managua, Nicaragua, from September 18 to 21, 2001; and

The successful implementation of the Managua Challenge, which assisted member states in destroying close to 600,000 antipersonnel mines held in stockpiles across the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the goals of the global elimination of antipersonnel-land-mines and the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone.

2. To urge member states which have not yet done so to ratify or consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and On Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) as soon as possible to ensure its full and effective implementation.

3. To once again urge member states which have not yet done so to become parties to the 1980 United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the four protocols thereto, as soon as possible; and to request member states to inform the Secretary General when they have done so.

4. To encourage member states either to request assistance from or provide assistance to, as appropriate, the OAS Mine Action Team through its mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness, and victim assistance programs, in order to advance mine action in the region.

5. To further encourage member states and permanent observer states to provide resources to mine action programs in the region in order to address the financial crisis which is jeopardizing the goal of a mine-free Hemisphere.

6. To request the Secretary General to consider the possibility of developing new mine action programs in the Americas to assist affected member states, upon request, in fulfilling their commitment to convert the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone.

7. To reiterate the importance of participation by all member states in the OAS Register of Antipersonnel Land Mines by April 15 of each year, in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1496
(XXVII-O/97), and to commend member states which have regularly submitted their reports to that
end.

8. To encourage member states that are parties to the Ottawa Convention to provide to
the Secretary General as part of their submissions to the OAS Register of Antipersonnel Land Mines,
in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1496 (XXVII-O/97), a copy of their Ottawa Convention Article 7
transparency reports; and to further encourage member states which are not yet parties to the
Ottawa Convention to provide similar information with their annual submissions.

9. To request the Permanent Council to forward any information or recommendations
that result pursuant to this resolution to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as
a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.

10. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-
third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1890 (XXXII-O/02)

EVALUATION OF THE WORKINGS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH A VIEW TO ITS IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the proposals and comments of the governments; the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CP/doc.3555/02) (CP/CAJP-1932/02); the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CP/doc.3579/02) (CP/CAJP-1948/02); and representatives of nongovernmental human rights organizations (CP/CAJP-1890/02);

BEARING IN MIND:

That the member states of the Organization of American States have proclaimed, in Article 3 of the OAS Charter, the principle of respect for the fundamental rights of the individual, without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex; and

That the member states of the Organization of American States, in Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, reaffirmed their intention to strengthen the inter-American system for the protection of human rights in order to consolidate democracy in the Hemisphere;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the progress made in the implementation of the norms reflected in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the implementation of the American Convention on Human Rights and other inter-American instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights;

CONSIDERING:

That the member states, in addition to guaranteeing respect for the human rights of persons under their jurisdiction, should ensure the defense of the inter-American human rights system as a whole and promote its strengthening;

That the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Third Summit of the Americas, stated in the Declaration of Quebec City that their commitment to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms was based on shared principles and convictions and that they supported strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the inter-American human rights system, which includes the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and mandated the General Assembly of the OAS to consider an adequate increase in resources for the activities of the Commission and the Court, in order to improve human rights
mechanisms and promote observance of the recommendations of the Commission and compliance with the judgments of the Court;

That the Heads of State and Government, in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, decided to continue promoting concrete measures to strengthen and improve the inter-American human rights system, in particular the functioning of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, focusing on the universalization of the inter-American system, increasing adherence to its founding instruments, complying with the decisions of the Inter-American Court, and following up on the recommendations of the Commission, facilitating the access of persons to this protection mechanism and substantially increasing resources to maintain ongoing operations, including the encouragement of voluntary contributions, and examining the possibility that the Court and the Commission might function on an ongoing basis;

That the Heads of State and Government instructed the General Assembly at its thirty-first regular session, to initiate action to meet the objectives mentioned above;

That, in order for those commitments and objectives established by the Heads of State and Government to be fulfilled, the General Assembly must consider these questions on an ongoing basis;

That the Permanent Council has continued its in-depth consideration of studies and measures to strengthen the human rights system and enable it to meet future challenges and, to that end, has sought to enhance dialogue among the member states, the bodies of the inter-American system, and other parties involved, with a view to building consensus on the present status of the system and on the obstacles and deficiencies that need to be overcome, so as to guarantee the exercise and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere;

That, to that end, it is essential that all member states consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as appropriate, the American Convention on Human Rights; the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights “Protocol of San Salvador”; the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty; the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons; the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women; and the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities;

That the denunciation of inter-American legal instruments on human rights may affect the regional system as a whole; and

That, in order to strengthen the exercise and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere, it is also essential that the member state governments focus their efforts on appropriate implementation, at the national level, of the obligations under those instruments and under other inter-American and international instruments;

NOTING in that area, the Report of the Meeting of Experts on Support for Inter-American Human Rights Instruments (REIIDH/doc.18/02 rev. 1), held at OAS headquarters on March 7 and 8, 2002, pursuant to the mandate issued in resolution AG/RES. 1829 (XXXI-O/01), to study
possibilities and actions to be taken to achieve universalization of the inter-American human rights system and its implementation; and

**NOTING ALSO** that some member states made a valuable contribution to universalization of the inter-American instruments by ratifying various inter-American human rights treaties, thus strengthening the inter-American system;

**NOTING FURTHER** the document “Joint Appeal by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to the Representatives of the States at the Organization of American States” (CP/CAJP-1930/02); and

RECOGNIZING the participation and contributions of nongovernmental organizations in the dialogue on strengthening the inter-American system, with special attention to the meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on March 5, 2002, at which representatives of those organizations presented their positions on six aspects they considered crucial to strengthening the system, in particular, the protection of human rights in the region in general (CP/CAJP-1890/02),

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the intent of the Organization of American States to continue taking concrete measures aimed at implementing the mandates of the Heads of State and Government on the strengthening and improvement of the inter-American human rights system, as set forth in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas:
   a. Universalization of the inter-American human rights system;
   b. Compliance with judgments of the Court and follow-up of the recommendations of the Commission;
   c. Facilitation of access for individuals to the inter-American human rights system;
   d. A substantial increase in the budget of the Court and of the Commission so that, within a reasonable time, the organs of the system may address their growing activities and responsibilities; and
   e. Examination of the possibility that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights may come to operate on a permanent basis, taking into account, among other things, the views of those organs.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue taking concrete measures that will make it possible to fulfill the mandates of the Heads of State and Government, namely:
   a. To continue its exchange of experiences and views so as to move ahead with consideration of the topic of universalization and implementation of the inter-American human rights system;
b. To continue to consider the participation of victims in proceedings before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;

c. To study, with the support of the General Secretariat, and taking into account the views of both the Court and the Commission, the relationship between the rules of procedure of those organs and the provisions of their statutes and of the American Convention on Human Rights;

d. To continue promoting the exchange of experiences and best practices in adjusting domestic law to the provisions of international human rights law; and facilitate the exchange of information on institutional experiences and the development of national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, so as to obtain an overview, in the framework of the Organization, of the link that should exist between national systems for the protection of human rights and the inter-American system;

e. To continue to develop close collaboration, coordination, and dialogue with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Inter-American Juridical Committee with a view to coordinated progress on measures to strengthen and improve the inter-American human rights system; and

f. To continue close cooperation with nongovernmental organizations so as to move forward with strengthening and improving the inter-American human rights system.

3. To urge the OAS member states, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, to:

   a. Focus their efforts on the universalization of the inter-American human rights system, by increasing the number of countries that have acceded to its basic instruments and, to that end, consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible and as appropriate, the American Convention on Human Rights and other instruments of the system;

   b. To adopt such legislative or other measures as are necessary to ensure the application of inter-American human rights provisions within the states;

   c. Take the necessary steps to comply with the decisions or judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and make every effort to follow up on the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;

   d. Continue to take appropriate action in connection with the annual reports of the Court and the Commission, in the framework of the Permanent Council and the General Assembly, and to study possible means to review the state of
compliance with the judgments of the Court and the observance of the recommendations of the Commission by the member states; and

e. Contribute to the Specific Fund for Strengthening the Inter-American System for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, intended to encourage voluntary contributions to the organs of the system.

4. To transmit this resolution to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

5. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1891 (XXXII-O/02)

INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM OF COOPERATION TO PREVENT AND REMEDY CASES
OF INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTION OF MINORS BY ONE OF THEIR PARENTS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Annual Report of the Inter-American Children’s Institute to the General Assembly (CP/doc.3562/02);


Resolutions AG/RES. 1691 (XXIX-O/99), “International Abduction of Minors by One of Their Parents”; AG/RES. 1733 (XXX-O/00), “Inter-American Year of the Child and the Adolescent”; AG/RES. 1742 (XXIX-O/00), “International Abduction of Minors by One of Their Parents”; and AG/RES. 1835 (XXXI-O/01), “Inter-American Program of Cooperation to Prevent and Remedy Cases of International Abduction of Minors by One of Their Parents”; and

The Plan of Action to strengthen democracy, create prosperity, and realize human potential, in particular the section on children and youth, adopted at the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City, Canada, on April 22, 2001;

CONSIDERING:

Resolution AG/RES. 1667 (XXIX-O/99), “Inclusion of Children’s Issues on the Hemispheric Agenda,” which states that it is absolutely essential that children’s issues be given priority consideration in inter-American political forums, especially in the General Assembly of the OAS;

The desirability of encouraging and intensifying cooperation in the Hemisphere on issues related to children and adolescents; and

That the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas recognizes that promotion of the rights of children and their development, protection, and participation are essential if they are to realize their full potential;

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas encourages cooperation to reduce cases of international abduction of children by one of their parents;
CONVINCED that the abduction of children by one of their parents is a problem with dire repercussions on their integral development and well-being and one that may be exacerbated by the increasing displacement of persons outside national borders in a progressively more globalized society;

REAFFIRMING that both parents are responsible for the upbringing and development of their children and that it is a fundamental right to maintain personal relationships and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, even if the parents reside in different states;

RECOGNIZING that legally enforceable access and visitation for children living apart from one parent is an essential element of every legal and social welfare system; and

CONSIDERING the need to boost and intensify, through inter-American cooperation activities, the efforts of member states to prevent the international abduction of minors and to promote their return,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible, and as the case may be, the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, of October 25, 1980; the Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children, of July 15, 1989; the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, of May 29, 1993; and the Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, of October 19, 1996; and to call on states parties to comply with their obligations under these conventions in order to prevent and remedy cases of international abduction of children by one of their parents.

2. To convene at the headquarters of the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IACI), on August 12 and 13, 2002, a meeting of government experts on the subject of the international abduction of children by one of their parents, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

3. To recommend, further, that the meeting of government experts consider preparing an inter-American program on cooperation to prevent and remedy cases of international abduction of minors by one of their parents, with specific objectives, including the establishment of a network for the exchange of information and for cooperation among the competent national bodies in member states. This network would address the different regulatory and legal aspects involved in preventing and settling cases of abduction and in ensuring substantial, frequent, and legally enforceable access and visitation for both parents, even when the parents reside in different states.

4. To invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the Inter-American Juridical Committee to lend their support and legal and technical assistance, within their respective spheres of competence, for the organization and holding of the meeting of government experts.
5. To request the Inter-American Children’s Institute to prepare a report on the status of the international abduction of minors by one of their parents in the Americas, to be presented to the meeting of government experts.

6. To invite the member states, permanent observer states, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, and civil society organizations to collaborate and cooperate with the meeting of government experts.

7. To direct that the recommendations of the meeting of government experts be submitted to the IACI Directing Council and that a report be presented on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1892 (XXXII-O/02)

THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES, AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE AMERICAS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That, through its resolutions AG/RES. 774 (XV-O/85), AG/RES. 838 (XVI-O/86), AG/RES. 951 (XVIII-O/88), AG/RES. 1021 (XIX-O/89), AG/RES. 1039 (XX-O/90), AG/RES. 1040 (XX-O/90), AG/RES. 1103 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1170 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1214 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1273 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1336 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1416 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1504 (XXVII-O/97), and AG/RES. 1602 (XXVIII-O/98), it has reiterated its concern for persons in the Americas, such as refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons, who are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection of their fundamental rights;

That Saint Kitts and Nevis acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees; Guatemala and Uruguay acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; and Venezuela and Guatemala adopted national refugee legislation and various member states are in the process of doing so, pursuant to resolutions AG/RES. 1693 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1762 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1832 (XXXI-O/01);

That, in the context of the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, states parties to the Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol, including 23 OAS member states, adopted a declaration reaffirming the fundamental importance of these refugee protection instruments and their commitment to implement their obligations thereunder fully and effectively; and

That the Global Consultations on International Protection, launched by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), have proved to be a useful forum, which is enabling states, as well as other participants, to better understand contemporary global refugee challenges and to map out concrete protection-related follow-up activities and recognize, as reflected in the Declaration of States Parties, that refugee protection is strengthened by international solidarity involving all members of the international community and that the international regime is enhanced through international cooperation and the sharing of responsibility among all states,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the states parties to fully and effectively implement their obligations under the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol in accordance with the aim and purpose of these instruments, by taking or continuing to take measures to strengthen asylum and render refugee protection more effective, including through the adoption and implementation of national refugee law
and procedures for the determination of refugee status and for the treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees, in accordance with universal and regional international instruments, and through giving special attention to vulnerable groups and to the differentiated protection needs of women, children, and the elderly.

2. To reiterate its appeal to member states that have not yet done so to consider, in due course, signing, ratifying, or acceding to the international instruments on refugees and statelessness and adopting the procedures and institutional mechanisms necessary for their effective implementation, in accordance with the criteria established in universal and regional instruments, and to consider withdrawing reservations made at the time of ratification or accession.

3. To urge member states and the organs of the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights to continue actively participating and collaborating in the Global Consultations on International Protection and in the follow-up activities to which they give rise.

4. To strengthen international cooperation on refugee protection by renewing its appeal to member states to consider participating in resettlement programs sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

5. To renew its appeal for inter-American cooperation in cases of the mass internal displacement or flight of refugees, to facilitate their return or resettlement, in accordance with international standards.

6. To continue and increase the support provided by member states and the organs of the inter-American system to the UNHCR as the multilateral institution with the mandate to provide protection to refugees, to promote lasting solutions, and to supervise the application of the provisions of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

7. To reiterate to the member states that they should continue to provide the Secretary General with information on the progress made in implementing this resolution, which will be reported to the General Assembly each year.
AG/RES. 1893 (XXXII-O/02)


(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the General Secretariat on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1817 (XXXI-O/01), “Cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations System, the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, and the General Secretariat of the Caribbean Community” (CP/doc.3608/02),

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1817 (XXXI-O/01).

2. To recognize the activities carried out under the cooperation agreements between the General Secretariat of the OAS and the secretariats of the United Nations, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the Central American Integration System (SICA).

3. To request the General Secretariat to continue implementing the recommendations of previous General Meetings and to consider the possibility of holding, in 2003, such meetings with the United Nations, with CARICOM, and with SICA in an effort to define new and updated procedures for cooperation between the General Secretariat and the secretariats of these organizations.

4. To request the Secretary General to continue and to strengthen activities involving technical cooperation between the General Secretariat of the OAS and each of the following organizations: the United Nations system, the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, the General Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, and the Secretariat of the Association of Caribbean States.

5. To request the Secretary General to facilitate increased intersectoral contacts with the heads of the technical areas of the three organizations mentioned above.

6. To request the Secretary General to report on these activities to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1894 (XXXII-O/02)

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the annual report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the presentation thereof by the President of the Commission (CP/CAJP-1948/02), and the observations and recommendations of the Permanent Council on the annual report of the IACHR (CP/doc.3612/02); and

CONSIDERING:

That, in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the member states have proclaimed, as one of their principles, respect for the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;

That, under the OAS Charter and the American Convention on Human Rights, the principal function of the IACHR is to promote the observance and protection of human rights;

That the Heads of State and Government expressed in the Declaration of the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 1998) that “respect for and promotion of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all individuals is a primary concern of our governments”;

That, in the Declaration of the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, Canada, 2001), the Heads of State and Government stated that their “commitment to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is based on shared principles and convictions” and that they supported “strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the inter American human rights system, which includes the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights”; and

That the member states have reaffirmed the inextricable link between human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and development;

RECOGNIZING that the universal protection and promotion of human rights are fundamental if democratic societies are to function properly and underscoring the importance of respect for the rule of law, equitable and effective access to justice, and participation by all sectors of society in public decision-making; and
RECALLING that unfailing respect for the provisions of international human rights law is the basis for the legitimate action of the organs for the promotion and protection of human rights and of those states that have undertaken, through international instruments, to respect such provisions,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the annual report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and to thank the Commission for presenting it.

2. To receive with satisfaction the report of the Permanent Council on the observations and recommendations of the member states on the annual report of the IACHR and to transmit that report to the Commission.

3. To urge member states of the Organization to make every effort to follow up on the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

4. To recommend to the IACHR that it continue to take account of the concerns and observations of the member states on its annual reports.

5. To urge member states of the Organization to continue to take appropriate action in connection with the annual reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in the context of the Permanent Council and the General Assembly.

6. To invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to consider the possibility of continuing to include in its annual reports information on the follow-up of its recommendations by the states; and to invite it to review, with a view to their improvement, the criteria and indicators on that subject in the report for this year.

7. To urge member states to consider, as early as possible, the signature and ratification of, ratification of, or accession to, as appropriate, all instruments of the inter-American human rights system.

8. To instruct the Permanent Council to present to the General Assembly, at its thirty-third regular session, a proposed budget for 2004 that includes an effective and adequate increase in the economic resources allocated to the Commission in light of the needs and goals set out in the presentation made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission to the joint meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs and the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs, held on April 16, 2002 (CP/CAJP-1950/02).

9. To instruct the Permanent Council to devote a regular meeting in 2002 to considering the topic “freedom of thought and expression,” in the framework of whichever body is considered appropriate, and to invite the IACHR to attend that meeting for an exchange of views.

10. To urge the IACHR to continue to promote the observance and protection of human rights, in keeping with the provisions governing its competence and operations, in particular, the OAS Charter, the American Convention on Human Rights, and the Commission’s Statute and Rules of Procedure.
11. To recognize the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and to encourage it regarding the important work which, with full autonomy, it has been carrying out to protect and promote human rights in the Hemisphere and, in that connection, to urge the member states to continue to lend their cooperation and support.

12. To request the Permanent Council to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The report “Basis for a Draft Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Strengthen its Mechanism for Protection Volume II,” submitted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in May 2002;

The Declaration and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001;

The proposal by the Government of Costa Rica entitled “Draft Optional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights” (AG/CP/doc.629/01); and

The revised Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding the access of persons to the inter-American human rights system;

CONSIDERING that the Heads of State and Government, in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, decided to continue promoting concrete measures for strengthening and improving the inter-American human rights system, especially the functioning of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, recommending, among other things, that the access of persons to the system be facilitated;

BEARING IN MIND that an intrinsic characteristic of international human rights law is that the person is the subject of international law; and

CONSIDERING that the dialogue on strengthening the inter-American human rights system made considerable progress in identifying areas that require further study, for the purpose of developing a solid and effective human rights system, the ultimate objective of which is to protect persons and safeguard their fundamental rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue its consideration of the issue of the access of victims to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (ius standi) and its application in practice, taking into account the report of the Court, the proposal presented by the Government of

2. To request the Permanent Council to invite the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and civil society to participate in the consideration of this topic during the second half of 2002, with a view to submitting a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

3. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1896 (XXXII-O/02)

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE AMERICAS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the General Secretariat on human rights and the environment (CP/CAJP-1898/02), the report of the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) with regard to its work on this link, and the presentations and inputs of civil society experts on human rights and the environment (CP/CAJP-1895/02, 1896/02, and 1897/02);

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 1819 (XXXI-O/01), “Human Rights and the Environment,” in which it underscored the importance of studying the link that may exist between the environment and human rights;

BEARING IN MIND the work of institutions involved in human rights and the environment at the global level, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Environment Programme;

CONVINCED of the importance of keeping abreast of the preparatory process for and plan of action that may emerge from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, being organized by the United Nations (Johannesburg, South Africa, August 26 to September 4, 2002); and

BEARING IN MIND the human rights enshrined in the American Convention on Human Rights and in other human rights instruments, in particular, the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, or “Protocol of San Salvador,”

RESOLVES:

1. To remain seized of the issue “human rights and the environment,” paying special attention to the work being carried out by the relevant multilateral fora in this area.

2. To encourage institutional cooperation in the area of human rights and the environment in the framework of the Organization, in particular between the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the OAS Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment.

3. To request the Secretary General to present a report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1897 (XXXII-O/02)

STUDY OF THE RIGHTS AND THE CARE OF PERSONS UNDER ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the provisions of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, signed in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948; the provisions of the American Convention on Human Rights, or Pact of San José, signed in San José, Costa Rica, in 1969; and the provisions of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, signed in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 1985;

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution AG/RES. 1816 (XXXI-O/01), which instructed the Permanent Council to “consider the advisability of studying, in cooperation with the competent organs and agencies of the inter-American system and taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorney General of the Americas, the question of the rights and the care of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment”; and

The document presented by the delegation of Costa Rica (CP/CAJP-1876/02) and its presentation to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on February 14, 2002, as well as the proposal for a Draft Inter-American Declaration on the Rights and the Care of Persons Deprived of Liberty (AG/CP/doc.630/01);

BEARING IN MIND:

That consultations with the member states on this subject have been initiated within the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs and that a number of them have replied to the questionnaire prepared for that purpose (CP/CAJP-1853/01 rev. 1);

That for a number of years the OAS has served as a forum for discussion of prison and detention conditions in the Americas, especially in the context of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorney General of the Americas; and

That the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorney General of the Americas heard proposals for drafting a document to protect the fundamental rights of detained persons (REMJA-IV/doc.24/02 rev. 2); and

RECALLING that a number of texts on this subject have been adopted at the United Nations, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners [ECOSOC/RES/663C
RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to study the question of the rights and the care of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, in cooperation with the competent organs and agencies of the inter-American system and taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of authorities responsible for penitentiary and prison policies as expressed in the Recommendations and Conclusions of the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas.

2. To urge member states that have not already done so to reply as soon as possible to the questionnaire “Study of the Rights and the Care of Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment” (CP/CAJP-1853/01 rev. 1).

3. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider, on the basis of the discussions held and the studies conducted, the advisability of preparing in due course an inter-American declaration on the rights and the care of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.

4. To request the Permanent Council to present a report on implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

(XXIV), adopted in 1957; the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/RES/43/173), of 1988; and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (A/RES/45/111), of 1990,
AG/RES. 1898 (XXXII-O/02)
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS
AND THEIR FAMILIES
(Adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR),
especially the chapter on the situation of migrant workers and their families in the Hemisphere
(CP/doc.3579/02);

CONSIDERING:

That the Heads of State and Government, gathered at the Third Summit of the Americas, in
Quebec City, Canada, recognized the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to
receiving societies as well as to their communities of origin and pledged to ensure dignified, humane
treatment with appropriate legal protections and to strengthen mechanisms for hemispheric
cooperation to address the legitimate needs of migrants;

The positive contributions often made by migrants, both to their countries of origin and to the
receiving countries, including their gradual incorporation into the receiving societies, and the efforts
made by some receiving countries to integrate migrants;

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

That the American Convention on Human Rights recognizes that essential human rights are
not derived from one’s being a national of a particular state but are based upon attributes of the
human person and therefore justify international protection;

That the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers
and Members of Their Families establishes the duty of states to ensure to all migrant workers and
members of their families within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction the rights provided for
in the Convention, without distinction of any kind such as to sex, race, color, language, religion or
conviction; political or other opinion; national, ethnic, or social origin; nationality; age; economic
position; property; marital status; birth or other status; and
Advisory Opinion OC-16, issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, on the Right to Information on Consular Assistance within the Framework of the Guarantees of Due Process of Law, in cases of foreign nationals detained by authorities of a receiving state;

BEARING IN MIND:

The exchange of views conducted, within the framework of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, with representatives of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Director General of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD), in which, given the multidimensional aspects of the issues regarding migrant workers and their families and of the activities carried out by each of the aforementioned bodies, participants concluded that an interagency approach was needed and that it was advisable to undertake joint programs of cooperation in this field;

That in the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, support for vulnerable groups such as migrant workers was identified as a priority in the implementation of policies and programs to facilitate access to the labor market and to improve working conditions;

That the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas provided for the establishment of an inter-American program within the OAS for the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families, taking into account the activities of the IACHR and supporting the work of the IACHR Special Rapporteur for Migrant Workers and Their Families and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and

That many migrant workers and their families find themselves compelled to leave their places of origin in search of better opportunities; and

CONCERNED:

Over the vulnerable situation in which many migrant workers and their families find themselves because, inter alia, they move between countries; they do not live in their states of origin; they face difficulties as a result of cultural differences, especially with respect to language and customs; and their circumstances often lead to the breakdown of the family; and

Over the persistent obstacles that prevent many migrants and their families from fully exercising their human rights; and bearing in mind that migrants are often victims of mistreatment, discrimination, racism, and xenophobia,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm that the principles and standards set forth in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and in the American Convention on Human Rights take on special importance with respect to protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families.

2. To reaffirm the duty of states parties to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to comply with that Convention, including the right to communication between consular
officers and their nationals, regardless of immigration status, in case of detention, and the obligation of the states parties in whose territory the detention occurs to inform the foreign national of that right; and, in that connection, to call the attention of states to Advisory Opinion OC-16 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on this topic.

3. To urge member states to:
   
   a. Consider, as soon as possible and as appropriate, signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to all inter-American human rights instruments as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; and
   
   b. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and their families.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council to:
   
   a. Continue supporting the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in this area and to take into account the efforts of other international organizations on behalf of migrant workers and their families, with a view to helping to improve their situation in the Hemisphere and, in particular and where applicable, the efforts of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and those of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
   
   b. Continue studying the adoption of measures to strengthen cooperation among states to address, with a comprehensive, objective, and long-term approach, the manifestations, origins, and effects of migration in the region as well as measures to promote close cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination in order to ensure protection of the human rights of migrants; and
   
   c. Continue preparing the Inter-American Program for the Promotion of the Human Rights of Migrants, with the assistance of the IACHR and the IOM.

5. To recommend to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) that:
   
   a. Support the projects and activities presented by member states on behalf of all migrant workers and their families in the framework of the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005;
   
   b. Request the IACD to identify new resources to support the efforts by member states to formulate cooperation projects to study, examine, and address the situation of migrant workers and members of their families in the Hemisphere; and

Comment [K46]: See www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/2/58chr/sbriefings.htm
c. Request the IACD to collaborate and coordinate, where necessary, on the projects and activities in this area with the IACHR, the IOM; the International Labour Organization (ILO), and other organs, agencies, and entities.

6. To recommend to the IACHR that it:
   a. Consider the advisability of adopting joint cooperation programs with the IACD in this area.
   b. Provide the Special Rapporteur for Migrant Workers and Their Families with the necessary and appropriate means to perform his or her duties, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources; and
   c. Present the report on the status of the rights of all migrant workers and their families prior to the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly.

7. To invite the member states, permanent observer states, organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system, and others to contribute to the Voluntary Fund of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for issues involving the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families.

8. To request the councils of the Organization to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution in their respective spheres.
AG/RES. 1899 (XXXII-O/02)

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the commitment of the Organization of American States to promoting and protecting the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;

RECALLING that the American Convention on Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man have as a common objective the promotion and protection of human rights;

CONSIDERING that the United Nations General Assembly established the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and that the Office of the Regional Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean, established by the High Commissioner, began its operations on November 1, 2001, in Santiago, Chile; and

EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION at the increasing cooperation between bodies of the inter-American system for the protection of human rights and those pertaining to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To welcome the establishment, in Santiago, Chile, of the Office of the Regional Advisor to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to encourage the organs of the inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights to establish ties with that Office.

2. To invite the organs of the inter-American system and of the United Nations system to continue and step up efforts at mutual collaboration to strengthen human rights in the Hemisphere and to promote their full effectiveness, in the framework of existing cooperation agreements between the two organizations.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1619 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1706 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1709 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1770 (XXXI-O/01), and AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01), the recommendation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (OEA/Ser.L/V/II.102, doc. 6 rev., April 16, 1999, Chap. VII, 21.3.B), and the document “Framework for OAS Action on the International Criminal Court" (AG/INF.248/00);

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolutions AG/RES. 1770 (XXXI-O/01) and AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01), and bearing in mind the recommendations therein;

CONCERNED over the persistent violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law throughout the world and the fact that the perpetrators of those acts go unpunished;

AFFIRMING that the states have the primary duty to prosecute those crimes so as to prevent their recurrence, and that complementary international agencies are needed to ensure the exercise of justice;

WELCOMING the historic entry into force of the International Criminal Court on July 1, 2002;

RECOGNIZING that 139 states, including 26 member states of the Organization of American States, have signed the Rome Statute and that 66 states, including 12 member states of the Organization, have ratified or acceded to it; and

EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION that a special meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs was held at OAS headquarters on March 6, 2002, on the promotion and observance of international humanitarian law, the findings of which are summarized in the document entitled “Rapporteur’s Report on the Special Meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs for the Promotion of International Humanitarian Law” (OEA/Ser.K/XVI/DIH/doc.6/02), which was submitted for the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas for consideration,

RESOLVES:

3. The United States delegation reserves on this resolution and requests that the text of its intervention be included in the final report on the resolution in the proceedings of the General Assembly.
1. To urge those member states of the Organization that have not already done so to ratify or accede to, as applicable, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

2. To urge the member states of the Organization to participate in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the International Criminal Court, with a view to ensuring optimal operating conditions for the Court once it is established, in the context of unwavering protection of the integrity of the Statute adopted in Rome.

3. To urge the member states of the Organization that are parties to the Rome Statute to adapt, and make the necessary changes in, their domestic legislation for the effective implementation of the Rome Statute.

4. To request the Inter-American Juridical Committee to include on the agenda for the next joint meeting with legal advisers of the foreign ministries of OAS member states a discussion of mechanisms to address and prevent the recurrence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as of the role of the International Criminal Court in that process.

5. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1901 (XXXII-O/02)

DECLARATION OF LA PAZ ON DECENTRALIZATION AND ON STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on compliance with resolution AG/RES. 1825 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the Mandates of the Summits of the Americas on Strengthening Municipal and Regional Administrations and on Civil Society” (CP/doc.3594/02);

RECALLING the commitments of the Summits of the Americas in Santiago (1998) and Quebec City (2001) to strengthen municipal and regional administrations and promote citizen participation in public policy, as well as their recognition that citizen participation and appropriate political representation are the foundation of democracy, and that local governments are closest to the daily lives of citizens;

RECALLING IN PARTICULAR the support by the Third Summit of the Americas held in Quebec City for convening a meeting in Bolivia of ministers or authorities at the highest level responsible for policies on decentralization, local government, and citizen participation at the municipal level;

BEARING IN MIND resolutions AG/RES. 1760 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1825 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the Mandates of the Summit of the Americas on Strengthening Municipal and Regional Administrations and on Civil Society,” on the subject of the high-level meeting, as well as resolution AG/RES. 1668 (XXIX-O/99), “Strengthening Cooperation between Governments and Civil Society”; and

REAFFIRMING the fundamental role of the Organization of American States in the promotion and consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere and as a forum for dialogue on this issue, as well as its central role in following up and supporting the commitments of the Summits of Heads of State and Government on these areas,

RESOLVES:

1. To note with satisfaction the holding in La Paz, Bolivia, from July 29 to 31, 2001, of the Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities Responsible for Policies on Decentralization, Local Government, and Citizen Participation at the Municipal Level in the Hemisphere, as well as the results of this hemispheric meeting.
2. To express its firm support for the objectives set by the ministers and high-level authorities in the Declaration of La Paz on Decentralization and on Strengthening Regional and Municipal Administrations and Participation of Civil Society, as well as for the establishment of the High-Level Inter-American Network on Decentralization, Local Government, and Citizen Participation (RIAD) as an institutionalized entity for inter-American cooperation on these issues.

3. To recognize the initiatives taken by the Government of Bolivia in support of follow-up on the issues of decentralization, regional and municipal administrations, and civil society participation defined by the Summits of the Americas, and, in particular, to express its appreciation to Bolivia for the facilities provided for holding this successful ministerial meeting.

4. To express appreciation to the General Secretariat for the support provided and, in particular, to the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy for the technical advice in the preparation and holding of the meeting, and to urge the Unit, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of the RIAD and taking into account available budgetary resources, to continue these efforts so as to make progress in addressing the key areas and actions indicated by the ministers and high-level authorities.

5. To reiterate the request by the ministers and high-level authorities to the Inter-American Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the World Bank, the Andean Development Corporation, and other entities for special support in developing and implementing the decisions of the ministers and high-level authorities, and to request the Secretary General of the Organization to transmit this resolution to these agencies.

6. To express appreciation to the Government of Mexico for its offer to host the Second Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities, to take place in Mexico City in the second semester of 2003, and to request the General Secretariat to provide support to this meeting.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to convene that meeting.

8. To request the Secretary General to present a report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1902 (XXXII-O/02)

COOPERATION IN THE PREVENTION AND SETTLEMENT OF MARITIME BOUNDARY DISPUTES AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONVINCED of the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes for the peace, security, and well-being of nations;

REAFFIRMING the purposes set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States, especially the prevention of possible causes of difficulties between member states and ensuring the peaceful settlement of disputes that may arise among them, based on international law and the treaties in force;

RECOGNIZING the concerted cooperation efforts in the Caribbean region in the area of maritime boundary delimitation; and

RECALLING the initiative presented by the President of Mexico in July 2001, during the Twenty-Second Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held in Nassau, The Bahamas, with a view to convening a Conference on Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean to facilitate negotiations to define maritime boundaries among the member states of the Caribbean region,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of the member states to the peaceful settlement of disputes that may arise among them.

2. To take note of the Conference on Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean, held in Mexico City from May 6 to 8, 2002, intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, voluntary negotiations to define maritime boundaries through agreements among the states listed in Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference*, in such a manner as the Parties may decide freely, on such terms as may be agreed among them and without any outside interference.


4. To note that the states listed in Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference* have established, in the context of this Conference, an assistance fund and a delimitation negotiations...
registry. Also to note that the states participating in the Conference have registered the first maritime boundary delimitation negotiation.

5. To note the intention of the states listed in Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference to continue the efforts they have initiated in the context of the Conference.

* Does not include observer states to the Conference.
AG/RES. 1903 (XXXII-O/02)

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED IN THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING its previous resolutions on this topic, especially resolutions AG/RES. 1499 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1571 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1622 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1748 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1798 (XXXI-O/01);

CONVINCED that the creation of nuclear-weapons-free zones is an important step that significantly strengthens all aspects of the international nonproliferation regime, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security;

CONVINCED ALSO that, as stated in the preamble to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, militarily denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves, but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage;

RECOGNIZING that the Treaty of Tlatelolco has become the model for the establishment of other nuclear-weapons-free zones in various regions of the world, such as the South Pacific (Treaty of Rarotonga), Southeast Asia (Treaty of Bangkok), and Africa (Treaty of Pelindaba), which, when they enter into force, will cover more than half the countries of the world and all territories in the Southern Hemisphere;

NOTING that the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) has initiated contacts with the states parties to the Treaty of Rarotonga in order to improve cooperation between nuclear-weapons-free zones;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that, on January 14, 2002, El Salvador deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty approved by resolution 268 (XII) of the General Conference of OPANAL, and

BEARING IN MIND that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is now in force for 32 sovereign states of the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge those states of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco as well as of the amendments to the Treaty
approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII), and 290 (E-VII).

2. To reaffirm the importance of strengthening OPANAL as the appropriate legal and political forum for ensuring unqualified observance of the Treaty in its zone of application and cooperation with the agencies of other nuclear-weapon-free zones.

3. To renew its appeal to those states that have not yet done so to negotiate, as soon as possible, multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for application of that Agency’s safeguards to their nuclear activities, as stipulated in Article 13 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

4. To reaffirm its commitment to continue striving for a nonproliferation regime that is universal, genuine, and nondiscriminatory in every aspect.

5. To entrust the Permanent Council with holding a special meeting on consolidation of the regime established in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of OPANAL and the participation of the United Nations and other international organizations competent in the area.

6. To recognize the work of OPANAL in ensuring compliance with the obligations undertaken in the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

7. To request OPANAL to send the recommendations it considers relevant to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.

8. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

9. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary General of OPANAL and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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AG/RES. 1904 (XXXII-O/02)

PROMOTION OF AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING resolutions AG/RES. 1270 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1335 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1408 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1503 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1565 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1619 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1706 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1770 (XXXI-O/01), and AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01);

DEEPLY DISTRESSED over the terrorist attacks perpetrated against innocent people from many nations that occurred in the United States of America on September 11, 2001;

DEEPLY DISTRESSED ALSO over the terrorist attacks committed in various member states;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over persistent violations of international humanitarian law throughout the world and, in particular, over attacks on the civilian population, which at times finds itself forced into displacement or compelled to seek refuge in other countries;

RECALLING that it is the obligation of all states to observe and enforce, in all applicable circumstances, the provisions established in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and, where applicable, for the states that are parties thereto, those contained in the 1977 Additional Protocols to those Conventions, and noting that this year marks the 25th anniversary of their adoption;

UNDERSCORING the need to reinforce the provisions of international humanitarian law by achieving their universal acceptance and their widest possible dissemination and application;

AWARE of the need to punish those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the entry into force, on July 1, 2002, of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, which has been ratified or acceded to by 12 states in this Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING the importance of developing international humanitarian law by drafting updated provisions that enable it to address today’s challenges;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the decision taken in December 2001 by the states parties to the 1980 United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have
Indiscriminate Effects, to extend the scope of application of this Convention to all existing Protocols applicable to non-international armed conflict;

CONSIDERING the importance of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, the purpose of which is to protect both military and civilian staff of United Nations operations;

CONVINCED that the particular needs of women and children for protection and assistance in situations of armed conflict must be effectively addressed, and welcoming in this regard the adoption, in May 2000, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;

CONCERNED over the disappearance of persons and the taking of hostages, particularly during armed conflict, and the suffering this causes to families and loved ones during and after the conflict;

DISMAYED by the negative impact of the illicit production of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and related materials on personal safety and the stability of our societies, as well as on domestic conflicts and peace processes;

RECOGNIZING that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects undermines respect for international humanitarian law and impedes humanitarian assistance to victims of armed conflict;

CONVINCED that the fight against terrorism must be undertaken with full respect for the law, human rights, international humanitarian law, and democratic institutions in order to preserve the rule of law, freedoms, and democratic values in the Hemisphere;

EMPHASIZING once more the ongoing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to promote and disseminate knowledge of international humanitarian law and the activities it carries out as an organization that is impartial, neutral, and independent under any and all circumstances;

RECOGNIZING the important part played by the national committees or commissions established in numerous countries for the dissemination and application of international humanitarian law in ensuring that the Geneva Conventions and, where applicable, the Additional Protocols thereto, as well as the other instruments of international humanitarian law, are incorporated into the domestic law of the member states that are parties to those instruments, so that compliance with those instruments and the dissemination thereof are ensured;

EXPRESSING its satisfaction with the increasing cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization and the ICRC, resulting from the agreement signed on May 10, 1996, and illustrated by common achievements such as the Governmental Experts Meeting on The Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and Related Inter-American Conventions, held in March 2001, in San José, Costa Rica;
EXPRESSING ALSO its satisfaction over the special meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs held at OAS headquarters on March 6, 2002, on the promotion of and respect for international humanitarian law, which received support from the ICRC and other institutions, the conclusions of which were presented to the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas for consideration; and

HAVING SEEN the report of the General Secretariat on the promotion of and respect for international humanitarian law (CP/doc.3576/02),

RESOLVES:

1. To note the increase in the number of member states that, in the past year, have ratified or acceded to various instruments of international humanitarian law, particularly the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

2. To invite those member states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or, if applicable, acceding to the 1977 Additional Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and to consider making the declaration provided for in Article 90 of Protocol I.

3. Also to urge those member states that have not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying, as appropriate, the Statute of the International Criminal Court.4

4. Further, to invite those member states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or, if applicable, acceding to the following instruments relating to weapons which may be excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects:
   
   a. The 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols thereto; and


5. To invite those member states that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and to its 1954 Protocol, as well as to its 1999 Second Protocol, on enhanced protection.

6. To urge those member states that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, which includes the participation of children in hostilities, as well as their recruitment into armed forces and armed groups.

4. The United States delegation reserves on this paragraph and requests that the text of its intervention be included in the final report on the resolution in the proceedings of the General Assembly.
7. To urge those member states that have not yet done so to sign or ratify the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).

8. To urge states, as applicable, and in accordance with the international legal obligations they have assumed, to pay special attention, in times of peace as well as times of armed conflict, to the following provisions:

   a. The widest possible dissemination of international humanitarian law throughout the population, particularly among the armed forces and security forces, by including it in official instruction programs and in the training of permanent armed forces personnel (Articles 47, 48, 127, and 144, respectively, of the four Geneva Conventions, and Articles 83 and 11, respectively, of the two Additional Protocols);

   b. The enactment of criminal legislation required to punish those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law (Articles 49, 50, 129, and 146, respectively, of the four Geneva Conventions, and Article 85 of Additional Protocol I);

   c. The enactment of legislation to regulate the use of emblems protected under international humanitarian law and to punish the improper use thereof (Articles 54 and 45, respectively, of the first and second Geneva Conventions, and Article 38 of Additional Protocol I and its Annex containing the regulations thereto); and

   d. The obligation, in the study, development, acquisition, or adoption of a new weapon, or of new means or methods of war, to determine whether their use would contravene international humanitarian law and, if it would, not to adopt it for use within the armed forces or security forces and not to manufacture it for other purposes (Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions).

9. To urge member states to continue to support the work of national advisory committees or commissions or similar bodies for the dissemination and implementation of international humanitarian law, where they already exist, and to consider establishing such bodies where they do not, with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

10. To urge member states to consider taking appropriate steps at the national level to address the grave humanitarian consequences of the unregulated availability of arms, in keeping with the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York in July 2001.

11. To urge those member states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as the case may be, the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.
12. To urge member states and all parties to an armed conflict to respect the impartiality, independence, and neutrality of humanitarian action in accordance with the guiding principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 46/182 of December 19, 1991, and to ensure that the staff of humanitarian missions are protected, whether they be in the employ of governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, or the ICRC.

13. To invite member states to facilitate the work of the ICRC, in particular by using its advisory services to support states’ efforts to apply international humanitarian law, and to further invite member states and parties to armed conflict to continue to cooperate with the ICRC in its various spheres of responsibility.

14. To urge the parties to an armed conflict to take immediate measures to determine the identity and status of persons reported as missing.

15. To urge the member states and all parties to an armed conflict to observe their obligations under the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular those that are applicable to the protection of the civilian population.

16. To request the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, and in coordination with the ICRC, to continue to organize governmental conferences similar to the one held in San José, Costa Rica, in March 2001, to disseminate and reinforce the implementation of international humanitarian law and of related inter-American conventions.

17. To instruct the Permanent Council, with support from the General Secretariat and in cooperation with the ICRC, to continue to organize special meetings to reaffirm the pertinence and timeliness of international humanitarian law.

18. To encourage member states to adopt appropriate legislative, judicial, and administrative measures for the domestic implementation of instruments of international humanitarian law, enlisting, as necessary, the technical assistance of appropriate international organizations, including the ICRC.

19. To invite the member states to report to the Permanent Council on the activities they have carried out pursuant to this resolution.

20. To request the Secretary General to present a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
AG/RES. 1905 (XXXII-O/02)

PREVENTION OF RACISM AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE AND CONSIDERATION OF THE PREPARATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN DRAFT CONVENTION

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that the Charter of the Organization of American States, in Article 45.a, recognizes that “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

RECALLING that Article II of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, signed in Bogotá in 1948, establishes that all persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established therein, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed, or any other factor;

BEARING IN MIND the American Convention on Human Rights, signed in San José, Costa Rica, in 1969, Articles 1 and 2 of which prohibit discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, social origin, or any other condition;

RECALLING that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by the United Nations in 1965, and that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in South Africa in 2001 and preceded by regional and subregional preparatory meetings;

NOTING THAT the Regional Conference of the Americas, held in Santiago, Chile, from December 5 to 7, 2000, in preparation for the aforementioned World Conference agreed in its Draft Plan of Action to request states “to double their efforts to reassert their commitment to eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to improve human well-being, promote more inclusive and participatory societies, and eradicate poverty”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Heads of State and Government, at the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001, reaffirmed their commitment to protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including vulnerable or marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, and those needing special protection, and pledged to eradicate all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance in our societies;

MINDFUL of resolution AG/RES. 1774 (XXXI-O/01), which instructed the Permanent Council to “continue its consideration of the need for a draft inter-American convention to prevent, punish, and eradicate racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance”;

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TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that racist and discriminatory practices are incompatible with the effective exercise of representative democracy and the rule of law;

PROFOUNDLY CONCERNED BY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY CONDEMNING all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including related acts of racially motivated violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance, as well as propaganda activities and organizations which attempt to justify or promote racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance in any form;

REAFFIRMING that all states should resolutely condemn all acts of racism, bring to justice the perpetrators of crimes motivated by racism, and consider including in their legislation racist motivations as an aggravating factor for the purposes of sentencing;

CONCERNED over the resurgence of trends toward discrimination, racism, and escalating intolerance, which affect, in particular, the indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants, and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious, and linguistic groups or minorities, thereby exacerbating poverty, marginalization, and social exclusion;

CONSIDERING the diversity of ethnic groups and cultures that enrich societies in the Hemisphere and the need to maintain and promote harmonious relations among them;

BEARING IN MIND the conclusions reached by the Inter-American Juridical Committee in response to the mandate issued in resolution AG/RES. 1774 (XXXI-O/01), provided in analytical document CP/doc.3559/02, and resolution CJI/RES. 39 (LX-O/02), also contained therein, in paragraph 1 of which the Committee resolved “to express its concern with regard to the increase in the number of acts of racism and intolerance throughout the world and to confirm the need to make a common cause in opposition to such manifestations by intensifying cooperation among the States in order to eradicate these practices”;

HAVING SEEN the replies received to date from the member states to the questionnaire contained in document CP/CAJP-1687/01 rev. 2;

CONSIDERING that, at its meeting of April 16, 2002, the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council received valuable contributions on this matter from the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CP/CAJP-1917/02) and from the Executive Director of the International Human Rights Law Group, which brought about high-level discussion of the subject; and

CONSIDERING that the Organization should continue to promote decisively the elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance,

5. The United States notes that the use of the term “peoples” in this document shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to the term under international law, since the rights associated with the term “indigenous peoples” have a context-specific meaning that is appropriately determined in the multilateral negotiations regarding the text of the declarations that specifically deal with such rights.
RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council:
   a. To continue to address, as a matter of priority, the subject of preventing, combating, and eradicating racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance;
   b. To initiate the study of possible strategies for promoting, through initiatives in the areas of education and justice administration, public awareness campaigns, tolerance, and full and effective equality for all persons in building pluralistic, inclusive societies, on the understanding that national programs and international cooperation should be encouraged; and
   c. To enlist active participation in the study mentioned above by civil society organizations working to protect and promote human rights.

2. To urge member states that have not yet done so to reply as soon as possible to the questionnaire on the Preparation of a Draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (CP/CAJP-1687/00 rev. 2).

3. To recommend to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights that it continue to give special attention to this topic in the context of the inter-American legal instruments currently in force.

4. To request the Permanent Council to present a report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1906 (XXXII-O/02)
HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRORISM
(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter of the United Nations;

NOTING that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, and that this applies in all circumstances in accordance with international law;

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

REAFFIRMING that states may not renounce their duty to fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms in all cases in the fight against terrorism;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the resolution of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights entitled “Terrorism and Human Rights,” of December 12, 2001; and

WELCOMING the decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to prepare a report on terrorism and human rights designed to assist OAS member states in adopting laws, regulations, and other measures against terrorism, in keeping with their international commitments in the area of human rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate that the fight against terrorism must be waged with full respect for the law, human rights, and democratic institutions, so as to preserve the rule of law, freedoms, and democratic values in the Hemisphere.

2. To reaffirm the duty of the member states to ensure that all measures taken to combat terrorism are in keeping with obligations under international law.

3. To call upon member states, in particular within their respective national frameworks and in conformity with international commitments in the field of human rights, to enhance their cooperation with a view to bringing terrorists to justice.
4. To request that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights present its report on terrorism and human rights to the Permanent Council for its consideration, if possible, in 2002.
AG/RES. 1907 (XXXII-O/02)

PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MINDFUL that the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes in its preamble “that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region”;

BEARING IN MIND the Declaration of Quebec City, which states that “the maintenance and strengthening of the rule of law and strict respect for the democratic system are, at the same time, a goal and a shared commitment,” and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, which confers on the Organization important mandates to strengthen democracy;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO that the ministers of foreign affairs of the Americas, meeting at a special session of the General Assembly in Lima, Peru, adopted the Inter-American Democratic Charter for the promotion, defense, and consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere, which states that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it” and that “democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the Report of the Secretary General on the Strategy for Disseminating the Inter-American Democratic Charter (CP/doc.3550/02); and

CONSIDERING the advisability of strengthening ties of cooperation and coordination among the policy-making bodies of the Organization with the various organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system, with a view to strengthening democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its commitment to the principles of democracy, as expressed in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and its determination to assign the highest priority to developing programs and activities to promote democratic principles and practices in the work of the Organization.

2. To urge the member states of the Organization:

   a. To promote the Inter-American Democratic Charter and, when appropriate, implement it;

   b. To use in their relations all necessary means to promote and defend the rule of law and the democratic system in the Americas; and

   c. To cooperate with the various organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system to strengthen democracy in the Americas.
b. To promote the widest possible dissemination of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

c. To promote the activities recommended in the Report of the Secretary General on the Strategy for Disseminating the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and

d. To contribute to the Special Fund for Strengthening Democracy, the Fund for Peace, and the Permanent Specific Fund to Finance Activities Related to OAS Electoral Observation Missions.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council, in the context of the mandates issued by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas and those of the Inter-American Democratic Charter:

   a. To hold a special meeting by April 2003 to review actions undertaken by the Organization in calendar year 2002 to promote and strengthen democracy, in order to determine such additional actions as may be deemed appropriate;

   b. To pursue comprehensive consideration of the topics identified as priorities in the Summits of the Americas process and in the Inter-American Democratic Charter regarding the promotion and consolidation of democracy, through an ongoing dialogue in which all the entities of the inter-American system participate, along with governmental and academic experts; and

   c. To continue providing any necessary guidance to the General Secretariat with respect to the activities it carries out in the area of democracy and, in particular, to the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD), on the basis of priorities established in the inter-American agenda.

4. Also to instruct the Permanent Council, with support from the General Secretariat, to hold a special meeting on the topic “Women’s Participation in Political Processes,” in September 2002, within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

5. To congratulate the UPD for its work; and to urge it to continue to support the member states in their efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and processes and to develop a democratic culture, as reflected in its work plan and reports.

6. To request the General Secretariat:

   a. To coordinate, through the UPD, the activities and programs of the various organs, units, and offices of the OAS relating to the promotion of representative democracy, so as to give appropriate attention to fulfilling the mandates on the inter-American agenda; and
b. To present, through the UPD, quarterly progress reports on the implementation of its work plan.

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the annual report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4059/02) and, in particular, the section on matters referred to the Committee on Hemispheric Security;

RECALLING:

That the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, in 1998, instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security, *inter alia*, to “analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control” and to “pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric security” with a view to holding a Special Conference on Security in the framework of the OAS;

That at the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City in April 2001, the Heads of State and Government decided to hold the aforementioned Special Conference on Security in 2004, to which end the Committee on Hemispheric Security must complete the review of all the topics related to international security approaches in the Hemisphere, as stipulated at the Second Summit of the Americas; and

That the Twenty-third Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security, through resolution RC.23/RES. 1/01 corr. 1, “Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism,” to “expedite preparations for the Special Conference on Security”;

BEARING IN MIND the fruitful dialogue of the heads of delegation on the multidimensional approach to hemispheric security, held during the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly, at which it was proposed that the Special Conference on Security be considered a permanent and institutional framework for implementing and enhancing a new security system in the Americas, that it meet periodically, and that the OAS play a pivotal role in the follow-up to the political agreements reached at that Conference;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States, pursuant to Article 2 of the OAS Charter, is to strengthen the peace and security of the continent, and

BEARING IN MIND the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the Special Conference on Security;

RESOLVES:

1. To convene the Special Conference on Security for the first half of May 2003.

2. To thank the Government of Mexico for its offer to hold the Special Conference on Security in that country and to accept its offer.

3. To instruct the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, to prepare the recommendations for that Special Conference on all pertinent matters, as well as the draft agenda, the draft rules of procedure, and the draft final documents of the Conference.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, and in fulfillment of its mandate, take into account prior discussions, particularly those held during its special meetings devoted to the topic.

5. To request the member states to provide the Permanent Council with all the information they deem relevant, including bilateral and subregional elements, to contribute to the preparations for the Special Conference on Security.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the aforementioned activities within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

7. To invite all member states, in particular those that have not yet done so, to submit, no later than September 30, 2002, their opinions and views in response to the Committee on Hemispheric Security’s “Questionnaire on New Approaches to Hemispheric Security” (CP/CSH-338/00 rev. 5).

8. To request the Permanent Council:

   a. To complete by December 2002 its study on the problems and risks to peace and security in the Hemisphere and on conflict prevention and resolution in the Hemisphere;

   b. To forward all of the annual reports, studies, and resolutions related to hemispheric security form the General Assembly, the Permanent Council, and the General Secretariat, to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference;
c. To carry out the preparatory work for the Summit-Mandated Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence; and

d. To carry out the preparatory work for the Second High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, with a view to holding it in early 2003.

9. To establish a working group of the Committee on Hemispheric Security to present to the Permanent Council, by January 31, 2003, a study and recommendations on the modernization and changes needed to provide the OAS with technical, advisory, and educational expertise on defense and security issues in order to support the ongoing examination of the institutions of the inter-American system related to hemispheric security.

10. To request the Secretary General to present to the Permanent Council, at the commencement of its preparatory work for the Conference, a comprehensive document containing all the General Assembly mandates related to the preparation of the Conference and directed to the various organs of the system.

11. To request the Permanent Council to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
AG/RES. 1909 (XXXII-O/02)

THE PROGRAM-BUDGET OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR 2003;
QUOTAS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR 2003

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The proposed program-budget of the Organization for fiscal year 2003, submitted by the Secretary General (AG/CP/doc.640/02);

The report of the Preparatory Committee on the proposed program-budget of the Organization for 2003 (AG/CP/doc.652/02); and

The Declaration of Quebec City and the Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas;

CONSCIOUS of the growth of mandates and the need to eliminate, or to consider transferring to other organizations and entities, those mandates for which the Organization does not have a comparative advantage;

CONSIDERING:

That, in accordance with Articles 54 and 55 of the Charter, the General Assembly approves the program-budget of the Organization and establishes the bases for fixing the quota that each government is to contribute to the maintenance of the Organization, taking into account the ability to pay of the respective countries and their determination to contribute in an equitable manner;

That the Organization is mandated to give preference to the political priorities defined by its members, within the limits of its available resources;

That, pursuant to Article 60.b of the Charter, the Preparatory Committee transmitted to the General Assembly a report on the proposed program-budget of the Organization for 2003; and

That it is useful to establish guidelines for a personnel structure that is efficient and financially viable and provides flexibility to the Secretary General; and

TAKING NOTE:

That the Declaration of Quebec City instructed the ministers of foreign affairs to advance and deepen the process of reform in the OAS, to improve its functioning and enable the Organization to better implement Summit mandates;
Of the success of the United Nations and other international organizations in raising external funds to supplement funds provided by member states, and the need to centralize and coordinate fundraising efforts; and

Of the Inspector General’s audit report on performance-based contracts, issued on November 21, 2001,

RESOLVES:

I. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

1. To approve and authorize the program-budget of the Organization for the fiscal period from January 1 through December 31, 2003, financed by the following funds at the corresponding levels:

   2003
   (US$1,000)

   a. Regular Fund 76,000.0
   b. Voluntary Fund 8,437.1

for a total appropriation of US$84,437,100, except with respect to programs relating to personnel and other contractual obligations, to which reference is made in the General Provisions of this resolution.

2. To approve the specific levels of appropriation by chapter, program, and subprogram, with the recommendations, instructions, or mandates as detailed below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1</th>
<th>General Assembly and Other Organs</th>
<th>Amount (US $1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>General Assembly (thirty-third regular session)</td>
<td>157.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Administrative Tribunal sessions</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10D</td>
<td>Board of External Auditors</td>
<td>154.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>10E</td>
<td>Secretariat of the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation, and the Permanent Council</td>
<td>1,233.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10G</td>
<td>Secretariat for Conferences and Meetings</td>
<td>4,727.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10H</td>
<td>Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission</td>
<td>530.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>10K</td>
<td>Meetings of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development and the inter-American committees</td>
<td>151.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10O</td>
<td>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights</td>
<td>3,200.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10P</td>
<td>Inter-American Juridical Committee</td>
<td>343.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10Q</td>
<td>Inter-American Court of Human Rights</td>
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<td>10W</td>
<td>OAS conferences</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Specialized Organizations and Other Entities</th>
<th>Amount (US $1,000)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20A</td>
<td>Inter-American Defense Board</td>
<td>1,772.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20B</td>
<td>Inter-American Children’s Institute</td>
<td>1,567.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20C</td>
<td>Inter-American Commission of Women</td>
<td>912.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20D</td>
<td>Pan American Development Foundation</td>
<td>166.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20J</td>
<td>Inter-American Telecommunication Commission</td>
<td>694.6</td>
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## CHAPTER 3 – EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>2003 (US $1,000)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30A</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary General</td>
<td>2,427.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30B</td>
<td>Office of the Assistant Secretary General</td>
<td>1,537.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30C</td>
<td>Department of Public Information</td>
<td>2,098.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30D</td>
<td>Department of Legal Services</td>
<td>862.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30E</td>
<td>Office of the Inspector General</td>
<td>730.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30F</td>
<td>Art Museum of the Americas</td>
<td>654.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30G</td>
<td>Columbus Memorial Library</td>
<td>1,016.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30H</td>
<td>Office of Protocol</td>
<td>497.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30I</td>
<td>Official functions (SG/ASG/CP)</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30J</td>
<td>Office of External Relations</td>
<td>412.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>30K</td>
<td>Secretariat for the Summit Process</td>
<td>748.0</td>
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</table>

## CHAPTER 4 – UNITS AND SPECIALIZED OFFICES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40A</td>
<td>Trade Unit</td>
<td>1,975.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40B</td>
<td>Foreign Trade Information System (SICE)</td>
<td>447.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>41C</td>
<td>Unit for the Promotion of Democracy</td>
<td>3,262.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>42D</td>
<td>Inter-Sectoral Unit for Tourism and Caribbean Tourism Organization</td>
<td>743.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>43A</td>
<td>Executive Office of CICAD</td>
<td>1,825.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44E</td>
<td>Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment</td>
<td>1,667.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>46F</td>
<td>Unit for Social Development, Education, and Culture</td>
<td>1,488.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48H Office of Science and Technology 884.1

CHAPTER 5 – INTER-AMERICAN AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT 11,195.7

50A Office of the Executive Secretary/Director General 1,595.0
50B Department of Cooperation Policy 303.2
51A Department of Program Development 622.6
52A Department of Information Technology and Human Development 8,194.0
54A Department of Operations and Finance 480.9

CHAPTER 6 – OFFICES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN THE MEMBER STATES 5,370.4

60G Offices of the General Secretariat in the Member States 5,370.4

CHAPTER 7 – SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS 2,134.3

70A Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs 429.6
70B Department of International Law 1,043.8
70G Secretariat of the Administrative Tribunal 208.0
70H Department of Legal Cooperation and Information 452.9

CHAPTER 8 – SECRETARIAT FOR MANAGEMENT 10,772.9

80M Executive Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management 441.6
80N Department of Financial Services 2,165.6
80P Department of Management Analysis, Planning, and Support Services 2,090.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80Q</td>
<td>Department of Technology and Facility Services</td>
<td>3,308.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80R</td>
<td>Department of Human Resource Services</td>
<td>1,730.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>80T</td>
<td>Office of Procurement Management Services</td>
<td>1,037.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER 9 – COMMON SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (US $1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90B</td>
<td>Computer equipment and supplies</td>
<td>433.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90C</td>
<td>Equipment and supplies</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90D</td>
<td>Building management and maintenance</td>
<td>2,161.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90E</td>
<td>General insurance</td>
<td>215.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90F</td>
<td>Post audits</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90G</td>
<td>Recruitment and transfers</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90H</td>
<td>Terminations and repatriations</td>
<td>633.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90I</td>
<td>Home leave</td>
<td>199.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90J</td>
<td>Education and language allowance, medical examinations</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90K</td>
<td>Pension for retired executives and health and life insurance for retired employees</td>
<td>1,679.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90L</td>
<td>Human resources development</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90M</td>
<td>Contribution to the Staff Association</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90Q</td>
<td>Management systems modernization</td>
<td>192.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. FINANCING OF THE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS**

1. To set the quotas with which the governments of the member states will finance the program-budget of the Organization for the year 2003 corresponding to the Regular Fund, in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 1073 (XX-O/90) and the decision of January 19, 1955 (doc.C-I-269) on income tax reimbursements, using the scale and amounts shown in Table B.
2. To finance the year 2003 program-budget of the Regular Fund with the quotas of member states, interest income, administrative and technical support contributions from the voluntary and specific funds, and other miscellaneous income.

3. To authorize contributions for the voluntary fund portion of the program-budget of the Organization at the level approved for programming in the year 2003 under the FEMCIDI Statutes for execution in 2004.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. BUDGETARY

1. Personnel

   a. To reiterate that the Secretary General has the authority and flexibility to adjust the personnel structure of the General Secretariat and to fill posts provided that total object 1 expenses for the year 2003 do not exceed US$46,378,400. In this process, the General Secretariat should seek to minimize expenses related to such adjustments.

   b. To instruct the Secretary General to seek to reduce the percentage of posts above the P-4 level (senior positions.) The reduction shall be achieved by distributing to other senior staff, where feasible, the higher-level functions of senior positions vacated by the voluntary separation from service of the incumbent and by reclassifying the vacated post to a level below P-5, consistent with the classification standards in force, until the reform of personnel policy is adopted. The Secretary General shall report on a quarterly basis to the Permanent Council on progress in achieving this objective.

   c. To extend the Permanent Council’s mandate in resolution AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01) to study the General Secretariat’s policies on trust positions and to consider recommendations for any necessary modifications to the General Standards.

2. Amendment to the General Standards on the Reserve Subfund

To amend the first two paragraphs of Article 67.b of the General Standards to state:

b. Reserve Subfund, the purpose of which is to ensure the regular and continuous financial functioning of the General Secretariat.

The amount of this Subfund shall be 30 percent of the total of the annual quotas of the member states. This amount shall be reached through crediting to this Subfund the annual income in excess of the obligations and expenditures of the Operations Subfund. To the extent that the Subfund exceeds 30 percent of the total of the annual quotas of the
member states, the excess shall be available for any purpose approved by the General Assembly.

This provision shall remain in force indefinitely until otherwise modified or derogated.

3. Amendment to the General Standards on Trust Personnel

To add to Article 21 (formerly Article 20) of the General Standards on “Trust Personnel” the following paragraph b.vi:

b.vi. As a general rule, after June 30, 2002, no person shall be appointed to a trust position below the P-5 level. Exceptions may be made for staff assigned to the Secretary General’s Office and household and the Office of the Assistant Secretary General.

This provision shall remain in force indefinitely until modified by the General Assembly.

4. Excess Resources in the Reserve Subfund

To authorize the Permanent Council to decide on the use of financial resources that exceed the statutory requirement as established in Article 67 of the General Standards, and submit a report to the General Assembly at its next regular session on how those resources have been appropriated.

5. External Funding

To instruct the General Secretariat to provide a comprehensive report to the Permanent Council by October 31, 2002, detailing the results of external fundraising efforts of each dependency of the General Secretariat and all other organs and entities, including foundations, financed in whole or in part by the Regular Fund. This report should cover the 12-month period ending June 30, 2002, and include a table listing each dependency and/or entity; the external contributions received, both cash and in-kind; and the source of the contributions.

6. Management Study

a. To instruct the General Secretariat, in consultation with the Board of External Auditors and the Inspector General, to present to the Permanent Council by September 30, 2002, a proposal to conduct a review of the organizational framework and personnel structure of the General Secretariat, with the purpose of improving efficiency and effectiveness of the General Secretariat in implementing its mandates and controlling personnel costs.

b. To instruct the Permanent Council to evaluate the proposal and to determine by December 15, 2002, whether to proceed with the study.
c. If the conduct of the study is approved, to authorize the Permanent Council to identify and appropriate funding for the study.

d. To instruct the General Secretariat to present the study to the Permanent Council no later than May 1, 2004, and to request the Permanent Council to transmit that study with its recommendations to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

7. **Performance Contracts (CPRs)**

To reiterate the instruction to the General Secretariat set out in paragraph III.A.4 of resolution AG/RES. 1 (XXVII-E/00) to continue to submit to the Permanent Council every six months a report on CPRs funded by the Regular Fund. This report should include the source of funds used, the name of the CPR, the duration of the contract, and the amount of the contract. In order to make it possible to identify staff needs in the areas and ensure that performance contracts are used sparingly, the report must indicate how many times the person has worked for the OAS General Secretariat on a performance contract in the past and indicate the total amount of time this represents, the area of the Secretariat requiring the CPR, and a detailed justification of the need, as well as a statement of why onboard personnel cannot accomplish the task for which the CPR is needed.

To instruct the Secretary General that if any staff member resigns and, within a two-year period, is awarded a CPR paid by the Regular Fund, the fee for services offered under the contract (not including per diem and reimbursement for other expenses) shall not be higher than that of the remuneration (basic salary, post adjustment, dependency allowance, and tax reimbursement) previously paid to the staff member.

8. **Investment Policy**

To encourage the Secretary General to revise the investment policy for the Regular Fund in order to maximize interest income in a manner consistent with sound investment practices in the short, medium, and long terms. As a general guideline, the General Secretariat shall consider investing one third of the Reserve Subfund in short-term investment instruments (12 months or less), one third in medium-term investment instruments (one to five years), and one third in long-term investment instruments (three to five years).

9. **Offices of the General Secretariat in the Member States**

a. To request the General Secretariat to submit to the Permanent Council, by December 1, 2002, the work plan of each office for 2003, and a report outlining any funds or subsidy received from the host government as well as any income obtained by the office during the past 12 months.

b. To extend the Permanent Council’s mandate under paragraph III.A.19 of resolution AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01) to review the General Secretariat’s evaluation of the operations of the Offices of the General Secretariat in the Member States set out in CP/doc.3532/01.
10. **Fellowships**

a. To authorize the General Secretariat to deposit in the Capital Fund for OAS Fellowships, Scholarships, and Training Programs under Article 18 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) any unused or deobligated funds from fellowships under object 3, including, *inter alia*, savings from the General Secretariat’s agreement with Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas LASPAU: In implementing this mandate, the General Secretariat shall consult with the IACD Management Board and CEPCIDI, and shall report quarterly to them and to the Permanent Council.

b. To extend the mandate of the IACD under resolutions AG/RES. 1727 (XXX-O/00) and AG/RES. 1814 (XXXI-O/01) to make recommendations to CEPCIDI on the Statutes of the Capital Fund for OAS Fellowships, Scholarships, and Training Programs.

11. **Renovation of the General Secretariat Building**

To instruct the General Secretariat to continue to provide to the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs quarterly status reports on the details of the renovation project. The reports shall include information on completion stages and timetables, refinancing, rental status, and other related matters.

12. **Evaluation of Mandates**

To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to the Permanent Council a report by December 31, 2002, detailing those ongoing mandates, funded by the Regular Fund, that are more than five years old.

To instruct the Permanent Council to review this report and submit its recommendations to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

13. **Study on Scale of Quota Assessments**

To instruct the Permanent Council to resume its analysis and discussion of the scale of quota assessments mandated under resolutions AG/RES. 1594 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 2 (XXV-E/98), AG/RES. 1697 (XXIX-O/99), and AG/RES. 1746 (XXX-O/00), and to present a report to the General Assembly at its next regular session for its consideration.

14. **Prototypes for Results-Based and Mandate-Based Budgets**

To extend until the next regular session of the General Assembly the consideration of the study presented by the General Secretariat in CP/doc.3526/01 pursuant to AG/RES. 1839 (XXXI-O/01).
15. **Presentation of Annual Reports**

To encourage the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization to continue to present their annual and special reports to the Secretary General in accordance with Article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Council and the guidelines established in AG/RES. 1452 (XXVII-O/97), and to include in their next annual reports a section summarizing measurable results achieved.

16. **Payment of Quotas**

To encourage the member states to continue to pay their quotas and their arrears pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1757 (XXX-O/00), “Measures to Encourage the Timely Payment of Quotas.”

17. **OAS Conferences – Subprogram 10W**

To instruct the General Secretariat to present to the Permanent Council an informative list, before October 31, 2002, of conferences and meetings for the year 2003, in accordance with the procedures established by the CAAP in 2002 (CP/CAAP-2597/02 rev. 2).

B. **OTHER**

1. **Honoraria**

To maintain the sum of US$150 a day for honoraria paid to members of the following bodies entitled to such payment: Administrative Tribunal, Board of External Auditors, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Inter-American Juridical Committee, and Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

2. **Permanent Observer States**

To recognize the support of the permanent observer states and to encourage them to continue to provide cash and in-kind contributions to the programs, projects, and other activities of the Organization.

3. **Program-Budget for 2004**

a. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to the Preparatory Committee a proposed program-budget for the Regular Fund for the year 2004, at the level for which the Secretary General can demonstrate available financing, but not to exceed US$78.5 million. Income shall include only quota income, interest income, administrative and technical support contributions from the voluntary and specific funds, and other miscellaneous income. Any expenditure beyond US$76 million must be allocated to nonrecurring expenses, with priority given to meeting Summit mandates.

b. The total expenditure for object 1 shall not exceed US$46,378,400, plus any statutory increase that may be required.
Total combined expenditures for objects 1 and 8 shall not exceed US$53,380,000.

c. To reiterate that no resolution requiring Regular Fund financing may be transmitted to the plenary of the General Assembly without an accompanying opinion from the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs of the Permanent Council or from the Subcommittee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters of the Preparatory Committee on the availability of financing from the Regular Fund.
Table A.1
PROGRAM-BUDGET OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR 2003,
(APPROVED EXPENDITURES BY CHAPTER FOR 2003
(US$1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>REGULAR FUND</th>
<th>VOLUNTARY FUND</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OTHER ORGANS</td>
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<td>12,272.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ENTITIES</td>
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<td>5. INTER-AMERICAN AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT</td>
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<td>8,437.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. OFFICES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN THE MEMBER STATES</td>
<td>5,370.4</td>
<td>5,370.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS</td>
<td>2,134.3</td>
<td>2,134.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. SECRETARIAT FOR MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>10,772.9</td>
<td>10,772.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. COMMON SERVICES</td>
<td>5,812.9</td>
<td>5,812.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,437.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,000.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,437.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.2
PROGRAM-BUDGET OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR 2003,
FINANCING THE BUDGET FOR 2003
(US$1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Regular Fund</th>
<th>Voluntary Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Quotas</td>
<td>73,727.1</td>
<td>73,727.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Contribution for technical supervision and administrative support</td>
<td>1,265.5</td>
<td>(1,265.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Other income</td>
<td>1,007.4</td>
<td>1,007.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Voluntary Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Pledges received</td>
<td>1,349.6</td>
<td>1,349.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Pledges pending</td>
<td>7,087.5</td>
<td>7,087.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>83,171.6</td>
<td>76,000.0</td>
<td>7,171.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Organization of American States (OAS) is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890. At that meeting the establishment of the International Union of American Republics was approved. The Charter of the OAS was signed in Bogotá in 1948 and entered into force in December 1951. The Charter was subsequently amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed in 1967, which entered into force in February 1970; by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias, signed in 1985, which entered into force in November 1988; by the Protocol of Managua, signed in 1993, which entered into force on January 29, 1996; and by the Protocol of Washington, signed in 1992, which entered into force on September 25, 1997. The OAS currently has 35 member states. In addition, the Organization has granted permanent observer status to 54 states, as well as to the European Union.

The essential purposes of the OAS are: to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere; to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure peaceful settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development; and to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of: the General Assembly; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Councils (the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development); the Inter-American Juridical Committee; the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the General Secretariat; the specialized conferences; the specialized organizations; and other entities established by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly holds regular sessions once a year. Under special circumstances it meets in special session. The Meeting of Consultation is convened to consider urgent matters of common interest and to serve as Organ of Consultation under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), the main instrument for joint action in the event of aggression. The Permanent Council takes cognizance of such matters as are entrusted to it by the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation and implements the decisions of both organs when their implementation has not been assigned to any other body; it monitors the maintenance of friendly relations among the member states and the observance of the standards governing General Secretariat operations; and it also acts provisionally as Organ of Consultation under the Rio Treaty. The General Secretariat is the central and permanent organ of the OAS. The headquarters of both the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat are in Washington, D.C.

**MEMBER STATES:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas (Commonwealth of), Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica (Commonwealth of), 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, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.