

34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR  
HIGH SCHOOLS (34<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS)  
December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
Washington, DC

34<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS  
December 4<sup>th</sup> 2015  
Original: English



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

(With style revisions by the MOAS Program)

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

**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS  
(34<sup>th</sup> MOAS/HS)**

**December 2 - 4, 2015 – Washington, DC**

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**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**  
*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**DECLARATION OF THE 34<sup>th</sup> MOAS FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**

***RACISM, DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE AS A  
HINDRANCE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS***



# **DECLARATION OF THE 34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

## **RACISM, DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE AS A HINDRANCE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS**

(Presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela)

WE, THE STUDENT DELEGATIONS, gathered in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the 34<sup>th</sup> Model OAS General Assembly for High Schools,

CONSIDERING that nationality, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, language, religion, cultural identity, political opinion or opinions of any kind, social origin, socioeconomic status, living condition, education level, disability, genetic trait, mental or physical health condition, or any other condition, are all factors that lead to discrimination;

FULLY AWARE that, on the topic of education, the OAS states that “a good education is a vital component needed to foster economic development, social equity and security in any democratic society;”

EMPHASIZING the negative effects that inequality has not only on the household income of the individual and the cycle of poverty, but also on the nation's economic growth and development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that equality is a basic human right according to Chapter IV, Article 10 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, and that income inequality due to discrimination is a direct violation of this article;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that people in living in member states who are part of marginalized groups are regarded differently and treated worse than their non-marginalized counterparts who share the same abilities;

MINDFUL of the responsibility of member states to assist other member states in improving the educational system and availability of resources in their sovereign states in order to improve the quality of life for all citizens;

DECLARE:

1. THAT all member states of the OAS participate in helping one another to make changes and improvements that will ultimately reduce the internal disparities of those countries.

2. THAT it is vital for all countries in the region to recognize that deficiencies in education are the root of most issues that relate to gender inequality, therefore, they are encouraged to implement universal public policies that require all children, male or female, to receive a primary and secondary school education.

3. THAT providing lower wages based on discrimination of any kind should not be condoned in any sense.

4. THAT all member states raise awareness through academics, media, and political advocacy in their own countries on the permanent and detrimental effects of all forms of racism, discrimination and intolerance, which impede both the social and economic development of the countries.

5. THAT the nations provide equal security, health and infrastructure services to all aforementioned groups with no regard to location or status.

**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**  
*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
GENERAL COMMITTEE**



**COOPERATION AMONG COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT, AND  
DESTINATION TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF  
MIGRANTS IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United States, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KEEPING IN MIND that Article XIV of the United Nations' *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* states that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country;"

RECALLING the threats to human rights that people migrating to and within member states face during their journeys;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the difference in status between migrants and refugees and how the OAS addresses the respective issues that they individually face;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of state sovereignty and the right of transit and destination countries to close their borders;

URGING bilateral action between neighboring nations to facilitate the protection of migrants' rights; and

DEFINING *transit* (when speaking about migration) as the period between leaving the country of origin and entering the borders of the country of destination,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest to the Departments of Immigration of the member states to create an Inter-American program for the facilitation of movement between nations, to be called "Operation AJ" (Access to Jobs). This plan should address all individuals, provided they are 18 years of age or older, to help establish a stable life in the destination country.

2. To foster collaboration among all OAS member states to form a legal framework for regulating the migration of families and individuals to minimize the number of illegal practices being created in situations of desperate migrants' labor force.

3. To call upon member states to provide immigrants with fair access to the judicial processes, and to support immigrants' right to legal representation. Also, to ensure that migrants would have access to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

4. To establish educational programs in government and civil outlets by offering:
  - a) Favorable content about migrants into the curriculum of the schools of member states to decrease the stigma that migrants face in those transit states; and
  - b) Seminars for Member States' authorities in order to increase their own awareness on the pressing issue of preserving human rights in the migration process to be carried out with the establishment of educational programs on the basic principles of internationally accepted human rights doctrine.
5. To promote the idea that citizens of OAS member states have the right to migrate.
6. To invite member states to establish uniform guidelines on how to treat migrants who are in transit toward another country, by:
  - a) Establishing institutionalized policies to allow wider access for legal migration while allowing the safety of the destination country to be unaffected; and
  - b) Urging member states to toughen their security on illegal and violent practices that carry out illegal immigration.
6. To request external funding from international financing institutions with the collaboration of the International Organization for Migration, for all of the aforementioned programs.

**TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BEST POSSIBLE PRACTICES  
AMONG MEMBER STATES TO EFFICIENTLY MANAGE YOUTH  
MIGRATION IN THE REGION**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Dominica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that youth migration initiatives are a key element in harnessing the development of the potential youth migration in the region;

ACKNOWLEDGING that according to the United Nations' (UN) *Youth and Migration* Fact Sheet, "In 2010, there were 27 million international migrants aged 15 to 24 in the world, accounting for 12.4 per cent of the 214 million international migrants worldwide"; and, that unaccompanied migrant children are entitled to international protection under international human rights law, international refugee law, international humanitarian law and various regional human rights instruments;

BEARING IN MIND that the Inter-American Democratic Charter states in Article 6 that "it is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development," and seeing that the future development of the citizens of the Hemisphere lies in the hands of the youth of the member states;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article XVI of the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes the OAS' fundamental belief that "education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential (...). To achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities;" and

DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the agreements obtained in the aspect of migration during the IV Summit of the Americas, organized by the Organization of American States, and carried out in 2005 in the city of Mar De Plata, Argentina,

RESOLVES:

1. To prioritize that forced migration upon youths of the Americas is a primary concern of migration within the member states by:

- a) Encouraging the promotion of an integrated approach towards ensuring that youth migration becomes, and remains, a matter of choice rather than a necessity for most young people;

- b) Focusing on displaced peoples (i.e. economic strife, civil war, international conflict, natural disaster refugees); providing services aimed towards the improvement of safety; promoting the advancement of legal opportunity, and furthering education regarding regional youth migration;
- c) Reaffirming the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) as the leading organization in the role of a hemispheric-wide aid institution, providing information to migrating youths;
- d) Funding and executing the aforementioned clauses by calling upon the Emergency and Post Crisis (EPC) Division of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as a liaison to support, guide and provide assistance to migrants throughout the hemisphere; and
- e) Contributing further funding through the OAS specific fund, and encouraging member states, NGOs, the private sector, and independent donors to contribute to the implementation of this resolution.

2. To guarantee the basic rights of young immigrants in their host countries in order to avoid any kind of violation to human rights for their migrant condition, which will be obtained by:

- a) Encouraging host countries to allow young immigrants below the age of 18 to finish their school education in an adequate environment, in order to avoid any eventual problem in the future when applying to a job;
- b) Supporting the development of programs and activities that would guarantee the cultural integration of young immigrants to their countries of destination in the Americas, who are expected to adapt to a new social environment;
- c) Penalizing those companies and entities that do not enable young immigrants to develop and enjoy their basic rights; and
- d) Requesting the clarification of legal statutes of unaccompanied migrants (ages 15-17) due to the fact that they are potential workers who would try to gain access to the labor market of the country of destination.

3. To promote the improvement of the intelligence and inspection services located in border stations of the Americas, in order to accurately regulate the entrance of young immigrants, placing special emphasis on unaccompanied children:

- a) The system applied to do so should be mainly provided by bordering countries, and would be similar to the one that works in airports, where migratory officers have a direct contact with an international intelligence network, but together with the registration of biometric prints of each formal or potential migrant.

7. To endorse the various international institutions that already exist in the Americas, such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Andean Community, to assure the efficiency and efficacy of youth migration by:

- a) Promoting mutual support between member states in order to have a homogenous stability in the hemisphere, avoiding migration for socio-political reasons; and
- b) Reinforcing their embassies and consulates in each of the countries involved, providing them more freedoms and facilities and, in that way, make them points where young immigrants can be tracked during their stay within that territory.

8. To suggest the funding of all the previous activities be provided by international organizations, such as the CAF Development Bank of Latin America or the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), as well as economic support from Member States.

**MEASURES TO INCREASE AWARENESS ABOUT THE GENDER  
DIMENSION OF MIGRATION**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING Articles II and IV of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which state that all people are entitled to rights and freedoms without distinction for sex or national origin and that no person shall be held in slavery or servitude;

RECALLING Article IX of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially that of gender and racial discrimination;

CONSIDERING gender migration inequalities and atrocities within the hemisphere, such as lack of employment and educational opportunities, sexual violence committed against immigrants, victim intimidation of migrants of all genders, sexual trafficking, and multiple violations of basic human rights;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Principle II, Principle XI, Principle XII, Principle XIV, and Principle XXIII of the Yogyakarta Principles, where the right to equality and non-discrimination, the right to protection from all forms of exploitation, sale and trafficking of human beings, the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to seek asylum, respectively, are guaranteed to all people, including migrants of all genders;

AWARE that reports such as “The Report on Gender and Migration” by the Inter-American Commission on Women are instrumental in understanding and responding to gender violence and inequality in the Americas, and that for that report, only 24% of member states submitted requested information on gender issues in migration, and that only one country complied with the information concerning the three areas of interest: diagnosis, mapping and programs;

CONVINCED that in order to compile comprehensive reports, the cooperation of all member states and of more private organizations is necessary,

RESOLVES:

1. To call for an international summit of world leaders called “Summit on Gender Migration Issues” to be held within the next six months, to discuss the gender

dimension of migration covering the underlying causes behind the gender dimensions of migration, including but not limited to:

- a) Human rights violations with respect to gender amongst migrants, such as:
    - i. Sexual exploitation,
    - ii. Drug trafficking,
    - iii. Menial work,
    - iv. Unlawful adoption,
    - v. Organ trafficking,
    - vi. The illicit trafficking of persons, and
    - vii. Failure to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.
  - b) Similar human rights violations amongst refugees.
2. To establish in conjunction with OAS partner institutions, primary and secondary education supplementary programs addressing the following areas;
- a) Spousal and marital abuse, specifically concerning the rights of children and their parents under all applicable laws including international agreements; and
  - b) Awareness raising campaigns which discuss human trafficking, the forms in which it can be disguised, such as job offers, and how to avoid being placed in a situation that makes one defenseless to being trafficked, such as the importance of staying in school.
3. To suggest social media campaigns, in coordination with private organizations, on the issue of gender migration, using specific outlets such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat, in order to:
- a) Promote entry level jobs that are available for immigrants in the process of asylum; and
  - b) Create visual devices that describe the three steps in the migration process explicitly showing gender inequality (pre-migration, international transition and post-migration).
4. To promote the use of other media outlets in order to raise awareness on domestic violence and sexual trafficking in the hemisphere, including but not limited to articles, interviews, advertisements, web pages, and news telecasts, to target groups including, but not be limited to:
- a) Youth, due to the impact that gender migration has on this group, and
  - b) Women at risk of being victims of domestic abuse and sexual exploitation.

5. To encourage the promotion of international human rights through the media outlets mentioned above, in conjunction with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), including but not limited to:

- a) Right to protection from all forms of exploitation, sale and trafficking of human beings;
- b) Right to equality and non-discrimination;
- c) Rights to seek asylum;
- d) Right to work; and
- e) Right to adequate standard of living.

6. To instruct the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) to compile and publish a report on gender inequality issues present in migration that will include information and statistics on:

- a) Employment status, wages, and income in regards to gender;
- b) Access to education, literacy rates, chosen fields of study, and other measures of education;
- c) Rates of sexual violence, domestic violence, and other violent offenses committed against migrants;
- d) Reporting rates of victims for the aforementioned forms of violence;
- e) Reporting rates of gender specific migration patterns;
- f) Incarceration rates, sentences for crimes in regards to gender, and recidivism of migrants; and
- g) Deportation rates of migrants in respect to gender.

7. To request that the Member States provide the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) the aforementioned information and statistics for use in the compilation of the reports.

8. To approve funding for the above actions and to encourage member states to donate monetary funds and resources for these purposes.

**PROMOTING LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE  
SECTOR IN THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolution AG/RES. 2840 (XLIV-O/14), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Business;”

TAKING NOTE of the obligation to strengthen member states that lack the institutions necessary to protect and ensure human rights. Institutions, such as independent judiciaries, must be conformed, and government security forces, such as the police and military, must be brought under the rule of law;

NOTING that many domestic workers consistently work for extremely long hours with little rest, seven days a week, for months on end, and that they are generally also grossly underpaid, often making far below the minimum wage with some making nothing at all. In addition, domestic workers are often at heightened risk of physical and sexual abuse working in private homes with little watch, and that children make up about 30% of all domestic workers;

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), whose mandate is to promote and protect human rights in the Americas, and that full respect for human rights appears in several articles of the Charter of the OAS, underscoring the importance that the member states attach to it;

CONSIDERING:

That according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), approximately half of all child domestic workers are under 14, with 3.5 million between age 5 and 11;

That these children and migrant domestic workers are the most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation;

That it is prohibited for any child under the minimum age to be employed;

That child domestic workers above the minimum age of employment are entitled to the same labor rights as workers in other occupations, including daily rest and weekly days off, limits to hours of work, and minimum wage coverage; and

OBSERVING that the rights of all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the member states are to be protected, special attention must be devoted to those populations, communities and groups that have historically been the targets of discrimination;

RESOLVES:

1. To underscore the importance of continuing to make progress with the topic of businesses and human rights and, accordingly, to invite the member states to consider the matter in the appropriate bodies.

2. To invite all member states of the OAS to ratify, uphold and promote the Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and to withhold the standards set in the convention.

3. To address the major discriminatory issues in the workplace not included in the Domestic Workers Conventions:

- a) Rights of women in the workplace:
  - i. Maternity leave, and
  - ii. Secure means of reporting sexual harassment (via Human Resources).
- b) Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the workplace; and
- c) Prevention of Discriminatory Violence.

4. To ensure transparency and accountability by implementing a system of bi-yearly check-ins by the OAS, to work as follow:

- a) A committee of delegates from member states will go into different countries to assess how closely the Domestic Workers Convention and other human rights conventions are followed; and
- b) To support this initiative and those in Resolve 3, it is suggested to request funding from the International Labor Organization (ILO) and other international financial institutions.

5. To promote dialogue between both the public and private sectors on the subject of labor rights, and also among all member states regarding the promotion of corporate social responsibility, encouraging positive development of employees' treatment in the workplace.

6. To suggest that Member States raise awareness regarding the rights individuals have in their private sector jobs via television, radio, websites and social media. To recommend also, the creation of a website where individuals can anonymously report private sector businesses who do not uphold civil rights within their workplace.

**PROTECTING INDIGENOUS GROUPS' RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF  
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Canada, Chile, Colombia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, St. Lucia, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that there is an increasing worldwide impetus to extract, develop, and market natural resources, and given that much of what remains of these natural resources are situated within the lands of indigenous peoples, it has become ever more essential and indubitably imperative that the rights of these indigenous peoples are protected, ensured, and respected;

HAVING SEEN Chapter 2, Articles 8 and 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which state that “Any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the Inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with its established procedures. Member states reaffirm their intention to strengthen the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere. The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation.”;

RECOGNIZING that the United Nations Declaration of Rights on Indigenous Peoples states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to determine priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands and territories;” and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that member states are bound by international law to protect, promote, and fulfill the rights of indigenous peoples, and that member states have the inherent obligation to completely support indigenous peoples’ own preferences and initiatives in their enterprises,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend member states to create an independent agency that would ensure that employees of all extractive industries adhere to the laws regarding human rights of indigenous peoples. This agency would require that all laws be obeyed accordingly and would have the inherent duty of dealing with any reported discrepancies, or if needed, relaying these reports to the appropriate authorities in the member states. This agency would oversee that:

- a) Extractive industries need to consider indigenous peoples' rights and that those aforementioned rights are not harmed in any manner, and that the cultures of the indigenous peoples are not compromised by the extractive industries;
- b) Should the indigenous peoples be economically unaware of the value of their land, this agency will serve as a third party to accurately determine the price of the land (so as to ensure that indigenous peoples get the correct and fair amount of compensation, should they yield the rights to their land);
- c) It is the legal responsibility of this agency to instate programs to properly and adequately educate indigenous peoples to aid them in becoming more economically educated and thus more financially prepared. In this education, indigenous peoples will also be taught thoroughly, transparently, and explicitly their rights regarding their interactions with extractive industries.
  - i. This will serve as a continuation of the work of the UN Indigenous Fellowship Programme (IFP) - but at a more specific level.
- d) This agency will be deemed a public service, and will thus be treated as a governmental system of social welfare (and will be funded accordingly); and
- e) The nature of this agency will differ across each country, although it will remain consistent in purpose and efficiency.
  - i. These subtle variations in functioning will be determined by the individual legislative systems of each country.

2. To strongly encourage the creation of a written list of legislative rules and theses that would regulate the extraction process of resources from indigenous peoples' lands. This said framework would be followed strictly by the extractive companies:

- a) The adherence of the companies to this legal document would be ensured by the agency mentioned in resolve 1;
- b) Any legal discrepancies would be resolved by the above-mentioned agency according to the framework; and
- c) This legal code would clarify the terms by which the government can legally revoke land away, thus also representing the rights of the indigenous peoples, should they wish to legally and civilly counter or revise any governmental land abductions.

3. To institute a code of conduct that requires extractive industries to receive written permission from the indigenous peoples in order to use their land. If desired, the indigenous peoples may also legally seek, and subsequently consider, the advice and guidance of the agency mentioned in resolve 1.

4. To support the investigation and elimination of extractive industries' abuse of indigenous peoples. The indigenous people will have the right to cancel any extraction and sue the industry for financial compensation, should the industry be posing a legitimate threat to the people due to the cultural, geographical, and/or physical location of their extraction, or due to any reported legitimate abuse (on any grounds, whatsoever).

a) The legitimacy of any external threats (as imposed by any extractive industries) on the indigenous people will be confirmed and debated upon by the agency referenced to in resolve 1.

5. To request any additional funding from the UN Indigenous Fellowship Programme, the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, the Inter-American Development Bank (in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chiapas [Mexico], Nicaragua, and Panama), and OAS voluntary funds from Member States.

**PROMOTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A TOOL  
TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that at the Inter-American level, the issue of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been a matter of concern since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, according to the OAS' second report on *Corporate Social Responsibility in the Field of Human Rights and the Environment in the Americas*;

UNDERSTANDING that the responsibility to respect human rights is a global standard expected from all businesses wherever they operate;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the scale and complexity in which businesses conduct their means of respecting human rights will vary due to factors such as size, sector, and operational context, as stated in the United Nations' *Guiding Principles on Businesses and Human Rights*;

BEARING IN MIND that Article 10 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter declares that "Democracy is strengthened by improving standards in the workplace and enhancing the quality of life for workers in the Hemisphere";

EMPHASIZING the need to implement the guidelines on *Corporate Social Responsibility in the Field of Human Rights and Environment in the Americas* and recommendations by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights as a basis for promoting corporate responsibility and a tool for the advancement of human rights throughout the Hemisphere; and

CONSIDERING the difficulties expressed by business enterprises and countries alike regarding reporting of CSR activities, collaboration between small and large companies, and encouraging new enterprises to incorporate CSR,

RESOLVES:

1. To create under the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) an index to gauge the degree to which business enterprises are engaging in CSR activities, through the following indicators:

- a) Companies can increase their indicators by:
  - i. Engaging internal and external CSR programs;

- ii. Combining efforts with other enterprises that are conducting similar activities or are conducting activities in the same region;
  - iii. Conducting activities in sectors that are not being reached as much with CSR activities;
  - iv. Joining with small and medium enterprises; and
  - v. Showing worker retention, retention of workers belonging to minorities and/or typically disadvantaged groups, gender balance that closely resembles the overall gender balance of the region, and alignment of CSR activities with national development goals.
- b) Companies can decrease their indicators if:
- i. They are found to be in violation of basic human rights laws set in place by the nation in which they are operation;
  - ii. They disregard culturally sensitive sites (including indigenous sites); and
  - iii. They disregard consequences of infrastructure relating to location in relation to distances and implied risks of environmental, health, property and other negative social and economic impacts, including specific human rights impacts to the community, farmers, local commerce, schools, hospitals, parks, etc.
- c) As the business enterprise grows in size so must the reach and/or number of its activities;
- d) In mergers of any size, the companies are held accountable for the index of the company with which they are merging; the companies will have their indexes averaged to determine the new index after merging; and
- e) This index will be applied to all companies operating within the member states of the OAS.

2. To create a database from which the indexes for these business enterprises will be derived:

- a) Corporate enterprises, NGOs, governments, and the like can reference this database;
- b) Companies cannot simply list philanthropic activities as CSR activities. Companies must list a clear reason why this activity was initiated, how it connects to the vision as a business, how it will further the company's economic well-being, and where the activity will be conducted; and

- c) In the case that a business enterprise does not record information regarding its CSR activities as required and detailed above, the business enterprise will receive the lowest possible score.
- 3. To delegate the work for developing the index and database to CIDI:
  - a) CIDI has the authority to alter the factors that affect company indexes, including the factors listed under resolver 1a and 1b; and
  - b) CIDI will launch the index and database within five years.
- 4. To fund this project using funds from the OAS regular funds that are delegated to CIDI and from external funds requested to Member States, Permanent Observers countries and financial institutions:
  - a) Costs will include developing the index, creating the database, and funding educational programs for the corporations and the public to understand the new index system; and
  - b) For information on CSR, companies will reference the resources provided by the UN, including the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework.
- 5. To recommend countries to provide financial incentives or financial penalties to enterprises depending on the range into which a business enterprise’s index falls:
  - a) Business enterprises that are above the standard for CSR determined by CIDI should receive financial rewards from the state in which they operate; and
  - b) Business enterprises that are below the standard for CSR determined by CIDI should receive financial penalties from the state in which they operate.
- 6. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at the session directly following the implementation of this resolution.

**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**  
*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
FIRST COMMITTEE**



**PUBLIC DEFENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LIBERTY-  
DEPRIVED TO OVERCOME LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL BARRIERS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Dominican Republic, Suriname, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONCERNED about the fact that except for Chile, Guatemala and Venezuela, OAS member states lack Public Defenders Offices specialized on indigenous peoples;

RECOGNIZING that the final diagnostic of public defenders in America shows that Honduras and Mexico have implemented policies to improve their legal systems regarding the terms in which indigenous peoples are treated;

EMPHASIZING that in Latin America and the Caribbean between 30 and 50 million persons live as members of an indigenous culture, as stated in the report *Social Panorama of Latin America* (2014) prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC);

TAKING NOTE of the right of citizens to be assisted by an interpreter when they do not know the language in which the national court will resolve the conflict. As stated on investigations of the Due Process of Law Foundation (DPLF) and the Legal Defense Institute (IDL), the absence of official translators in justice systems is an issue that is still unresolved in the region and undermines Article 8 of the American Convention on Human Rights;

BEARING IN MIND that jailed citizens in the Americas, especially in Latin and Caribbean countries, are vastly unattended in terms of the proportion of public defenders along with having sustainable streamlining and a fair blinding system; and

HAVING NOTED that a primary population of jailed citizens in the Americas lack legal and judicial education,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to train specialized public defenders, who are able to communicate with indigenous peoples, on the basis of translating and interpreting to them:

- a) To recommend that judicial systems in member states incorporate a quota of employees who know the culture and speak the language(s) of the native ethnic groups. Also, judicial bodies should provide translators and interpreters to communicate with members of

indigenous communities affected by the judgment- such as documents for legal terms in their native language along with a briefing for a greater understanding of the judiciary process; and

2. To ask the Inter-American Juridical Committee, as an advisory body, to track the progress of this initiative.

3. To further request the Inter-American Juridical Committee and provide member states pertinent suggestions for a better system to be developed.

4. To encourage the implementation of a matching mechanism to aid with streamlining and encourage public defenders to practice with jailed citizens in their respective member states.

5. To recommend that member states improve the recruitment and retention policies for public defenders, by offering these individuals some incentives, such as tax cuts and implementation of family benefits.

**PROMOTING THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE PUBLIC DEFENSE AS A DUE PROCESS GUARANTEE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Mexico, Paraguay, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING that physical or psychological attacks, threats, and harassment used for the purpose of diminishing the physical and mental capacity of human rights defenders is a violation to the right to personal integrity;

RECOGNIZING that inadequate funding leads to public defenders who do not have appropriate access to training, legal research, investigators, experts or scientific testing;

UNDERSTANDING that national standards provide that public defense counsel should be independent from political pressures;

ACKNOWLEDGING the statements in AG/RES. 2656 (XLI-O/11) regarding the necessity of “access to justice... [and] the role of official public defenders;” and, the statements in AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) concerning of “the vital importance of [public defense] being functionally independent and autonomous,” and regarding its declarations of “access to justice, as a fundamental right, [being] the means of restoring the exercise of rights that have been disregarded or violated”;

RECALLING the United Nations’ claim in A/RES/67/187 adopted at the Sixty-seventh Session of the General Assembly stating that “legal aid is an essential element of a functioning criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law [...] and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process”;

RECOGNIZING the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its statements in Article 14 regarding the entitlement of the accused to defend himself or herself either in person or through legal assistance, whether that is chosen by him or her or is assigned in the interests of justice;

BEARING IN MIND Article 8 of the American Convention on Human Rights’ broad establishment of judicial guarantees;

HIGHLIGHTING that the services of official public defenders should be functionally, financially, and technically independent, and autonomous;

CONSIDERING that the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes that representative democracy is indispensable for the stability, peace, and development of the region, and that one of the purposes of the OAS is to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention. As well as:

Chapter III Article 3l stating that fundamental rights should be granted to all citizens equally, without any distinctions as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;

Article 2a and 2e which proclaims as two of its essential purposes "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent;" and "To seek the solution of political, juridical and economic problems that may arise among them";

Chapter III Article 3e and 3j which reaffirms the principles that every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and that social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace;

CONSIDERING that access to justice is a fundamental human right and the way to restore rights that have been interfered with and emphasizing that access to justice applies to the whole legal procedure that must follow the law's process; and

BEARING IN MIND the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which acts as a tool to keep the democracy as it is essential for Organization of American States,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Council to hold an assembly of the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, inviting international representatives of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders Offices (AIDDEF), scholars and experts from civil society, in order to gain knowledge through experience and preparation for a compilation of the best practices for public defense and general law.

2. To encourage member states to allocate funds from the International Monetary Fund, or the World Bank to make access to justice more attainable.

3. To allow for member states to apply to the economical coalition of member states present within the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund, which has already been proven to be effective in cases such as Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Peru:

- a) All government funded programs regarding public defense, and human rights would receive international recognition both economically, and socially;
- b) All member states present within the coalition would receive information/education regarding economics, and human rights, and the

allocation of economical funding within public sectors, and public defense; and

- c) For member states that join the World Bank coalition, they should work towards the goal of 300 cases per public defender annually, due to the fact that public defenders are often overworked, which leads to a dwindled ability to provide effective defense.

4. To request member states grant autonomy to the public defense officers. The public defense would be able to have autonomy in establishing its own norms for organizing the institution. Also the officers would perform their jobs with independence, liberty, and responsibility.

5. To suggest more investment in public defense negotiating with the member states depending on respective fiscal circumstances, because the state has a moral obligation to:

- a) Respect the statement in AG-RES. 2801 (XLII-O/13) declaring “that access to justice, as a fundamental right, is also the means of restoring the exercise of rights that have been denied or violated; and underscoring that access to justice is not limited to ensuring admission to a court but applies to the entire process, which must be conducted in keeping with the principles of the law.”; and
- b) Respect the second resolve of AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12) stating that “access to justice, as a fundamental right, is also the means of restoring the exercise of rights that have been denied or violated.”

6. To develop a base of international education resources through the format of vocational schooling for countries with less developed judicial systems with funds from international institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF or others. More specifically, urge development of governments’ efforts to educate less developed judicial systems to conduct a fair and transparent system for all.

7. To encourage member states not already involved with the Inter-American Association of Public Defense (AIDDEF) to join and participate in the training and exchanging of information.

8. To suggest that member states collaborate with Lawyers Without Borders to provide effective public defense.

**STRENGTHENING MECHANISMS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION  
THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Dominican Republic, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT: That the Inter-American Democratic Charter in its Article 2 of states participation of citizenry strengthens representative democracy in the member states, and that Article 6 states the right of citizens to participate in verdicts relating to democracy;

CONSIDERING that many member states may require additional mechanisms so that minorities can be specifically reached;

NOTING that educating citizens on local government is the foundation for increasing citizen participation; and

RECOGNIZING the Department for Effective Public Management's duty to strengthen member states local governments,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to develop an Open Government at the local level, through:
  - a) Developing pilot programs in the municipalities to implement the Open Government Action Plan; and
  - b) Working on strengthening local governments and building a culture of transparency, accountability and citizen participation.
2. To encourage member states to join the World Bank's Urban and Local Government Program and the Community Outreach Program.
3. To create summits administered by qualified municipal educators to:
  - a) Prepare local institutions to facilitate citizen participation; and
  - b) Prepare for successful public meetings in order for citizens to be more engaged in local governments.

4. To strengthen decentralization programs by encouraging the creation of government officials' positions in cities or towns with weak or no government presence.

5. To ensure that the policies supported by municipalities are dependent on the vote of the people by:

a) Creating registration areas to vote on local government policies; and

b) Implementing voting locations to ensure public participation.

6. To increase awareness and empower citizens to have a voice through increased access to technology and resources, such as:

a) Social media;

b) Online seminars that include on-call services; and

c) Public hearings where citizens may voice opinions and make anonymous proposals.

7. To request that all member states have started implementing resolves by 2040.

8. To obtain funding through contributions made to the OAS specific funds by Member States, Permanent Observer countries, international financial institutions and others..

**INCREASING TRANSPARENCY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH E-GOVERNMENT TOOLS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that technology has enabled the instant spread and access of information across the globe;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter affirms that “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy;

RECOGNIZING the OAS Department for Effective Public Management’s duty to support member states in strengthening their local governments; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that Article 2 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “Representative democracy is strengthened and deepened by permanent, ethical, and responsible participation of the citizenry within a legal framework conforming to the respective constitutional order,”

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to efficiently establish and maintain online public archives that display non-classified governmental documents such as:

- a) Completed and approved legislation,
- b) Trade agreements and treaties; and
- c) Other public records such as census data, patents and trademarks, and other related reports.

2. To promote the use of governmental websites that include various informational services such as:

- a) Comprehensive lists of all public and generally known government agencies and government affiliated associations and institutions;
- b) Contact information and references to various governmental departments and affiliates; and

c) Educational information regarding the purposes, functions, and actions of government dependencies.

3. To encourage the inclusion of programs within the government websites allowing citizens to provide useful feedback pertaining to the actions of the government either anonymously or otherwise by using online forms and surveys.

4. To advocate the display of budgeting and governmental spending to the public by including specific quarterly reports in the websites at the discretion of the participating governments.

5. To accomplish the resolves listed by partnering with various e-government programs, such as the OAS program *MuNet e-Government*, in order to establish e-tools in local communities across all OAS member states.

6. To encourage member states to contribute to the creation and maintenance of these governmental websites and online databases through specific funds and other contributions.

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY ACTIVISM IN THE STRENGTHENING OF  
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Dominica, El Salvador, United States, Haiti, Mexico, St. Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING community activism is the central focus of a successful and more personalized democracy;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That civil and political rights including freedom of expression and access to information, which are at the basis of political participation, are human rights in themselves;

That citizen participation requires trust, belief, and wholeness: trust in their co-participants, belief that participation can make a difference, and feeling socially included;

That to ensure strong participation of citizens in local governance, citizens need to understand and want to exercise their right to participate in local political issues;

BEARING IN MIND that community activism through participatory budgeting will strengthen local government by utilizing democratic principles as a means for the community to speak its mind about local affairs;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That, according to Article 45 F of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system;”

The importance of encouraging all efforts of popular participation and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) focuses on strengthening civil society and encourages greater learning about human rights and

democratic values through formal and informal training activities that engage a cross-section of the population, among them youth, women and vulnerable groups;

That PADF initiatives leverage innovative techniques including arts, social media tools and other interactive opportunities to promote discussion and collaboration; and

That PADF also works with journalism students, citizen journalists, and professionals to foster better journalistic practices, promote balanced and objective media coverage of critical issues, develop innovative media outlets, and increase awareness of the importance of the role of free media,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Department of Effective Public Management of the OAS to send experts to assist and train member states' designated officials, in establishing regular community hall meetings as forums for public discussion of the community's issues which local government officials may not have previously acknowledged or addressed. This initiative will allow the local communities' voices to be heard at a greater level.

2. To continue partnering with the PADF in expanding its purposes of engaging communities into their local governments to all member states of the OAS. This newly created program should uphold the beliefs of the Inter-American Charter, extending them throughout the entire hemisphere.

3. To urge member states to welcome representatives from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) when facing human rights issues, thus generating transparency and trust, and getting citizens more involved with the government.

a) Create training institutions that teach good governance, human rights, gender and youth development, and empowerment for countries that need it the most.

4. To encourage the countries to promote the involvement of citizens in local elections, by.

a) Assisting in the creation of advertisements for the public that explain the importance of voting for local government;

b) Partnering with major corporations for funding in order to have a computerized voting system that will count the votes; and

c) Reducing the threat of illegal voting, by partnering with the OAS and increasing the security of the voting stations to ensure that everyone has only one vote.

5. To promote a culture of lawfulness and trust between civil society and the judicial system by:

- a) Supporting community activists and local government officials who aim to put an end to judicial corruption;
- b) Facilitating the creation of a bond between police and the community through the positive use of social media; and
- c) Supporting and participating in programs that integrate the police community and the civilian community.

6. To instruct the OAS to promote the right to vote in all of the Americas in order to create a more fair voting system, by partnering with major corporations.

- a) The OAS will partner with broadcasting companies, such as MTV's vote or die campaign, in order to lead campaigns that promote voting on the Internet, TV's, and in newspapers in all member states.

7. To encourage stronger and more efficient communications between community members and local government officials through the use of social media.

- a) The OAS will aid communities that request its support, in establishing websites so that citizens may voice their opinions on this website; and
- b) The use of awareness campaigns through media to encourage the duty to vote, thus strengthening civic participation in local governments through a democratic system.

8. To fund the aforementioned initiatives by joining forces with international institutions which have shown interest in funding projects specifically related to civic involvement.

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

*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
SECOND COMMITTEE**



**PROMOTING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE  
ISSUE OF CITIZEN SECURITY AT THE STATE LEVEL**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Bolivia, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that Article 3 Section J of the Charter of the Organization of American States reads “Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

BEARING IN MIND that the Special Conference on Security in Mexico City, Mexico in October of 2003, took measures to strengthen cooperation between member states, reaffirmed their commitment to the issue, and addressed problems within different levels of institutions;

ACKNOWLEDGING that insecurity endangers member states’ social order and peace, citizen’s human rights, and the state’s democratic ideals;

RECOGNIZING the efforts of member states’ education systems to incorporate youth into security concerns; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the threats to economic development due to the reduction in tourism as well as illegal markets and the effects of economic insecurity,

RESOLVES:

1. To affirm the fundamental importance of continued international cooperation for actions such as the sharing of approaches to similar problems and qualitative and quantitative intelligence, with an emphasis on targeting organized criminal organizations.

2. To recommend member states to improve collection, organization, and analysis of crime data through surveys regarding victimization rates and citizen crime rates, in order to have up to date and accurate information regarding citizen security.

3. To request implementation of stricter codes of conduct for police forces and surveys.

a) Anonymous surveys will be given to police officers in order to internally rid the department of corrupt officers.

4. To encourage active citizen participation in society through research and teaching programs in the field of citizen security at the communal level to increase faith in the system.

- a) To establish communications between the citizens and police forces at the local level in order to eradicate issues of citizen security such as police brutality and a general distrust of police.

5. To encourage job creation and training for young people by providing recreational spaces for strengthening skills in order to reduce the high rates of young people as both victims and perpetrators of crime.

6. To encourage the outsourcing of jobs to countries with accessible labor markets and the development of microenterprises in order to increase economic security.

7. To promote relationships of respect and equality between men and women in legislation to address and to prevent gender violence.

8. To promote the participation of NGOs in the aid to victims of domestic, sexual, and ethnic violence during violations of citizen security.

**COORDINATED EFFORTS AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY  
AND COMMUNITIES TO REDUCE CRIME AND VIOLENCE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, and Venezuela.

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT,

The rate of crime and violence in the Americas, the increase of drug abuse, the increase in availability of firearms, and the lack of coordinated efforts among law enforcement; and

That according to the OAS's *Public Security in the Americas: Challenges and Opportunities* violence has reduced life expectancy by 2.7 years and that the rate of homicides in many American States has doubled that of the world average;

TAKING NOTE of the importance of the following concerns: reduction of inequality, increase in school dropout rates, and unimproved working conditions;

RECALLING the Declaration of San Salvador on Citizen Security in the Americas adopted by the OAS General Assembly in June 2011, promoting the improvement of citizen security;

RECOGNIZING that the lack of data and trust on the established law enforcement efforts to reduce crime and violence are not effective, and the effect of organized crime on government corruption;

ECHOING Sao Paulo Governor Mario Cove's quote, "There is no solution to the violence as long as the unemployment index continues at its present level;"

EMPHASIZING the high unemployment rates across the Hemisphere, the ineffective solutions to decrease poverty, the unequal distribution of social and economic resources in the region, and the lack of social protection for the unemployed or people that live below the poverty line,

RESOLVES:

1. To implement a program known as States Against Felonious Enterprising (SAFE) to which willing member states, NGOs and any other associated entities (charities, corporations, etc.) are encouraged to contribute funds:

a) To train and strengthen the skills of law enforcement personnel;

- b) To instruct and incorporate civilians into the fight against crime; and
  - c) To create and implement a program whose goals are to bring all countries of the Americas up to a new international standard of fighting crime and to move towards a safer future.
2. To establish local committees composed of civilians that will:
- a) Locate and review any questionable police activity in their community;
  - b) Report the aforementioned suspicious activity to both their local officials and a higher judicial power; and
  - c) Use any official decision made by the judicial system in order to promote law enforcement reform.
3. To create programs similar to Ecuador's Community Police Unit (UPC) program, which:
- a) Will train volunteering civilians in self-defense and crime-response; and
  - b) Will provide said volunteers with non-lethal means of subduing any non-hostile criminal:
    - i. Non-lethal, meaning any weapon which, when used properly, has a significantly low chance of killing the person it is used on. This can refer to weapons such as, but not limited to, tasers, stun guns, and pepper spray; and
    - ii. Non-hostile, meaning an offender who is cooperative and/or unarmed.
4. To promote educational programs, particularly in schools, which will raise awareness in society regarding the prevention of crime by:
- a) Establishing and promoting curriculums that place a large focus on the current state of citizen security;
  - b) Create clubs or after school programs that foster positive skills in students that they could pursue in the future; and
  - c) Bring in citizen security specialists to educate students and promote consciousness about the issue.

**PROMOTING EFFICIENT POLICE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING TO  
GUARANTEE CITIZEN SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS**

Presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Belize, Canada, Dominica, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the crime rate in the Americas and the threat of terrorist attacks;

RECOGNIZING that transnational threats to the security and prosperity of the Americas have heightened concerns for ensuring citizen security and combating the illicit trafficking of firearms;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that there are several threats to security in the hemisphere, which include transnational organized crime, cybercrime, and trafficking of persons, drugs, and firearms;

UNDERSTANDING that these complex challenges require systematic multilateral responses by the governments in the hemisphere in agreement with democratic principles; and

HAVING SEEN

That through the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), member states have significantly lowered the rate of illicit firearm trafficking and the number of homicides due to those firearms; and

That the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization successfully offers training tools for controlling and preventing crime and violence through the exchange of experiences and information,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote efforts of member states to conduct feasibility studies on the best ways to regionally strengthen the training and education of police personnel with responsibility in public security matters and to use the data from these feasibility studies to create a standardized training structure for police, as well as other security personnel.

2. To encourage member states to modernize police management by incorporating transparency and accountability, improve the living and working conditions of police officers, and enhance the professionalization of security forces.

3. To urge member states that have not already done so, to consider the creation of governmental observatories on crime and violence with the purpose of contributing to the design of strategic and operational plans for public security and citizen security, and to strengthen the fight against and the prevention of crime, violence, and insecurity.

4. To urge member states to explore new methods of improving the financing for their police forces, and to invite organizations in the private sector to offer resources to support local police forces.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat to establish a specific fund to finance security assistance programs to benefit the members states, and encourage those member states that can to contribute to this fund.

6. To encourage the use of less lethal weapons and tactics that would improve the safety and security of citizens by reducing the use of unnecessary force, which will be beneficial to the relationship of the police with the public, and would reduce occurrences of police brutality.

**NEW APPROACHES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS,  
EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING the creation of a common Inter-American agenda to bring into knowledge and manage the number of guns trafficked throughout member states,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that statistically speaking “The UN Office on Drugs and Crime reports that easy access to firearms is a major factor influencing homicide trends in Latin America and the Caribbean; the gun-related homicide rate in Latin America exceeded the global average in 2010 by more than 30 percent.”;

RECALLING all the actions for preventing arm trafficking passed by the OAS;

RECOGNIZING the importance of member states’ cooperation to prevent arms’ trafficking;

REALIZING that illicit trade of small arms affects the region;

RECOGNIZING that trafficked firearms have caused most of the homicides committed in the past few years including the high crime rates that have been sought out in the OAS member states;

BEARING IN MIND the damages caused by arms in affecting the lives of its citizens, homes and livelihoods, and concerned that the effects get worse over time due to the trafficked small arms and light weapons;

EXPECTING that the member states unite efforts to prevent arm trafficking,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest member states to implement more security measures along their borders by:
  - a) Increasing the number of police officers stationed along the border;
  - b) Improving communication between boundary checkpoints about information on people who depart or arrive;

- c) Enhancing the frequency of boundary guards patrols; and
- d) Cooperating between countries, including but not limited to:
  - i. Training for officers;
  - ii. Updating the equipment of officers;
  - iii. Officers exchange programs;
  - iv. Regulating and updating as needed border security equipment; and
  - v. Security checks on land or sea of those vehicles that may be used for trafficking.

2. To recommend member states to enhance the cooperation between nations under CIFTA about security, including but not limited to:

- a) Sharing information about the trading of arms;
- b) Encouraging different countries to interact with each other in positive ways, including but not limited to:
  - i. Exchanging programs between experts in this area; and
  - ii. Exchanging programs between officers in different areas, which are mentioned in 1d.
- c) Establishing a regional database for better communication. The database will be used under the following terms (but not limited to):
  - i. Only countries agreeing to participate in this program need to carry out the following items, and take responsibility for them;
  - ii. Giving serial numbers to arms that are manufactured and traded legally;
  - iii. Cataloguing these serial numbers into a database for reference for all the members of CIFTA;
  - iv. Using the database to respond to criminal affairs; and
  - v. Under specific circumstances, the database can be shared and communicated to other organizations outside the OAS that work in the same areas.

3. To suggest member states to make sure that arms are manufactured and traded legally throughout their own country:

- a) All the factories of arms, ammunition, explosives and related materials should be checked by government or relevant departments on a regular basis;
- b) To emphasize the need for countries to check all the goods that are imported or exported including but not limited to:
  - i. The information of cargoes such as: exporters, importers, contents; and

- ii. The sources of these cargoes and places that the cargoes are heading to.
  - c) All the records of trading will be recorded in the database, which is mentioned in resolve 2c above, including but not limited by:
    - i. Trade between governments;
    - ii. Trade between governments and private companies; and
    - iii. The information of the trade.
  - d) Countries should check regularly for homemade arms, ammunitions, explosives and related materials.
- 4. To encourage member states to respond effectively to the issue of arm trafficking at the national level, including but not limited to the following actions:
  - a) Completing laws in this area;
  - b) Surveying the status of arm trafficking; and
  - c) Reporting to the OAS about the surveying process mentioned in resolve 4b.
- 5. To suggest that member states to destroy or store arms, ammunition, explosives and other relative materials collected from illegal trade or trafficking by:
  - a) Hiring professional officers to guard these arms, ammunition, explosives and other relative materials in places that are hard to be accessed by citizens;
  - b) If it is possible, the government can choose to destroy these arms, ammunition, explosives and other relative materials; and
  - c) These arms, ammunition, explosives and other relative materials are to be recorded by the government, and included in the surveying process mentioned in resolve 4c.
- 6. To recommend member states to establish funding under CIFTA for all the initiatives mentioned in this resolution:
  - a) The funding will be used for implementing the above mentioned initiatives;
  - b) The funding will come from the member states that ratified the CIFTA;

- c) The amount of the contributions will be determined by a ratio of the GDP of the contributing countries; and
- d) Only countries that ratified the CIFTA will have access to the funding.

**INITIATIVES TO ADVANCE BORDER SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS TO  
REDUCE THE FLOW OF SMALL ARMS**

Presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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

REAFFIRMING the Conference of the States Party to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Material (CIFTA);

CONSIDERING the Declaration of Bridgetown: The Multidimensional Approach to Hemispheric Security, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms controls and to pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security;

MINDFUL of the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly on measures to eradicate the illicit transfer of conventional weapons and on the need for all states to guarantee their security, specifically the United Nations Program of Action to prevent combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

AWARE of the Declaration on Security in the Americas, committed to promoting and strengthening peace and security in the hemisphere;

RECALLING the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which aims to strengthen the institutional capacities of States to better control the trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives and prevent their illicit trafficking;

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage OAS member states to direct their military to:
  - a) Patrolling the borders of their respective countries; and
  - b) Being more efficient in melting down obsolete, excess reserves of weapons.

2. To suggest member states to increase severity of punishment concerning crimes related to illegal arms trafficking and illegal border crossing with intent to purchase small arms:

- a) Countries in which there is currently only a fine for this offense are strongly encouraged to sentence arm's traffickers to jail time;
- b) Countries in which three and six months sentences are commonly given for this offense are encouraged to raise them to three to five years; and
- c) Complicit public officials and regular citizens should receive equal sentencing.

3. To urge member states to implement a more uniform and stringent procedure to record and track, with an organized system of serial numbers, the transport of small arms crossing borders, which will require:

- a) Each country to include a specified country code within the serial number; and
- b) Government authorities will be able to identify the location where the small arm was manufactured.

4. To invite member states to organize a conference on CIFTA in order to evaluate its efficiency and, if necessary, update its policies.

5. To execute the aforementioned proposals each member state of the OAS will contribute the necessary funding to implement these initiatives within their own borders.

**STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AGENCIES ON BEST PRACTICES AND TRAINING TO COMBAT FIREARMS  
TRAFFICKING**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic, and St. Kitts and Nevis

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING that guns are the leading cause of death among Latin Americans between the ages of 15 and 44, and gunshots kill between 73,000 and 90,000 people each year in Latin America, according to World Health Organization estimates;

RECALLING the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA); its resolutions, "Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons", and the United Nations Program on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

BEARING IN MIND that strengthening cooperation amongst our law enforcement agencies decreases gun trafficking, lessening cartel violence present in many Latin American states; and that studies have shown law enforcement is most efficient when it targets particular types of criminal conduct and publicizes prosecution;

FURTHER NOTING the many countries and their respective law enforcement agencies that possess a lesser amount of firearms than their citizens, and the difficulties this encourages in the combating of firearm violence and tracking;

CONVINCED of the need to continue and to intensify multilateral cooperation as an important contribution to addressing the problems associated with law enforcement and the proliferation and illicit trafficking of firearms;

EMPHASIZING also that police reform is a growth industry in the Americas and security threats have largely shifted from external state-sponsored aggression to international, non-politically and non-religiously affiliated crime that affects citizens more directly and undermines confidence in government;

NOTING that not all law enforcement institutions in the region can protect citizens in an effective manner, given that in some cases they are tied to political parties or that they exist as a poorer, fourth branch of the army, or they have succumbed to corruption;

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of organizations such as the International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA) and the International Law

Enforcement Academies (ILEA), who are committed to the reduction of law enforcement risk through the enhancement of training for criminal justice practitioners;

FULLY AWARE that illicit smuggling organizations are capable of adapting and improving their trafficking processes, and are constantly altering technologies to work around the improvement attempts made by officials, making it difficult for country-specific and regional law enforcement agencies to keep them under control; and

EMPHASIZING the responsibility of member states to respond to firearm violence and illicit trafficking devoid of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and all other forms of hatred towards specific religions, races, or genders,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to apply, as appropriate, the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, in the development of national legislation and regulations, as well as the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).

2. To strongly discourage all acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related forms of hatred in the implementation of country-specific gun control laws.

3. To establish a training program entitled, “Combating Firearm Trafficking in the Americas”, utilizing such institutions as the ILEETA and ILEA, dedicated to the training and consolidation of law enforcement agencies throughout countries plagued by firearm violence, and illicit trafficking of weapons, specifically for the implementation of a more established framework for policing as well as to encourage a larger focus on stateless offenders and international policing cooperation.

4. To establish a committee in the OAS tasked with monitoring, identifying, and allocating support, consolidation, and funds to areas in need of non-partisan law enforcement training and tech advancement, as well as utilizing available resources to recognize areas of high police corruption.

5. To call upon member states to fund said training program and committee through voluntary contributions, as well as through ILEETA and ILEA.

6. To commend member states that have actively sought a more unified, international cooperation between law enforcement on the subject of arms trafficking.

7. To reaffirm the importance and the vital role of international cooperation in the search for and strengthening of durable solutions to address the situation of scattered or absent law enforcement cooperation, and to urge member states and the

international community to take effective measures to stop the flow of firearms trafficking.

**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**  
*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
THIRD COMMITTEE**



**ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE CITIES IN THE AMERICAS THROUGH  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOCUSED ON WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Canada, Ecuador, the United States, Grenada, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the lack of resources to promote and sustain cities and waste management programs, as well as the lack of hierarchy within the waste management systems in the countries;

REMEMBERING past actions that The Bahamas has undertaken through public-private partnerships in waste management, further relations between agricultural organizations and food industries can be accomplished to create a more sustainable agricultural process; and

RECALLING the need to promote the importance of waste management via public-private partnerships between commercial companies like the Inter-American Development Bank and Cradle to Cradle,

RESOLVES:

1. To promote foreign investment until domestic sustainability is achieved.
2. To encourage member states to convene meetings of national and local government officials to promote management practices that protect natural resources, including water and watersheds, and that improve the companies' efficiency in managing resources, in both public and private corporations.
3. To encourage cooperation between organizations and food industries and/or companies to explore the possibility of using organic waste, to achieve sustainability in the production of organic waste to produce soil nutrition for agriculture.
4. To foster the creation of regional and national networks and partnerships to achieve sustainability and advance development in the Americas.
5. To encourage that member states sponsor the creation of an Inter-American precedent to lengthen the lifespan of commercial products.
6. To promote partnerships between public institutions and private industries to develop waste management initiatives.

7. To support the technological use of a cloud service that will promote the communication of these initiatives among the OAS member states.

**ENCOURAGING ENTREPRENEURSHIP INITIATIVES AND INNOVATION  
TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND THE USE OF CLEAN ENERGY  
IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Dominican Republic, and St. Lucia

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution AG/RES, 1440(XVI-O/96), “Sustainable development”; AG/RES. 1514(XXVII-O/97), “Coordination and Follow-up of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of The Americas”, and the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain.

RECALLING the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS), which gives total support to initiatives in pro of the adequate use of clean energies, and its development;

FULLY AWARE of the geography of the member states’ territories, and the natural geographic conditions required for industries to produce clean energy;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the current global process to define sustainable development objectives; and

BEARING IN MIND the types of processes used for producing clean energy and its benefits for the environment and for the OAS member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) of the OAS to initiate campaigns and establish general awareness about clean energy. To later spur the governments and other sectors to offer incentives to businesses that use an adequate amount of electricity from renewable sources of clean energy and subsidize companies that utilize renewable energy.

2. To encourage the governments and other private industries to open the energy market to small market communities. This will foster entrepreneurship within the Americas increasing growth, therefore, communities will no longer be limited to consuming energy, but the efficient energy generated in industrialized communities.

3. To encourage the governments of the member states and other sectors to promote the use of public transportation such as bikes and buses to decrease pollutant emissions in the air.

4. To advise the member states to establish public policies on entrepreneurial initiatives, so that the general public can be sensitized and increase their capacity to involve themselves in these decisions.

5. To extend the mandates of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS) until December 31, 2016.

6. To encourage communities to limit the impact of any single power station to protect the communities from large scale blackouts.

7. To encourage communities to promote the development of local, renewable power projects to diversify energy and reduce harmful pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions to protect air and water quality for the health and safety of communities.

8. To encourage member states to support STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education) programs to:

- a. Educate all youth on creating and improving efficient technology and clean energy;
- b. Promote entrepreneurial programs to educate the youth of both genders on entrepreneurship; and
- c. Decrease both the unemployment and underemployment rates.

**TOWARDS INCREASING CITIZEN AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN  
PREPARATION FOR NATURAL DISASTERS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Trinidad and Tobago

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING the immense damage natural disasters cause to infrastructure, economies, and communities, and that according to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the number of natural disasters per year has more than doubled over the last few decades;

CONSIDERING

The vulnerability of Small-Island Developing-States (SIDS), most notably the CARICOM nations, to natural disasters and the devastating impacts that natural disasters have on their highly agrarian economies, and

That, although natural disaster relief programs have demonstrated much success in lowering the death toll of such events, inadequate effort has been put into the preparation and avoidance of hazardous natural disasters;

EMPHASIZING that SIDS in the Americas lack highly effective preparatory measures such as the Deep-Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) buoy systems, satellite weather tracking, and people-centric Early Warning Systems that alert communities to natural disasters before the fact, allowing for swift risk mitigation measures;

ACKNOWLEDGING the Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance as an ongoing effort of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) that provides framework for member states' policies on natural disaster preparedness and emphasizes the importance of outreach and education programs; and

RECOGNIZING that the United Nation's Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted in March of 2015, emphasizes the importance of natural disaster mitigation stating that, "It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, their livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socio-economic assets and ecosystems, thereby strengthening their resilience",

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the creation of first-responder education and training programs for community leaders as a form of humanitarian assistance in impoverished, rural, and isolated areas, and to model such programs based on guidelines provided by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

2. To strongly suggest the implementation and updating of technology for natural disaster prediction by:

- a) Advancing weather forecasting instruments and equipment, including satellite tracking and Doppler technologies, through collaboration with local engineering firms;
- b) Expanding the DART buoy system to locations alongside Latin American and Caribbean member states to provide warning of abnormal wave patterns; and
- c) Implementing Early Warning Systems for events such as forest fires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters in high risk areas and tailoring the individual systems to the needs of each municipality.

3. To suggest to adequately prepare the hemisphere for the increasing number of natural hazards by:

- a) Drafting hazard maps to assist in rezoning territories to create planned growth and avoid overpopulation or construction in disaster-prone areas;
- b) Constructing a task force of both public and private officials to conduct risk assessment analysis to determine country's needs; and
- c) Creating and posting indications of evacuation routes within municipalities.

4. To instruct the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to host the first annual Summit on Natural Disaster Fiscal Responsibility to facilitate the sharing of innovative strategies to manage the aftermath of natural disasters in a cost-effective manner.

5. To encourage collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), and any regional entities to supplement funding for these projects.

**PROMOTION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN ORDER TO  
FURTHER INNOVATION OF MSMEs IN THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Costa Rica, the United States, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WELCOMING a focus on innovation, competitiveness and productivity in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Americas, and the establishment of public-private partnerships, commonly referred to as PPP;

CONSIDERING the technological limitations and problems in meeting the economic goals within MSMEs of certain countries in the Americas, leading to unemployment and lack of innovation;

NOTING THAT

MSMEs are vital to achieving decent and productive employment as they globally account for two thirds of the jobs, creating the majority of new jobs; and

That innovation and creativity can generate employment and economic development to build the economy;

NOTING THAT the Growth Inducement Strategy that aims to optimize the impact of limited public sector resources by utilizing private sector methods and entrepreneurship input to achieve development targets in key areas;

EMPHASIZING the importance of educating MSMEs on technology, business management and marketing, and urging the creation of public private partnerships in order to subsidize the efforts of such small companies; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a few states have yet to practice and implement a dialogue between the public and private sectors,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage governments in the Americas to offer funding (necessary capital) to the MSMEs in order to help them start up their businesses effectively.
2. To encourage incentives (subsidies or reduced tax payments) for large corporations to help small corporations in creating business methods.

3. To create partnerships with local universities to educate small corporations on how to facilitate business management.

4. To improve the enabling environment for business development, trade and integration, and develop a mechanism for improved public-private dialogue through the establishment of national councils in order to promote competitiveness and productivity in the Americas.

6. To encourage participation in web-based platforms for business counselors to share best practices and for clients to link with international suppliers, buyers, and other potential business partners.

7. To urge the governments in the Americas to implement PPP investment in the social sectors (such as education) to increase a standard of living and to shorten the gap between the participation of women in corporations.

**INITIATIVES TO BOOST THE INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND  
INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGH IMPACT SMEs ACROSS THE  
HEMISPHERE**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Panama, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That the purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to promote cooperation among its member states for the furtherance of their integral development;

The Declaration of Quito, that highlights the importance of secondary education for social and economic development; and

The World Economic Forum's "Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013," that concludes that corruption is the single most problematic factor for doing business in Latin America;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The importance of education and access to technology as two of the pillars for sustainable development, entrepreneurship and innovation as means for reducing poverty and boosting economic growth; and

That Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) aid struggling economies that are looking for answers to recession and massive unemployment; and

RECOGNIZING:

That monopolies are harmful to growing economies since they decrease competitiveness and innovation, and prevent SMEs from being able to enter to new markets; and

That the goal of promoting technology is to favor the spur of SMEs, create more jobs, grant more buying power to the people, and facilitate access to information,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend member states the creation of technical colleges and academies for adults, by 2025 to:

- a) Teach citizens how to run SMEs;
- b) Create higher education institutions to help exploit the innovative capacities of the population;
- c) Encourage women inclusion; and
- d) Grant scholarships to outstanding individuals in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education) fields.

2. To suggest member states to cut taxes so that corporations are encouraged to innovate and invest on Research and Development (R&D):

- a) The SMEs who incur expenses on scientific research projects, technological development and innovation, linked or not to the line of business of the company, will have access to a 75% payable tax deduction if the project is carried out directly by the SME or by scientific research centers, and a 50% payable tax deduction if the project is carried out by research centers for technological innovation development, by command of the SMEs.
- b) Decrease corporation taxes in the region, so that they relocate to the Americas;
- c) Decrease capital gain tax; and
- d) Simplify tax codes to ensure that it is not too burdensome to individuals and SMEs.

3. To recommend member states to avoid the development of large enterprises with monopolist power:

- a) Businesses will not be able to have more than 75% of their market shares; and
- b) Implement antitrust laws that prevent creation of monopolies and reduce corruption.

4. To promote the legitimization of SMEs in order to lower the barriers of entry :

- a) Legitimized SMEs will not have to pay taxes for the first 5 years and by lowering regulations;
- b) Steep penalties for non-legitimate SMEs; and

- c) Tax break initially for the first 5 years will encourage them to be more creative and innovative.
- 5. To recommend that all member states adopt a free trade position.
  - a) Further collaboration among trade blocs like NAFTA, MERCOSUR, and the Pacific Alliance.
- 6. To support workers' rights by recommending that member states guarantee the right to work.
  - a) Workers will not be forced to join unions.
- 7. To recommend member states to invest on telecommunication infrastructure.
  - a) Easier access to E-commerce for SMEs will reduce operation costs.
- 8. To recommend that all member states encourage a strict patent system under which all countries of the Americas should recognize international patents.
- 9. To encourage use of technology in agriculture.
- 10. To encourage member states to increase the inclusion and participation of women in the public and private sectors.

**TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN THE AMERICAS BY  
PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH SMEs**

Resolution presented by the delegation of Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Grenada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Suriname

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEING AWARE that small and medium sized enterprises represent 99% of businesses and drive the economy;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that SMEs are the future for a thriving economy, because according to *Top Technology for SME Growth*, they are “an effective means of procuring a range of benefits including creating jobs, increasing productivity, and competitiveness; alleviating poverty and achieving societal goals, in a sustainable way;”

UNDERSTANDING that technology can drive an SME to success and give accessibility to a struggling business; and

REALIZING that education and information on loans is not readily available to SMEs,

RESOLVES:

1. To propose a program in developing countries that uses crowd sourcing which would be modeled after websites such as “Kickstarter” and “Indiegogo” in order to provide accessible funds to small businesses.

2. To suggest that member states host centers in which SMEs are able to learn about skills and innovated technology by calling on companies to support technology education in the Americas, focusing on:

- a) Educational seminars on the benefits of technology;
- b) Setting up tools and assistance to all SMEs by allowing webinars from experts; and
- c) Providing information on easy ways to obtain loans for SMEs.

3. To suggest that governments in countries that are vulnerable to economic instability coordinate with institutions who provide assistance to SMEs to:

- a) Grant tax reductions to those institutions as an incentive to continue providing assistance to SMEs; and

- b) Give individuals who donate money an incentive through tax reductions.
4. To request that funds be solicited from philanthropic organizations or individual donors in order to obtain the funds necessary to carry out the goals of this project.
  5. To increase awareness on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to connect people in rural areas and allow them to improve their communication, facilitate greater interaction and foster cooperation and collaboration.

**34<sup>th</sup> MODEL OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR HIGH  
SCHOOLS**  
*December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**BOOK OF RESOLUTIONS  
SPECIAL FOURTH COMMITTEE**



**NEW APPROACHES TO PROMOTE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG THE  
YOUTH OF THE AMERICAS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Canada, Dominica, Ecuador, the United States, Mexico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KEEPING IN MIND the importance of education in developing active citizens who contribute to national development;

BEARING IN MIND that many children and youth from the member states of the OAS fail to undertake or complete their basic education due to lack of incentive and awareness about its importance;

UNDERSTANDING that the educational systems of various member states suffer from widespread inadequacy due to lack of funding and poor training of teachers;

ACKNOWLEDGING the effects of poor education and training of teachers which lead to child labor, poverty, and unemployment;

RECOGNIZING the work of the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment, the Department of Economic and Social Development, and the Department of Sustainable Development within the OAS; and

NOTING that the Young Americas Business Trust (YABT) works in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) to promote social and economic development among young people in the western hemisphere and around the world,

RESOLVES:

1. To empower member states youth in their pathway to success in order to foster a better working society

2. To foster night school programs for high school graduates that will increase their vocational skills in order for them to prepare for the business environment in the future.

a) Organizing the vocational training program at the existing high schools to spare funding;

- b) Encouraging private business owners and/or executives from state run companies to help mentor the students participating in the vocational training program; and
  - c) Having the vocational training at night in order to let the students work during the day. This will help encourage the students to begin working and developing skills.
3. To train future teachers to be more capable educators for the future students to come.
- a) Training the teachers to be able to counsel the students in any questions or concerns they may have over entrepreneurial topics.
4. To instruct the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) of the OAS to run and continue the above mentioned programs:
- a) Assigning the Department of Economic and Social Development to support the creation of the vocational after school program; and
  - b) Designating the Department of Human Development, Education and Employment to monitor the progress of the aspiring teachers' training process.
5. To implement the vocational training programs in high schools throughout the hemisphere as soon as possible.
6. To fund this endeavor member states can endorse the support of NGOs such as the YABT. This institution has different programs which can help youths gain relevant experience and a better foundation for the future.

**COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INDUSTRY AND THE EDUCATION  
SECTOR TO DEVELOP JOB-RELEVANT SKILL-BUILDING PROGRAMS**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of The Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 16 of the Inter-American democratic Charter that states that “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples;”

RECALLING Article 2 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter that expresses that special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice;

NOTING Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that the OAS will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the hemisphere, bearing in mind that democracy is a way of life based on liberty and enhancement of economic, social, and cultural conditions for the peoples of the Americas. The OAS will consult and cooperate on an ongoing basis with member states and take into account the contributions of civil society organizations working in those fields; and

TAKING NOTE of Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which mentions that poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite OAS members states to create multiple vocational training programs after primary or secondary school in each country to connect the students’ skills with the job markets specific to each individual country.

- a) Encourage students to apply to OAS Scholarship Programs, especially the OAS Academic Scholarship Program (Regular Program), established in 1958, that grants scholarships every year for the pursuit of Master’s Degrees, Doctoral Degrees and Graduate Research leading to a university degree.

2. To suggest that member states create programs that give high school students the option to do internships after or during high school working with public or private institutions and companies in their country.

- a) It would benefit both the individual in the internship and the institutions by providing the individual with job experience and the company with trained employees; and
- b) Encourage students to apply to OAS and other international organizations' internships and encourage the OAS to set up internships in other countries as well.

3. To implement a teacher exchange program, so that teachers from other countries in the Americas can share their knowledge with other students and teachers.

- a) Encourage teachers to join the Inter-American Teacher Education Network that was set up by the OAS to exchange knowledge and teaching techniques; and
- b) Include the proposed exchange program in the Inter-American Teacher Education Network.

4. To request the member states to pursue collaboration and partnership on education with other member states as well regional and international organizations.

- a) International organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank play a pivotal role in implementing education programs and supervising grants agreements and the disbursement of funds.

5. To prompt after-school programs for low-income families that promote market specific job training per country.

- a) Implement funding through Galas and mass text messages.
  - i. Galas would be hosted in each country and would invite top business executives and members of the upper class; and
  - ii. The text messages would be sent to citizens in all member states of the OAS. It would include information about the program. If the person chooses to respond, they would donate \$2 to the program. The money would be distributed to countries by need and number of students in the program.

6. To take into account the recommendations of multiple congregations about education, such as the World Education Congress, and others.

**COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES TO REDUCE CHILD LABOR IN MEMBER STATES THROUGH COLLECTIVE EFFORT**

Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, United States, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela

THE MOAS/HS GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the already existing OAS Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI);

CONSIDERING two of the main pillars of the Organization of American States are human rights and development;

ACKNOWLEDGING the absence of comprehensive measures to eradicate child labor, most notably in agriculture;

BEARING IN MIND the Inter-American Democratic Charter; and

NOTING the common goal of the Organization of American States to preserve the integrity of human rights by supporting initiatives that are mutually beneficial to member states,

RESOLVES:

1. Establishing the minimum age to participate in manual labor as 18 and the minimum age to participate in intellectual labor as 16:
  - a) The classification of the place of prospective employment determines the type of labor to be done;
  - b) Non-hazardous manual labor refers to labor that does not require chemical involvement, protective equipment, and/or the operation of heavy machinery;
  - c) Hazardous manual labor refers to chemical involvement, the use of protective equipment, and/or the operation of heavy machinery; and
  - d) With the approval of a recognized educational establishment labor can begin at an earlier age.
2. To encourage member states to establish mandatory schooling through to the age of 17:

- a) All OAS member states should work towards enforcing compulsory schooling; and
  - b) All OAS member states should launch a public service campaign emphasizing the importance of education before participation in manual labor.
3. To recommend member states the introduction of agricultural price supports under which:
- a) All OAS member states should pay a specific subsidy to the agricultural sector, set a price floor and purchase the surplus that is produced as a result; and
  - b) All OAS member states should contribute 1.5% of their annual GDP.
4. To suggest the establishment of a system of retribution for child labor in agriculture:
- a) All OAS member states should enforce the confiscation of a percentage of agricultural land proportional to the percent of child laborers involved.
5. To complete the goals of this resolution by 2035.