

**2014 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

General Committee



HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVE FOR INCLUSIVE EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRO-ECOLOGICAL SECTOR TO PROMOTE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT AND TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Haiti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes that “development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order”;

Article 10 of the Social Charter of the Americas, according to which “Member States, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, will promote sustainable development by means of economic growth, social development, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources”;

CONSIDERING:

The Declaration of the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 2005), which looks forward to “create jobs to fight poverty and strength democratic governance”, taking into account “the great task of our societies and governments in combating poverty and social exclusion by adopting policies for generating more and better jobs in rural and urban areas, to contribute effectively to social inclusion and cohesion, prosperity, and democratic governance”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2766 (XLIII-O/13), “Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-Up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter,” which recognizes “the important role of participation by all sectors of society, including civil society, in the consolidation of democracy, given that such participation is one of the vital elements for the success of development policies”; and

EMPHASIZING:

The Declaration of the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, Canada, 2001), in which heads of state and governments committed to “strengthen environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources with a view to ensuring a balance among economic development, social development and the protection of the environment”, and the role of these activities in strengthening democracy through specific programs and initiatives,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts of the Member States to promote economic development and job creation as a strategy to strengthen democratic governance and to promote stability, particularly, the efforts of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor to bring together policy-makers and workers around the design of policies, adjusted to each country’s needs, to achieve sustainable development through social justice and decent work.
2. To propose the implementation of an “Agro-ecological Employment Initiative” to promote entrepreneurship among the young economically active population, through the development of training programs, technical assistance and the creation of specialized greenhouses to support the associated economic activities.

3. To request the Secretariat of Integral Development to work with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Member States' Ministries of Agriculture or their equivalent in the design and implementation of the "Agro-ecological Employment Initiative" and the establishment of a space for deliberation and action in matters concerning agro-ecology, food security and ecological entrepreneurship.
4. To invite the countries of the Hemisphere to cooperate in the creation of a hemispheric fund to finance ecological entrepreneurship and restoration of the ecology, in order to encourage job creation and integral development, by paying an annual fee according to their capacities.
5. To suggest that the Secretariat for Integral Development, with the assistance of the Inter-American Conference of the Ministries of Labor (IACML), convene the First Meeting of the "Agro-ecological Employment Initiative" to develop a specific framework of action and to define a series of indicators to measure progress towards employment and democratic governance.
6. To request that the General Secretariat present a report on the implementation of this Resolution at the Forty-fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**INCREASING INFORMATION SHARING AND MONITORING OF MARITIME SECURITY
TO PREVENT TRANSNATIONAL CRIME**

General Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes the goal of Member States to “strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

That member states of the OAS have been adversely affected by transnational crime, including the complications associated with the trafficking of drugs and human life across borders, including maritime borders;

That seventeen member states signed the 1996 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention;

RECALLING:

That the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Organized Crime was approved by the Permanent Council in October, 2006 (CP/RES.908 (1567/06) and has created a technical group to specifically address the complications and multidimensional threats of transnational crime;

That the member states’ development in 2000 of the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition has created both public and private websites and a secure electronic communication system for the sharing of best practices in relation to combating crime and trafficking; and

RECOGNIZING:

The commitment expressed by member states in their ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and additional United Nations’ accords on trafficking persons, smuggling by land, sea and air, and trafficking in weapons;

The strength of individual member states’ anti-crime policies and desire to comply with the Inter-American Commitment on Terrorism, created with regard to Article 53 of the Charter of the OAS that seeks to “promote and develop cooperation among Member States to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism ,”

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Office of the Committee of Hemispheric Security for gathering information regarding current transnational crime statistics, and member states for providing this information in a timely fashion.
2. To request that the Committee on Hemispheric Security provide data and statistics pertaining to maritime security in the Hemisphere to the technical group of the Hemispheric Plan of Action.

3. To urge that the technical group prepare a report on maritime security—in consultation with Inter-American Defense Board, governments and hemispheric experts on maritime border control-by the 2015 General Assembly as part of the group’s regular business.
4. To hold a special session of the Permanent Council to discuss the findings of the technical group’s report.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF WORK DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 3f of the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms the principle that “the elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States”;

RECALLING:

That the preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter of the OAS affirms that “the fight against poverty, and especially the elimination of extreme poverty, is essential to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitutes a common and shared responsibility of the American states”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That Article 34g of the OAS Charter further states the need for “fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all”;

That the same Article, section H calls for, “rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all”;

RECOGNIZING:

That Article 4 of the Social Charter of the OAS states that “each member state has the primary responsibility for its development and, in choosing its economic and social system within a framework of democracy, should further the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will enable and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

That Article 45a of the OAS Charter affirms that “all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

That the same Article, Section B, further affirms: “work is a right and a social duty, it gives dignity to the one who performs it, and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family, both during his working years and in his old age, or when any circumstance deprives him of the possibility of working”; and

HAVING SEEN:

That Section 76 of the Declaration of Mar Del Plata (Fourth Summit of the Americas) reaffirms “the central role we assign to the creation of decent work, in order to meet our commitments to fight poverty and strengthen democratic government”,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud those Member States who are making great strides in strengthening democracy through measures to eradicate poverty.
2. To recommend that Member States assess the poverty rates in different regions to determine those with the greatest need.
3. To strongly urge Member States to establish a work development training program by the year 2016, intended for the following purposes:
 - a. To offer a program in each state, in which unskilled laborers meet with advisers to learn more advanced skills.
 - b. To provide information to trainees about the hiring processes of businesses seeking more skilled laborers.
 - c. To assure the practice of fair admission, not discriminating on race, sex, nationality, creed, or social standing.
4. To submit to the 2016 General Assembly and subsequent General Assemblies the progress and results of the work development training programs established by Member States so that ideas may be shared and discussed by the Assembly.
5. To recommend that these work development training programs be funded by voluntary contributions from individual member states, NGOs, private citizens, and other international organizations or bodies that seek to reduce the level of poverty and to promote democracy in the Hemisphere.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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CREATION OF AN INTERAMERICAN CONVENTION ON INTERNET RIGHTS

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which notes that “American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 47 of the Charter, which states that “Member states will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented towards the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 99 of the Charter, which states that “the purpose of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation;”

Article 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which notes that “human beings” are guaranteed the free and full exercise of their rights and freedoms by their states “without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition”;

Article 2 of the Convention, which upholds that, in those states where rights and freedoms are not already ensured by the law or other provisions, “The States Parties undertake to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes and the provisions of this Convention, such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to those rights or freedoms”;

Article 11 of the Convention, which establishes the fundamental rights that all individuals in the Americas have access to, stating that “Everyone has the right to have his honor respected and his dignity recognized”; emphasizing that “No one may be the object of arbitrary or abusive interference with his private life, his family, his home, or his correspondence, or of unlawful attacks on his honor or reputation”; and also promoting that “Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”;

RECOGNIZING:

Mandate 7 of the Sixth Summit of the Americas (*Cartegena de Indias*, 2012), which states: “To foster increased connection of telecommunication networks in general, including fiber optic and broadband, among the region’s countries, as well as international connection, to improve connectivity, increase the dynamism of communications between the nations of the Americas, as well as reduce international data transmission costs, and, thus, promote access, connectivity, and convergent services to all social sectors in the Americas,”

AG/RES. 2661 (XLI-O/11), on Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data, which prompted OAS participation in the 33rd International Conference on Data Protection and Privacy

Commissioners and its parallel conferences that saw the cementing of the OAS in a leadership role as it pertains to the protection of privacy in the online sphere;

United Nations Joint resolution A/RES/68/167, entitled “Right to privacy in the digital age,” presented by Brazil and Germany in November, 2013, at the Sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which calls for “full compliance with [nations’] obligations under international human rights law”;

The Civil Rights Framework for the Internet (“*Marco Civil da Internet*”) which is currently under consideration in the Brazilian National Congress and urges assurance of “individual and collective rights (privacy, freedom of speech, and access rights)”;

RECALLING:

Domestic legislation in developing countries calling for the expansion of cyber infrastructure in order to give greater opportunity to their inhabitants;

The passionate expressions by member states’ leaders urging reforms in the cyber-sphere, with special attention to the issue of privacy; and

CONSIDERING:

The growing permanence of the internet, the exponential rise in its participation with 56.1% of those in the Americas subscribing, and that Latin America is the fastest growing market for internet use, increasing 12 percent in the last year alone;

The vital role the of the internet as a means of open expression;

The omnipresent nature of the internet, a phenomenon that is wholly lacking in territoriality, existing outside the extent of the nation state’s political boundaries, and thus requiring a multilateral approach to defining its role;

The lack of international legislation that defines and identifies the place of the cyber world, the rights of its participants, and the effectiveness of the protection of the privacy of individuals as information is transmitted across borders;

The importance of codifying a set of Internet user rights and expectations in order to create a precedent and avoid exploitation or violations of privacy,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Inter- American Juridical Committee to draft an Inter-American Convention on Electronic Rights that will include, but will not be limited to:
 - a. Explanations of the existing threats to individuals’ internet privacy.
 - b. The best practices for combating these threats in hopes of strengthening the rights of the individual.
 - c. The phrase “the rights of individuals offline shall be extended to the electronic sphere.”
 - d. That the draft Convention be completed within four months time.
2. For the Permanent Council to invite relevant civil society organizations to provide input on the convention, to be included in the final version for presentation.

3. For the Inter-American Juridical Committee to present the draft convention to the Permanent Council for discussion and revision.
4. For the Department for International Law Data Protection Section to finalize the draft prior to its presentation.
5. To instruct the Permanent Council to present the final report at the next meeting of Foreign Ministers at the General Assembly meeting in June 2015.
6. To instruct the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to create a Secretariat for Electronic Rights whose role will be to oversee the implementation of the approved convention and that the Secretariat for Electronic Rights will be paid for through a voluntary fund comprised of the donations of Member States and organizations who wish to promote freedom of the internet and protect privacy.

Approved for form and substance _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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THE CONTINUATION OF CYBER-SECURITY PROGRAMS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism developed Computer Security Response Teams (CSIRTs), “capable of and charged with appropriately and rapidly disseminating cyber security information and providing technical guidance and support in the event of a cyber incident” (CP/doc.3901/04);

That the Government of Canada put forth \$1.2 million in 2011 to “assist states in the Americas to prevent, monitor, and respond to cyber threats by enhancing national level planning and coordination to promote regional cooperation” in encouraging other OAS nations to create CSIRTs;

That the Trust Wave 2013 Global Security Report has acknowledged the success of the CSIRT program, while acknowledging that “Cybercrime associated with *hacktivism* remains relatively prevalent,” and that “Protests happen worldwide, and their motivations usually focus on personal privacy,” with emphasis on the prevalence of Denial of Service (DoS) attacks in Latin American countries while praising the success of the CSIRT programs; and

RECALLING:

That the Trend Micro Latin American and Caribbean Cyber Security Trends and Government Responses report—which was funded by the Organization of American States—as it released its study in May, 2013, in addressing the success of Uruguay in the development of a low-cost CSIRT, stated that the biggest problem in cyber security today is the lack of awareness among users;

That said report also noted that “Internet use in Latin America is increasing at one of the highest rates worldwide”, which has been eased by the creation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as STOP. THINK. CONNECT,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the efforts of member states, in particular the government of Canada, in increasing the strength of the CSIRT programs, as well as Uruguay for the creation of a low-cost and efficient CSIRT.
2. To request that the member states create a working group that will:
 - a. Examine the resource consumption of existing CSIRTs and find ways to economize them so that they may be more widespread and present in nations that do not have them.
 - b. Investigate and address the nature of *hacktivism* and DoS attacks and the effects they have on hemispheric cyber security concerns.
3. To finance future CSIRTs with money saved from the economization of existing ones.

- 4. To continue working with NGOs in their efforts to create a better culture of user awareness in internet usage, safety, and cyber security.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY
THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL PORTAL OF THE AMERICAS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 2g of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter (1948), which gives one of the essential purposes of the Organization to be the eradication of extreme poverty in the Hemisphere;

Article 50 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims;”

The Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, April 1998), in which Heads of State and Government declared that “distance education programs shall be strengthened and information networks established”;

NOTING:

The Declaration of the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, Canada, April 2001), in which Heads of State and Government affirmed that the development of human potential was of the utmost importance and the “Connecting the Americas” initiative was adopted with the aim of “mobilizing and sharing human resources to strengthen our capacities for applying information and communications technologies to human development”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The launch of the Educational Portal of the Americas (www.educoas.org) in September, 2001, at the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, which provided a hemispheric-wide distance learning option;

That in its first ten years the Educational Portal of the Americas gave more than 180 distance-education courses, aiding more than 21,000 citizens of the Hemisphere;

HAVING ADOPTED:

The Social Charter of the Americas (2012), which emphasizes “the determination and commitment of member states to urgently combat the serious problems of poverty, social exclusion, and inequity that affect, in varying degrees, the countries of the Hemisphere; to confront their causes and consequences; and to create more favorable conditions for economic and social development with equity to promote more just societies”; and

HAVING CONSIDERED:

That the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established a clear link between increased education and poverty reduction;

That education is also one of the key factors in strengthening and stabilizing democracy because it creates involved and active participants in the democratic process,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their efforts to eradicate extreme poverty, and their efforts to promote the Educational Portal of the Americas.
2. To urge Member States to continue in their efforts to bring education to all citizens of the Hemisphere, especially through the Educational Portal of the Americas.
3. To encourage Member States to expand internet access in their countries so that their citizens might have greater access to the Portal.
4. To call upon Member States to begin awareness campaigns in their countries for the Educational Portal of the Americas, whereby:
 - a. The size, scope, and cost of these campaigns for a given country be determined by that Member State.
 - b. The campaigns target those who would most benefit from the utilization of the portal, and focus on the benefits of the portal to its users.
5. To add courses on personal finance, investment, entrepreneurship, as well as the value and best practices of early childhood education to the education courses currently offered on the Portal, and that these courses also emphasize the value of participating in the democratic process, such that:
 - a. The content of the personal finance, investment, and entrepreneurship classes be determined by the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (ESID), Departments of Social Development and Employment (DSDE) and the Department of Trade, Tourism, and Competitiveness (DTTC).
 - b. The content of the courses on early childhood education be determined by ESID's Department of Education, Culture, Science and Technology and be focused on caregivers, parents, and teachers.
6. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth regular session on the implementation of this resolution, including courses on the Educational Portal, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.
7. To request additional funding for this resolution come from voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observer States, and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**NATIONAL REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR DEPORTEES TO REDUCE
THE IMPACT OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

That the report on the Spread of Transnational Organized Crime and How to Contain its Expansion, by the Wilson Center's Latin America Program, states that deportees returning to their countries are "a major catalyst for violence and crime in the region" at the hands of, or in conjunction with, Transnational Organized Crime organizations, and recommends the creation of "systems and support groups that help people reintegrate into their communities";

That a presentation given by the United Nations (UN) delegation from Trinidad and Tobago on Maritime Safety recognizes the relationship between Transnational Organized Crime and deportations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and that criminal deportees "form a major part of Transnational Organized Crime", and that the "irregular migration" of deportees adds to the problem in the region;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that one of the purposes of the Organization is to "strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 5 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which asserts that "combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction";

CONSIDERING:

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas from the Special Conference on Security held in Mexico City, Mexico in 2003, condemns Transnational Organized Crime, as "it constitutes an assault on institutions in our states and negatively affects our societies";

That AG/RES. 2116 (XXXV-O/05), "Fighting Transnational Organized Crime in the Hemisphere," established a Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime under the Permanent Council as a mechanism for drafting a plan of action to carry out the mandate contained in the resolution;

That the Report of the Chair of the Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime identifies the importance of "promoting the use of prevention policies and measures" to reduce Transnational Organized Crime; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime stresses "the fundamental role of education in contributing to a culture of respect for human rights and democratic values";

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas states the importance of strengthening "cooperation mechanisms and actions to address extreme poverty, inequality, and social exclusion on an urgent basis";

That the Report on the Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration in Guatemala, by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit & Regional Bureau for the Americas and Caribbean, called the repatriation and reintegration operation a success, and called for the creation of similar programs in the Western Hemisphere, with an inclusive approach comprising governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), in addition to multilateral organizations such as the UN and OAS;

That according to the United States Customs and Enforcement Agency, 233,943 immigrants were deported to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012 from the United States alone,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the work of the OAS Member States in establishing a plan to eradicate Transnational Organized Crime in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage Member States to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto.
3. To recommend that each Member State create a National Reintegration Program for Deportees, which may work with selected national NGOs that would:
 - a. Provide counseling and rehabilitation services to the deportees.
 - b. Provide transitional housing for recent deportees.
 - c. Work with local community organizations and schools to provide vocational training and educational programs for deportees.
 - d. Form relationships with local businesses to foster employment opportunities for deportees.
 - e. Educate local leaders such as pastors, police, social workers, teachers, and small business owners to understand the difficulties deportees face during reintegration, and urge them to educate their communities in order to reduce the presence of negative stereotypes and prejudices surrounding deported peoples..
4. To instruct the Migration and Development Program (MIDE) to aid the Member States in implementing the program by offering Member States technical support.
5. To urge each Member State to prepare an annual report on the progress of the National Reintegration Program and submit it to the Migration and Development Program (MIDE) yearly.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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THE TIPS-FOR-TIPS PROGRAM

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That an essential purpose of the Organization of American States (OAS), as stated in Article a, “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

WITH THE INTENT:

Of increasing public knowledge of ways to protect themselves when interacting on the internet in the ever expansive global market that is becoming increasingly more accessible;

RECOGNIZING:

That internet use is expanding in all member states of the OAS, and that, as the ability to access the internet increases, so does the inherit risk of cyber security breaches;

BELIEVING:

That, through political cooperation, OAS member states can provide their citizens with the advantages of a safe and secure environment to conduct business in and among the member states, without fear of cyber-attacks;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), ADOPTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGY TO COMBAT THREATS TO CYBERSECURITY: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO CREATING A CULTURE OF CYBERSECURITY, which has strengthened the member states’ cyber security; and

CONSIDERING:

The success that tax incentive programs have had in the past when applied to issues of integral development as well as integral sustainability,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the efforts of member states in for their efforts regarding the 2004 resolution, which called for the development of the “Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy.”
2. To create a tax incentive program entitled “Tips for Tips”, in which member states would be encouraged to make available to internet providers a tax break for the inclusion of a cyber-safety training to be made accessible to customers upon the instillation of internet services.
3. To have the security training be drafted by Adam Draftwell, Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, using the “Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy” as a general guideline.

4. To mandate that the stipulations as to how much companies can receive be decided on by each member state.
5. To have any costs associated with the implementation of this program be funded by the way of charitable donations from non-government entities, as well as from voluntary contributions from member states.

Approved for Form and Substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC INTELLIGENCE TO PROMOTE PEACE AND COMBAT
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 29 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which determines that “If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, or by an extra continental conflict, or by a conflict between two or more American States, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

That Article 2d of the Charter of the Organization of American States calls on member states “to provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression”;

That the Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes “that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

That Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States acknowledges as one of the Organization’s essential purposes “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

That Article 26 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter identifies 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”,

That Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that “The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

RECOGNIZNG:

The Commitment to Public Security in the Americas [*year, place?*], which states, “We should therefore strengthen, within the context of those policies, the capacity of our states to promote citizen security and to respond effectively to insecurity, crime, and violence, by adapting their legal framework, structures, operational procedures, and management mechanisms, as necessary”;

AG/DEC. 60 (XXXIX-O/09), which endorses “the Commitment to Public Security in the Americas (MISPA/doc.7/08 rev. 4), adopted at the First Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas, which is an integral part of this resolution, and which encourages member states to effectively implement or continue implementing the commitments contained therein”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Secretary General of the OAS stated in 2013: “The process whereby drugs are produced, distributed, sold and used has generated an illicit business that is detrimental to the human and material well-being of our citizens and to the integrity of our institutions. An illegal economy worth billions of dollars...is operated by transnational criminal networks and diversifying into arms trafficking, contraband, hijacking, trafficking in persons, prostitution, illegal mining, kidnapping, and extortion. It also translates into crimes causing tens of thousands of victims of violence every year in the Americas and ensuring that some of our countries have the highest homicide rates in the world. Drug trafficking also corrupts both government officials and private sector agents at every level, thereby undermining our economies and our institutions and, in extreme cases, even jeopardizing our democratic governance”;

That the Secretary General of the OAS stated in 2010 that “The importance of early warning and early action in this critical area of conflict prevention and resolution is very clear to the OAS, and it would be desirable to promote greater cooperation”,

RESOLVES:

1. To create a hemispheric intelligence committee with the administrative support of the Organization of American States Technical Group on Transnational Organized Crime, that is designed to maintain stability and to combat the efforts of transnational organized crime, and which will:
 - a. Oversee the creation of one intelligence sharing database.
 - b. Monitor current transnational organized crime syndicates.
2. To encourage member state to voluntarily provide information regarding security concerns on a yearly basis regarding:
 - a. Drug production.
 - b. Narcotic Drug import and export statistics.
 - c. Drug smuggling.
 - d. Drug-related crime statistics.
3. To request that each member state appoint a representative who will serve on the intelligence committee for a term of two years.
4. To have the committee:
 - a. Provide security recommendations to all member states affected by transnational organized crime, including assistance with the development and sharing of electronic surveillance technologies.
 - b. Publish an annual report containing the progress member states have made in regards to security concerns.
5. To suggest that the funding be provided by voluntary donations of member states and from relevant NGOs.

6. To suggest that this committee report back to the General Assembly at its annual meeting in 2016.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TWO-EDGE STRATEGY (H.A.F): *HAPPINESS AS A FACTOR*
TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OAS SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS ON
REDUCING POVERTY AND PROMOTING INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**

General Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

The historic and cultural value depicted in virtually all the Independence Declarations throughout the hemisphere, highlighting the unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America (July 4th 1776), which establishes that: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness";

The Address to the Congress of Angostura, which was pronounced by Simon Bolivar (March 3rd 1819), in which he stated that "The most perfect system of government is the one which produces the greatest amount of happiness, the greatest amount of social security and greater amount of political stability";

The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (1948), which sets forth that "The American peoples have acknowledged the dignity of the individual, and their national constitutions recognize that juridical and political institutions, which regulate life in human society, have as their principal aim the protection of the essential rights of man and the creation of circumstances that will permit him to achieve spiritual and material progress and attain happiness";

The preamble of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, which is dictated as a national principle, and expresses that "Free and Democratic Sovereign Nation founded on Spiritual Values and in which no Man, Woman or Child shall ever be... their lives frustrated by deprivation";

RECALLING:

The Article 2g of the Charter of Organization of American States (OAS), wherein the OAS declares as an aspiration to annihilate the obstacles, such as extreme poverty, to the complete democratic development of the citizens, guided by the United Nations (UN) statutes;

The Article 3m of the Charter, which establishes the ethical of respecting the cultural value of the American peoples in order to attain the "high purposes of civilization", such as: happiness, liberty and life, besides spiritual and material prosperity;

The Declaration of Port of Spain (Fifth Summit of the Americas, 2009), in which the heads of state and government certify: "Our aspirations and goals for the Americas depend on strong democracies, good governance, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. We therefore renew our commitment to fight poverty, inequality, hunger and social exclusion in order to raise the standard of living of our peoples and strengthen democratic governance in the Americas";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations AG/RES. (65-309/2011), which states: "Conscious that unsustainable patterns of production and consumption can impede sustainable development, and recognizing the need for a more inclusive, equitable and balanced approach to economic growth that promotes sustainable development, poverty eradication, happiness and well-being of all peoples," and invites "Member States to pursue the elaboration of additional measures that better capture the importance of the pursuit of happiness and well-being in development with a view to guiding their public policies";

EMPHASIZING:

That the approach regarding the design of public policies has been evolving to add new subjective elements in order to create result-oriented mechanisms to optimize the quest of concrete solutions for the people's real problems, and that this simultaneously leads to a more efficient allocation of regional funds thereby fostering confidence in the power of democracy;

The Right to the Pursuit of Happiness, as a concept based on the ideas of John Locke, Thomas Jefferson and Francisco de Miranda, which is defined as a man's right to live for himself, to choose what constitutes his own private, personal and individual happiness, in addition to work for its achievement guided by the human rights as the maximum expression of the values and virtues of the humankind, on the proviso that each individual respect the same right in others; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Quest for Happiness has always been present in our common history as a hemisphere since the foundations of our States because of its vital importance for the balanced well-being of our citizens;

That the value of its fulfillment has proved to be one of the supreme goals of our Nations, and therefore it is essential for each State to guarantee the conditions for every citizen's own Pursuit of Happiness;

That, additionally, OAS itself has as a moral objective the attainment of happiness that will lead our Hemisphere to an era of progress, development, unity and equality,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate The OAS and its Members States for the strides made on the democracy strengthening by reducing poverty and promoting integral development, according to the guidelines of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and especially the Inter-American Committee on Social Development (CIDES) and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD).

2. To encourage Member States to implement a two-edge strategy called "Happiness as a factor" (H.A.F), which focuses on improving effectiveness within the OAS specialized programs on reducing poverty and promoting integral development by:
 - a. Authorizing The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), in coordination with the Inter-American Juridical Committee (IAJC), to start the legal and political proceedings and discussions and in order to reform the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man to include the Right to Pursuit of Happiness.
 - b. Creating the *Subjective Wellbeing Report for the Americas Policies Makers*, using as a reference *The World Happiness Report* published by The Sustainable Development Solutions Network for the United Nations (UN) and *The Wellbeing of the Nations* issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in order to insert it as a guideline for the CIDES and IACD policies, respecting each state sovereignty, the individual privacy of its citizens and guaranteeing the public access of the collected information.
3. That this report, carried out by the CIDI, will operate as follows:
 - a. A Personal phase: by compiling data regarding subjective wellbeing through a study encompassing one's personal and individual perspective in light of the following variables: Life Evaluation, Affect and Eudaimonia.
 - b. A Common phase: by gathering information concerning vital issues related to social development, such as but no limited to, Education, Poverty, Health and Democracy in the Hemisphere, using the same measures applied in the personal phase.
 - c. A Conclusive phase: by incorporating the collected data and statistics to the information collected by the OECD and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), to include it as an additional indicator which aims to guide, adapt and design OAS programs specialized on reducing poverty and promote integral development, with the purpose of improving the program's effectiveness by adjusting them to each Member State reality and special needs in order to promote an integral and holistic development.
4. To request the economic support, if necessary, from organizations and institutions such , but not limited to, the OECD, the IADB, NGOs and private donors and/or contributors.
5. To propose the initiation of the H.A.F Program with the immediate approval of this resolution, and to report the progress made in the implementation of this program at the 47th Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly in 2017.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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STRENGTHENING PROTECTION AGAINST CYBERESPIONAGE IN THE HEMISPHERE

General Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the 21st century world is filled with opportunities derived from technology, especially of the possibilities in the fields of communications, connecting parts of the world that have never been able to connect with other parts in an easy and comfortable way;

That security of the governments and states in the Hemisphere is in constant danger with the implementations of such technologies, owing to the fact that the implementation of them, even though helpful, also creates problems in the security of the information that uses these channels;

CONSIDERING:

That every state has the right to be guaranteed the privacy of its documents and its state officials, and that a violation of this right is in contraposition of the principle of sovereignty of the states;

That stability in the region is in danger, because of the lack of trust that cyberspionage produces between states; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That AG/RES.2004 (XXXIV-O/04), which seeks the protection of data on computational networks, has not been fully implemented,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all member states that have been investing in the protection of the right of privacy, and to urge them to join the fight against cyber espionage, in order to guarantee the citizens of all of the Hemisphere their right to privacy.
2. To urge member states to implement fully AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04).
3. To invite member states to support the Hemispheric Network, created by AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), by approving the creation of a space in the OAS webpage to provide information about how their citizens could protect themselves and make sure their information is safe from electronic surveillance.

4. To promote and congratulate the measures taken by the States of Brazil and Colombia in securing their state cyber security through private networks.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR REDUCTION AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY
TO STRENGTHEN REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United States

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 45f of the Charter Of Organization Of American States, which calls for: “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 encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community”;

CONCERNED:

Over the constant problem of poverty in developing countries that hinders the proper function of modern representative democracies, which obstructs the consolidation of people’s opportunities and integral development in the Hemisphere;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 3f of the Charter of Organization of American States, which affirms the principle that “The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States”;

HAVING SEEN:

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

The 2012 OAS Annual Report of the Secretary General, which recognizes that poverty and democratic consolidation still constitute one of the biggest problems in the Hemisphere and that the OAS has made important decisions about these topics; and

CONVINCED:

That this organization must continue promoting with great effort the elimination of poverty to strengthen representative democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all member states for their constant effort to eradicate all forms of poverty and discrimination in the Hemisphere in freer societies.
2. To encourage all member states to fight poverty and help to consolidate democratic regimes in the countries throughout the Hemisphere.

3. To ask the CIDI (Inter-American Council for Integral Development) to develop the guidelines for a program to decrease poverty through Foreign Direct Investment, foreign socio-economic assistance, and by the implementation of specific legislation in those countries who would like to reduce or eliminate poverty.
4. To request the CIDI to create a study about the relation between poverty and consolidation of democratic regimes.
5. To request the Permanent Council to create strategies to strengthening democracy with the results of the CIDI's study and guidelines.
6. To invite every member state interested in the program to a conference to be celebrated in Washington D.C, November 1st, to discuss specific matters about the implementation of this program or related topics, with all necessary funds provided by the United States.
7. To entrust the Permanent Council, through the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, to continue treating, as an important topic, the strengthening of democracy through measures to eradicate poverty and promote integral development.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**ADDRESSING THE POTENTIAL LEGAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT
OF CYBERSECURITY WITHIN CORPORATIONS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 9 of the Social Charter of the Americas, in which Member States are committed to “foster and implement public policies aimed at economic development” that generates income, employment, and improvement of competitiveness, all while recognizing social inclusion;

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which encourages the exchange and use of “scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 1939 (XXXIII-O/03), which expresses the benefits of addressing all aspects of cybersecurity and of fostering coordination among the various OAS organs, agencies, and entities to protect telecommunication infrastructures;

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), which acknowledges the need to increase the security of information networks and systems in order to “address vulnerabilities and protect users, national security, and critical infrastructures”;

The United Nations A/RES/64/211, which recognizes the potential of information and communications technologies to promote internationally agreed development goals, including economic prosperity goals, and to manage an economy, national security, and civil society;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Meetings of Ministers of Justice and Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) Governmental Experts Group on Cybercrime, which state in their Comprehensive Inter-American Cybersecurity Strategy report that “cyber-crimes” hinder the growth and development of the Internet by fostering the fear that the Internet is neither a secure nor trustworthy medium for conducting personal, government, or business transactions;

The OAS Latin American and Caribbean Cybersecurity Trends and Government Responses report, which found that cybersecurity threats hinder public well-being, international competitiveness, and economic development;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Latin American and Caribbean Cybersecurity Trends and Government Responses report indicates an increase in the frequency of cyber accidents by 8 to 12 percent between 2011 and 2012, and the need for appropriate legislative instruments, trained investigators and prosecutors, and increased international cooperation on cyber issues;

The World Economic Forum, which states in the Risk and Responsibility in a Hyper-connected World report that large institutions do not have the facts and processes to make and implement effective decisions about cybersecurity, and which requests more collaboration among large institutions to address the issue;

The United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, which recommends that states working with international organizations and the private sector should consider best ways to provide technical and other assistance to build capacities in information and communications technology (ICT); and

CONSIDERING:

According to the Cybersecurity Innovation and Internet Economy report, that the United States Commerce Department has directed that agencies address significant challenges, including enhancing internet privacy, improving cybersecurity, protecting intellectual property, and ensuring the global free flow of information;

The existence of global ICT baselines which can provide guidance for building cybersecurity capacities that include software development, the ability to respond to cybersecurity incidents, creation of supportive policies, and risk management;

That the OAS and UN have identified cybersecurity as a threat to international competitiveness and economic growth, and as a consequence the ability to create jobs,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the members of the Organization of American States for adopting RES. 1939 (XXXIII-O/03) and RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) that call for member nations to take the steps necessary to adopt a strategy that protects Internet information systems in 2004, and to encourage members to continue to achieve the goals set in the resolution to protect people's' privacy, international competitiveness, and economic growth.
2. To request that the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) organize a committee to hold a conference among experts, researchers, and agencies related to corporate cybersecurity with the purpose of identifying the legal and economic impacts of cybersecurity within corporations, and requesting that the committee:
 - a. Work in close collaboration with the REMJA Governmental Experts Group on Cybersecurity, to identify speakers and topics for the conference given their expertise.
 - b. Create a survey that will be distributed among legal experts and corporations, especially those who have experienced corporate espionage, to allow the committee to determine the greatest areas of concerns on cybersecurity within corporations and to identify potential participants that will speak in the conference.
 - c. Divide the conference into panels, including those suggested by the survey, to determine the legal and economic issues related to cybersecurity within corporations.
 - d. Work with representatives of Department of States of every member nation, corporations who have been victims of corporate espionage, World Economic Forum, EU Agency for Network, and Information Security so they can indirectly raise questions on what must be considered in the process to develop cybersecurity guidelines within corporations.
 - e. Consider an invitation be extended to representatives from institutions that has done research and has expertise on the subject among them Microsoft, AT&T, Apple Inc., Samsung Group, George Mason University, Internet Society, and every telecommunication company within every Member State.

- f. Prepare a final report that summarizes final recommendations regarding a framework that protects corporations from corporate espionage practices and that suggests consequences to governments, corporations, and agencies engaging in corporate espionage practices.
 - g. Ask a selected group of participants to use the conference’s proceeding to develop guidelines that affected corporations can use to protect their legal rights on their product development and their economic benefits since these factors have been related to economic development.
3. To request that every participant submit a PDF, that will be made available through the web prior to the panel, so that member states can have an idea of what questions or concerns will be brought up during the conference, and that the PDFs and summary report be made available through the Department of State of each member state and any agency who requests the information for legal, economic, and research purposes.
 4. To suggest that the conference should take place on the week of Computer Security Day, December 5th, 2014, in Viña del Mar, Chile.
 5. To seek funding for the conference and the research to be provided by organizations such as the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), HP, The Chertoff Group, the Security Innovation Network (SINET), Raytheon Trusted Computer Solutions, Rockwell Automation, Sourcefire, Kaspersky Lab, Savant Protection, Cytelics, and Cisco Systems.
 6. To distribute and present findings of the conference at the next General Assembly, 2015.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE NEED FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM
FOR CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2a of the Organization of American States' Charter, which proclaims that an essential purpose of the Organization is "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 3j of the Charter, which reaffirms the principle that "Social Justice and social security are bases of lasting peace";

Article 37 of the Charter, which states that "The Member States agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any Member State is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State";

Article 43 of the Charter, which establishes that "In order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing, as well as to encourage economic and financial institutions of the inter-American system to continue giving their broadest support to regional integration institutions and programs";

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in 2000, and the three Protocols Thereto—the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition—constitute the legal framework of the Organization of American States' Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime, with the principal purpose of promoting the application of its mandates by OAS member states;

That in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, adopted at the Special Conference on Security, held in Mexico City in October 2003, the Member States condemned transnational organized crime, since it constitutes an assault on institutions in our countries and negatively affects our societies, and renewed the commitment to fighting it by strengthening the domestic legal framework, the rule of law, and multilateral cooperation, respectful of the sovereignty of each state;

BEARING IN MIND:

That a fundamental purpose agreed upon at the VI Summit of the Americas (Medellin, 2012) is "to strengthen and promote bilateral, sub regional, regional, and international cooperation to prevent and combat violence, corruption, and transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations, and to promote institutional strengthening and, where applicable, rehabilitation and social reintegration, within the framework of the international conventions and instruments in force, with full respect for the rule of law, domestic and international law, and human rights, and, to that end, call upon all citizens to participate and lend their support";

Section 2, clause 6, sub-clause f of the appendix of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime, which states that “Strengthening cooperation and technical assistance at various levels, with special emphasis on developing countries in the Hemisphere, in order to strengthen their capacities to prevent and combat transnational organized crime” is an action member states should consider; and

CONSIDERING:

That criminal gang involvement is motivated by a need for social inclusion, and the physical and financial security for oneself and one’s family;

That, since the law enforcement sector serves as a public representation of the government, with whom the public interacts on a daily basis, it becomes important to promote transparency and accountability in law enforcement in order to maintain a positive representation of democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states that have ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto and urge the member states who have not yet ratified this Convention to consider undertaking such an endeavor.
2. To create the Inter American System for Civil Law Enforcement Training (IASCLET), with the purpose of:
 - a. Fostering coordination, intelligence gathering, and intelligence sharing with the assistance of AMERIPOL, INTERPOL, the Pacific Transnational Crime Network, and other intelligence gathering institutions.
 - b. Devising appropriate means through which law enforcement may build trust and cooperation with communities in which criminal gang activity is prominent.
 - c. Promoting the prevention of criminal gang activities through civil law enforcement techniques influenced by policy-oriented policing and negotiating tactics.
 - d. Establishing international, regional, and national training centers through which personnel may be trained in the techniques delineated in sub resolves b., and c.
3. To comprise IASCLET of:
 - a. A Board of Management consisting of:
 - i. Representatives of the police forces of the Member States.
 - ii. Persons appointed by the Department for Public Security.
 - iii. International and national public security and judicial experts.
 - b. Personnel donated by:
 - i. Member States.
 - ii. International allies of democracy.
4. To establish the training centers referred to in resolve 2d within Member States that explicitly request such establishments on the basis of need as determined by the Board of Management.
5. To request that IASCLET be overseen by the Department of Public Security, which will implement adjustments to the system pending biannual reviews submitted by the IASCLET Board of Management.

6. To procure funding for IASCLET from the Pan-American Development Foundation, the Academic Council on the United Nations System, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Action for Peace and Development, and other NGOs, governments, and individuals.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General Committee

Topic N° 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Vincent and The Grenadines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3j of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Article 30 of the Charter, which underlines that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article 45 of the Charter, which states that “All human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, nationality, creed, or social condition, have a right to material well-being and to their spiritual development, under circumstances of liberty, dignity, equality of opportunity, and economic security”;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors, whose main purpose is “the prevention and punishment of the international traffic in minors as well as the regulation of its civil and penal aspects”;

CONSIDERING:

The importance of ratifying and implementing relevant regional instruments on this issue—such as the American Convention on Human Rights and the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors—to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, to protect trafficking victims and smuggled migrants from exploitation and abuse, and to reinforce the cooperation on prevention;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Chapultepec Consensus endorsed by Member States in 2012, whose Preamble reaffirms “The need to strengthen and promote bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international cooperation in order to prevent and counter violence, corruption and the diversity of the activities of international organized crime in full observance of the Rule of Law, domestic legal frameworks and international law, as well as human rights”;

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Palermo Convention, and the three Protocols—on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Firearms—which represent the international community’s commitment to counter organized crime and offer States parties a framework for preventing and combating organized crime as well as a platform for cooperating in doing so;

REAFFIRMING:

The conclusions of the High Level Hemispheric Meeting Against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Mexico City, in March 2012, which proclaims as the main objective “to promote a constructive debate of ideas among participants and to exchange views on strengthening and enhancing cooperation and technical assistance for the implementation and follow up of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime”;

That at the Sixth Summit of the Americas, held in Cartagena, Colombia, in 2012, the Heads of State and Government unanimously approved the creation of the Inter-American System against Organized Crime to integrate a continental network to implement policies and actions to combat transnational organized crime in all its forms in the area; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2809 (XLIII-O/13), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach,” which establishes hemispheric efforts to combat trafficking in persons;

AG/RES. 2771 (XLIII-O/13), “Prevention and Elimination of Sexual Exploitation, Traffic and Trafficking of Children and Adolescents,” which advises to continue to develop new methods for the formation of human resources and technical capacity;

AG/RES.2379 (XXXVIII-O/08), “Execution of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime and Strengthening of Hemispheric Cooperation,” which encourages Member States to “continue playing an active part in the fight against transnational organized crime”,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the General Secretariat to invite Member States, in accordance with their national legal systems and the international instruments in force in each State, to adopt the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of AG/RES. 2809 (XLIII-O/13), in order to improve their legal, judicial, and administrative systems and to consider the establishment, where appropriate, a national coordination mechanism to prevent and combat the crime of trafficking in persons and to protect victims.
2. To instruct the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) to create the “Prevention and Aid of t-risk Groups” Program, whose main objectives will be, but not be limited:
 - a. To organize an Inter-American course among all Member States about trafficking in person prevention that will take place once a year in all Member States in order to generate awareness among at-risk groups, starting on June of 2014.
 - b. To encourage the participation of former trafficking victims, doctors, Ministers of Health of the Member States, lawyers, specialists in international law, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other specialists in this matter to provide technical assistance to the Program.
 - c. To foster social activities to safeguard vulnerable groups against the threat of organized crime targeting at risk households, in particular single-headed households, and orphan children.
 - d. To encourage Ministries of Health to provide psychological assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings—especially women, adolescents and children—under the specifications of professionals who will be recommended by each Member State wishing to do so through a public call method.

3. To encourage NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which promote common responsibility and citizen participation, to support the activities developed by the Secretariat in relation to trafficking in persons.
4. To encourage Member States to assist and provide protection for victims of human trafficking and contribute to reducing rates of re-victimization through a victim-oriented, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach to the provision of justice.
5. To instruct the SMS to analyze this proposed Program a year after its adoption to ensure its continued effectiveness and to prepare an annual report on the results of the implementation of the program.
6. To submit this proposal to Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General and Ministers of Health of the Americas.
7. To continue with the promotion of regional coordination and cooperation to serve as a key point in order to facilitate information exchange and efforts of Member States that so request it.
8. To finance this proposal with specific funds allocated to the budget of the SMS and additional funding from volunteer donations from Member States, Permanent Observers and Non-Governmental organizations related to the defense of victims of organized crime.

Approved for form and substance _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Co-signatories:

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EXECUTION OF THE HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND STRENGTHENING OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

The existence of numerous types of transnational organized crime, as defined by the United Nations as “a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed, existing for a period of time, acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit and the subsequent results in corruption and violence”;

The necessity for international cooperation regarding criminal matters to strengthen hemispheric cooperation among nations through adherence by nations to policies, procedures, and protocol in prevention of violence, crime, and insecurity;

The high standards of methods for prevention of transnational organized crime, as defined by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

The efforts of the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition (the “Network”), “a public website with information pertaining to mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition,” to exchange critical information on matters of transnational crime and hemispheric cooperation,

HAVING SEEN:

The Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime of 2006, which strives to eliminate human trafficking and the manufacturing and transportation of illegal arms across international borders through hemispheric cooperation;

AG/RES. 2809 (XLIII-O/13), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach,” which reaffirms that the Charter of the Organization of American States emphasizes the necessity of a provision of peace and security throughout the hemisphere, while maintaining respect for individual legal systems and international law; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The occurrence of high rates of transnational organized crime, and need for stronger hemispheric security and cooperation,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the member states for their mutual cooperation in efforts to strengthen international maritime, inland, and aerial boundaries.
2. To urge OAS member states to continue their efforts to advance hemispheric security with existing methods of multidimensional security.

3. To continue to support the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) and the Technical Group on Transnational Organized Crime and its development of resolutions for the promotion of international hemispheric security, cooperation, and combating transnational organized crime.
4. To ask the General Secretariat to continue to follow up with the Technical Group on Transnational Organized Crime and to aid the CSH by keeping all member states informed of current and potential resolves.
5. To encourage member states to make voluntary financial contributions to the activities of the Network.
6. To request that the Permanent Council report to the General Assembly annually on the implementation of the resolution and to assist in the execution of these activities that are subject to the availability of financial resources.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME THROUGH LEGAL HARMONIZATION**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Member States established the Charter of the Organization for American States (Bogotá, 1948) in order to “achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty”;

That the Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico City, 2003) proclaimed that “our security architecture will help preserve [peace] through the strengthening of cooperation mechanisms among our states to address the traditional threats”;

That the Declaration of Managua of the Seventh Conference of the Ministers of Defense of the Americas (Managua, 2006), reaffirmed “the fundamental importance of adopting and implementing confidence and security-building measures of the Organization of the American States for strengthening bilateral, subregional, and hemispheric relations, contributing to international stability, peace, cooperation, and security”;

That the Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime (2006) calls on member states to consider “adopting and implementing appropriate legislative measures to combat transnational organized crime,” as well as to “enhance cooperation in the areas of prevention, investigation, prosecution of, and judicial decisions related to, transnational organized crime”;

That the aforementioned Plan of Action specifically encourages member states to “review...national policies and laws in order to improve cooperation in areas such as mutual legal assistance and extradition,” and to strengthen capacity to “ensure effective international cooperation to combat money laundering”;

That the Plan of Action of the Sixth Summit of Americas (Medellín, 2012) stated the importance of implementing collective strategies “to enhance the institutional ability of states to exchange information and evidence by concluding international agreements on mutual legal assistance where necessary, develop and circulate national reports, and strengthen cooperation”; and

CONSIDERING:

That the OAS is dedicated to reducing transnational organized crime in the Hemisphere and has deployed many resources to that end;

That transnational organized crime has continued to evolve and remain ahead of legislation;

That harmonizing national legislation on organized crime is a necessary prerequisite for more effective multilateral legal cooperation against organized crime,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their impressive efforts toward the goal of reducing transnational organized crime through greater hemispheric collaboration.
2. To request the Technical Group on Transnational Organized Crime (TGTOC) be reconvened and partner with the Secretary of Legal Affairs' Department of International Law (SLA-DIL) to propose mechanisms for legal harmonization among Member States to more effectively prosecute and punish transnational criminals.
3. To suggest that the proposed mechanisms focus on:
 - a. Enhancing prosecutors' capacity to build cases by strengthening mutual legal assistance mechanisms for states to share evidence for use in transnational criminal trials.
 - b. Eliminating legal loopholes in the prosecution of transnational criminal cases by further clarifying and defining "money laundering."
 - c. Expediting extradition processes by allowing case-by-case consideration of extradition requests between Member States that do not have an extradition treaty in place.
4. To request that the proposed mechanisms be developed within 7 (seven) months of the adoption of this resolution.
5. To request that the TGOTOC and DIL organize and host a conference with appropriate representatives from every Member State to discuss:
 - a. The feasibility of incorporating the proposed mechanisms into Member States' legal systems and procedures by 2016.
 - b. Relevant modifications to the mechanisms that member states would welcome.
6. To suggest that the conference be hosted within 6 (six) months of the development of the proposed mechanisms.
7. To recommend that the TGOTOC and the DIL compile a report to be posted on the OAS Website of the findings and outcomes of the conference within 1 (one) month of the conference.
8. To seek any necessary funding from the Bill Gates Foundation, grants from governments, and donations from relevant Non-Governmental Organizations and International Organizations.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**PROMOTING QUALITY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH
THROUGH THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere”;

The XVIII Inter-American Travel Congress, gathered in Guatemala City from June 18 to 20, 2003, which declared “that promoting closer collaboration with multilateral financing agencies in order to find innovative ways to develop financially, environmentally, and socially self-supporting tourism programs will contribute to economic growth and reduction of poverty”;

AG/RES. 2212 (XXXVI-O/06), FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM, which calls on member states to “continue to work in close collaboration with other multilateral and regional private- and public-sector agencies to build cross-sectorial linkages between tourism and other economic sectors, as well as to develop and adopt professional training programs that meet the needs of the hospitality and tourism sectors”;

AG/RES. 2553 (XL-O/10), TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES ON THE YOUTH OF THE AMERICAS, which requests “The General Secretariat to pursue collaboration and partnerships on youth development issues with member states, as well as regional and international organizations”;

AG/RES. 2089 (XXXV-O/05), XIX INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS, which recommends “that the agenda for the event address issues related to the strengthening of tourism as a hemispheric development tool and in particular the role of small tourism enterprises in the generation of employment and overall sector competitiveness and growth”;

Resolve 10 of AG/RES. 2766 (XLIII-O/13), PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY: FOLLOW-UP TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER, which recognizes “the important role of participation by all sectors of society, including civil society, in the consolidation of democracy, given that such participation is one of the vital elements for the success of development policies;”

BEARING IN MIND

The First Goal of the United Nations Millennium Development Goal for 2015, which seeks to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;

The Eighth Goal of the United Nations Millennium Development Goal for 2015, which proclaims “Global Partnership for Development”;

The Declaration of Commitment of Port Spain, 2009, which in principle 13 the Heads of State and Government agree: “To reduce poverty and hunger, eradicate extreme poverty, create dignified and decent work, and raise the standard of living of all our people, we must achieve higher levels of business development and sustainable economic growth with equity”;

The Johannesburg’s Declaration on Sustainable Development of the United Nations, Chapter 1, which recognizes that “To provide assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization”; and

FULLY BELIEVING

That “Tourism, as one of the strongest drivers of world trade and prosperity, is among the most viable and sustainable economic development options and the main source of foreign exchange earnings in many developing and least developed countries,” as stated in the Annual Report 2012 of The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO),

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the member states of the OAS, the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), the Department of Economic and Social Development, Trade and Tourism (DESD), and specialized organizations, especially The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) of the United Nations for their effort and initiative in the developing of sustainable tourism as a force for poverty alleviation, to generate employment and competitiveness in the Americas.
2. To urge the Governments of Member States to consider tourism as an important source of economic growth that promotes the creation of employment opportunities and benefits for all segments of society, and the expansion of the Capacity Building and Training of Human Resources for Micro, Small and Medium Tourism Enterprises in Central America program to all the OAS member states.
3. To propound that within the Capacity Building and Training of Human Resources for Micro, Small and Medium Tourism Enterprises in Central America—and with the support of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)—programs focused on tourism as a form of integral and economic development in the Americas can be executed, through the OAS Committee of Quality Employment for Youth through Touristic Integral Development (CTIP),
4. To set as this Committee’s main objective in fostering these programs will be to promote access to decent work to youth living in extreme poverty, conditions of vulnerability, and social exclusion through:
 - a. Specialized targeted training services according to the sector’s needs.
 - b. Development of social needs necessary for the work force.
 - c. The promotion and strengthening of the joint effort of the public and private sector, and the international cooperation for the creation of local employment.
 - d. The support of specialized organizations to conduct educational campaigns to provide incentive to youth in this sector.

5. To invite the member states of the OAS to promote funds within their own countries to carry out the intended purposes of this resolution, as well as the support of organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION TO COMBAT NARCOTIC-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN (ROCNA-CAC)

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of hemispheric cooperation and continued multilateral research on transnational crime, and emphasizing that Member States continue to work together in order to consolidate and strengthen legal and judicial cooperation and have a common, ultimate goal of curbing transnational crime;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2369, which reaffirms that “damages caused by the different manifestations of crime [...] make it necessary and urgent to continue to strengthen and enhance mutual legal and judicial cooperation”;

AG/RES. 2334 (XXXVII O/07), “Execution of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime,” that aims “to encourage the member states to continue to play an active part in the fight against transnational organized crime in its diverse manifestations and to adopt the necessary measures”;

NOTING:

That according to the United States’ Congressional Research Service’s report on Latin American and Caribbean Illicit Drug Trafficking, “the production and trafficking of popular illicit drugs—cocaine, marijuana, opiates, and methamphetamine—generates a multi-billion dollar black market in which Latin American criminal and terrorist organizations thrive,” and in turn “these groups challenge state authority in source and transit countries where governments are often fragile and easily corrupted”; and

TAKING NOTE:

That the under Article 38 of the OAS Charter, “member states should extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge,” including but not limited to social issues, such as drug consumption and the participation of underprivileged populations in organized crime;

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the efforts made by all Member States of the OAS in their attempts to execute the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime and Strengthening of Hemispheric Cooperation (2006).
2. To recognize the importance of Central American and the Caribbean Basin as a transit zone and acknowledge the lack of necessary resources to the affected countries to effectively curtail this traffic.

3. To favor the creation of a multinational organization, which could be named THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION TO COMBAT NARCOTIC-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN (ROCNA-CAC), whose principal objectives would be to:
 - a. Supervise and combat drug trafficking through Central America and the Caribbean Basin.
 - b. Link the various governmental intelligence platforms to coordinate joint actions against drug trafficking in this geographical area.

4. To assure that membership will be on a voluntary basis for the States in the concerned geographical zone, with Observer status available to all member States of the OAS, by which:
 - a. Each Member State has the right to one vote.
 - b. Member States will determine annual membership fees and Observer status fees.
 - c. Each Member State will vote on possible interventions proposed by the organization.

5. To assure that the operational budget for this organization will come from membership fees, Observer status fees, and the seized assets from conducted operations in international areas (international waters and borders of the Member States).

6. To establish a database within the organization with the aim of coordinating the sharing of the information between Member States and Observers, in which:
 - a. Member States will have access and participate in the construction of a database and will benefit from special interventions from the organization, while Observer States will only have access to the information contained in the database.
 - b. The organization will focus on drug trafficking movements throughout Central America and the Caribbean, but will also cooperate with other counter narcotics organizations in the Americas.

7. To require that all participating Member States will designate specific human assets that will receive special accreditation to participate in international operations for the ROCNA-CAC, whereby:
 - a. The allocated police forces of each Member State will receive specific training from the organization to properly intervene in various situations concerning drug trafficking.
 - b. The designated forces will work in their respective countries following national laws, but can be mobilized for an intervention in another country if requested.
 - c. The organization may ask for reinforcement from other participating Member States with available assets for an intervention if the host Member State requests assistance.
 - d. All intervention will be set following the national laws in force in the host country and respecting international treaties.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**CREATION OF A TASK FORCE TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY THROUGH MEASURES
TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND PROMOTE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Kitts and Nevis

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3f of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which re-affirms the principle that “The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States;

Article 50 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States will give special attention to the eradication of illiteracy, will strengthen adult and vocational education systems, and will ensure that the benefits of culture will be available to the entire population. They will promote the use of all information media to fulfill these aims”;

REAFFIRMING:

Articles 12 and 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which state that “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy,” and that “The promotion of social, cultural and civil rights are positively linked to economic growth and integral development”;

RECALLING:

The objectives described in the Inter-American Program to Combat Poverty and Discrimination (OEA/Ser.W/IX.1), which allow for significant contributions to the fight to eradicate poverty, while furthering the cause of development across nations;

STRESSING:

The importance of the Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Unity Summit, taking place in Mayan Riviera, Mexico, February 23, 2010, which stated that democracy is one of the most valued treasures of our region and that the peaceful transition of power must be supported and not set back; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The importance of eliminating extreme poverty as the immediate and shared responsibility of the states of the Americas, in order to improve the economic and social standing of each individual Member State,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage all member states to continue to support democracy and international justice through the elimination of poverty within their borders, brought by a prioritization of improving the living conditions of their citizens, and the importance of education as a sustainable form of development.

2. To urge all members to work together in the creation of a special task force, to examine the areas with the highest poverty rates within the Western Hemisphere, as defined by the Multidimensional Poverty Index, and determine the demographic identity of these communities, whereby:
 - a. The task force shall be comprised of one qualified representative of each member state.
 - b. These representatives will be nominated by the representative from their respective state and approved through an election of the General Body of the Organization of American States.
 - c. After appointment, the task force will meet every three months in order to advance the mission of the task force and the creation of the report described above.
3. To seek the development of a public relations outreach program to raise awareness about the resources available within each member state for educational and vocational training, defined as the education towards skilled labor in a specific industry, purposes, and the importance of education in the development of a strong economy and thriving state, in those areas deemed to have the highest rates of poverty by the task force.
4. To recommend that the report issued by this task force, along with the awareness program, be reviewed by the General Assembly by December of 2015, and that each state be expected to present a plan for combating poverty, through better access to education within its borders, to the task force within one year's time.
5. To request that the task force conduct another study in the year 2021 to evaluate the progress made by each member state, the findings of which are to be presented to the General Assembly and made available to the general public of each member state as well.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**AMERICAN DECLARATION ON INTEGRAL PROTECTION TO MINORS
IN INTERNET ACCESS TO PREVENT GROOMING, SEXTING,
CYBERBULLING AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

United Nations resolutions A/RES/S-27/2, 2002 and A/RES/61/146, 2007, along with the A/RES/55/2 Millennium Declaration, which support special rights for the development of children, and thereby should receive the necessary protection and assistance to assume his responsibilities within the community;

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which indicates that the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before and after birth;

MINDFUL:

That the challenges from the new communication and information technologies for the protection of information and privacy come with new problems such as grooming, cyberbullying, sexting and child pornography;

AG / RES. 2811 (XLIII-O/13), "Access to Public Information and Personal Data Protection," along with the resolution on "Digital Education for Everyone," presented at the 35th International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners Privacy: A Compass in Turbulent World. Warsaw, 2013, which emphasize the obligation of States to ensure that persons access to information and protection of personal data;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Tenth Report to the General Secretary of the OAS, "Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Internet," which is underlined by new forms of harassment to which children are exposed on the Internet and the measures undertaken by States members to combat them;

That humanity's history has given birth to a compilation of essential "limits" to the nations' power and of the freedoms possessed by every person, which do not depend on the government and which supersede laws, which can be changed by the time, because they enjoy universality, indivisibility and interdependence;

CONSIDERING:

The annual report of the United Nations on the Millennium Development Goals: The World Report on violence against Children, which states that "Violence against children exists in every State regardless of culture, class, education, income, ethnic origin and age," which is why it is important that each Government accept that this is an emergency and provide the measures to protect each member of the State;

That children are an indispensable part of society, and that with the increasing technological openness to which they are exposed, their security becomes more essential in order to ensure all their rights of protection and safety;

NOTING:

That the growing use of social media and other computer networks by children without the supervision and advice of a responsible adult has increased the need for improved measures to protect infants in new technologies;

The study of new policies and mechanisms for Member States to ensure the protection of personal data in the cyber media, such as the "Draft Declaration of Principles Privacy and Protection of Personal Data in the Americas," CJI / RES. 186 (LXXX-O/12) by the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) and the CAJP session at a meeting held on November 13, 2012, with the participation of the CJI, the member states and the General Secretariat;

That the Inter American Children´s Institute was created as a specialized organization within the Organization of American States to assist the Member States in creating public policy in favor of protecting the rights of children and adolescents in the región;

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the integral development of children as an effort to eradicate poverty in nations, because this situation “*reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty, undermines national economies and impedes achieving progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*” (UNICEF, Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse, Child labour);

That child abuse is not restricted to physical and sexual abuse, but also can arise because every kind of mistreatment falls into a non-accidental trauma or injury, whether physical or psychic;

That after a sexual assault or any kind of abuse, and in an effort to solve events in the crime, the child must submit to a process where they are re-victimized by the authorities to confront the happenings;

That the knowledge about the sexual abuse in children increases almost every day, even as such crimes against them rises; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That most countries are living with a general violation of human rights, especially regarding children, and that the indicators of child abuse are increasing;

New forms of harassment and sexual violence affecting children without discrimination of nationality, gender and age, which are arising out of the development of new communication and information technologies;

The work done by the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), whose mission is “to facilitate and promote the comprehensive and sustainable development of telecommunications / ICT in the Americas, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, transparency, fairness, reciprocity, non-discrimination , technological neutrality and optimization of resources, taking into account the environment and sustainable human development for the benefit of society in each country of the region”,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that member states recognize acts of grooming and child pornography as a problem that affects them equally, and the importance of combating them to have a safe internet for children.
2. To request that the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) create public campaigns to inform about:
 - a. The risks of the Internet , reiterating the importance of "do not talk to strangers" to children and parents, to prevent grooming or any act of sexual harassment on the internet.
 - b. The danger of re-victimization, when, after a sexual assault or any kind of abuse, authorities employ law enforcement and legal procedures—in an effort to solve events in the crime—which force the child to submit to questions to confront those events crime.
3. To exhort members States to protect and assist minors who have been victims of sexual harassment by internet, informing the parents and families about the importance of controlling media exposure to their children, and encouraging them to join in the use of new technologies to prevent further acts against infants.
4. To request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the member states to criminalize the acts of grooming, sexting, cyberbullying and child pornography in all member countries, as being acts that disturb the integrity and free development of the children.
5. To urge the member states that have no public institutions to ensure the protection of children and adolescents, to establish alternative care and protection to child victims of any act against their physical, mental and emotional integrity.

Approved for form and substance: _____
 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**COMBATING THE PRODUCTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS IN THE AMERICAS
THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter calls for all OAS member states to implement policies to “reduce poverty and eradicate extreme poverty” in the hemisphere;

That Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter encourages member states to “promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples” in the hemisphere;

The 2013 “Report on Drug Problems in the Americas” and the acknowledgement that poverty and poor living conditions often accompany the production of illicit drugs;

That indigenous people in the hemisphere are more impoverished and unhealthy than other citizens in the region;

RECOGNIZING:

The tremendous efforts made by member states to combat extreme poverty and to meet goal one of the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals;

The progress made at the 2013 OAS General Assembly Meeting in Antigua, Guatemala and the “AG/DEC. 73 Declaration of Antigua Guatemala” which called for the strengthening of public health services in the region;

The huge success of the World Health Organization’s Healthy Villages program and the positive impact it has had on impoverished regions all around the world; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the World Health Organization has found that indigenous peoples “often live in remote areas where governments do not invest in basic social services...and have limited or no access to health care,”

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage all member states to acknowledge that improving the health and living conditions of indigenous peoples is crucial to combating the production of illegal drugs in the hemisphere.
2. To commend all member states that have taken steps to improve both living standards and public health services in the region.

3. To encourage all member states to utilize the World Health Organization’s “Healthy Villages” program which customizes healthcare to the needs of each region and provides community leaders with important health information.
4. To encourage all member states to seek funding from international bodies such as the World Health Organization and other IGOs and NGOs that would support this goal.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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**FORMATION OF A WORKING GROUP TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT
SCREENING TECHNOLOGY TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “the constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy”;

That in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, adopted at the Special Conference on Security held in Mexico City in October 2003, the member states condemned transnational organized crime since it represents a threat to democracy and negatively affects our societies, and therefore renewed their commitment to fighting it by strengthening the domestic legal framework, the rule of law, and hemispheric cooperation;

AG/RES. 2116 (XXXV-O/05), "Fighting Transnational Organized Crime in the Hemisphere," which established a Special Committee on Transnational Organized Crime (CEDOT), under the Permanent Council, as a means of drafting the plan of action against such crime, using the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto as a reference point;

That the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime (2006) has as its objectives, among other operatives, to “prevent and combat transnational organized crime, in full observance of human rights, using as a frame of reference the Palermo Convention and the three additional Protocols thereto,” and to “Enhance cooperation in the areas of prevention, investigation, prosecution of, and judicial decisions related to, transnational organized crime,” as well as to “Encourage coordination among OAS bodies responsible for issues related to combating transnational organized crime and cooperation among those bodies with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),” and “strengthen national, subregional and regional capacities and capabilities to deal with transnational organized crime”;

That the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 on 15 November 2000 in Palermo, Italy, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime and is further supplemented by three protocols that target specific areas of crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;

CONSIDERING:

That during the 2011 Ibero-American Summit held in Asuncion, Paraguay, the Member States defined public security as a precondition for economic and social progress and called for international cooperation, technical assistance, and legislation to combat the illicit trafficking of weapons;

That the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) states that “the illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms pose a major threat to human security and social stability, whilst standing as a serious obstacle to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa and Latin America”;

That the UNODC launched a Container Control Programme (CCP) in 2008 that aims to help governments improve law enforcement capacity to prevent drug trafficking and other illicit activity;

That, according to the UNODC CCP June 2009 Progress Report, “an estimated 420 million containers of cargo are shipped around the world every year virtually uninspected-allowing shipments of weapons, narcotics, and other illegal goods to enter countries undetected”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That “exchanging and using, as appropriate, evidence lawfully obtained through special investigative techniques in order to prosecute crimes related to transnational organized crime,” as well as ensuring “when possible, the collection and dissemination of statistical data that make it possible to measure the scope of the problem of transnational organized crime and its incidence,” are recognized strategies outlined in the “Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime”;

That improving port security through the use of special technology to scan containers would facilitate the implementation of such strategies;

That the action points of the “Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime” include taking a comprehensive approach to preventing and fighting transnational organized crime, with the participation of all institutions having responsibilities in this area, and strengthening the ability of public institutions to fight transnational organized crime effectively and promote cooperation and the exchange of experiences among states,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend those Member States who have ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.
2. To encourage Member States to continue to take action in addressing the multi-faceted causes of crime and to cooperate in combating transnational organized crime and the illegal arms trade.
3. To form a working group under the control of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to investigate the possibility of implementing new technologies to improve port security and monitoring in Member States and to prepare a special report for review by the General Assembly.
4. To recommend that this working group:
 - a. Be charged with investigating the potential benefits and costs of implementing new port security technologies including, but not limited to: x-ray and radiation portal monitors, intelligent video systems, crane-mounted sensors, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, and intelligent device management;
 - b. Be composed of security experts from both private corporations, Member State governments, the UNODC, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with the transnational illicit firearms trade;
 - c. Make personal visits to ports in Member States that have already implemented these technologies in order to research their effectiveness; and
 - d. Complete its report no later than December 2015 and submit its report to the annual meeting of the General Assembly in 2016.

5. To recommend that Member State governments evaluate the results of the working group's report, using a cost-benefit analysis to determine the feasibility of a trial run of said technologies in ports that are particularly vulnerable to illicit arms and drug trafficking, such as Santos and Paranaguá in Brazil.
6. To recommend that the working group's report and the trial run in Brazil be funded by voluntary donations from interested Member States, including the Brazilian government, relevant NGOs, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the UNODC.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**PROMOTION OF MEMBER STATE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY
VIA AN INTER-AMERICAN ENGINEERING NETWORK**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Antigua and Barbuda

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

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

CONSIDERING:

That the member states in the Social Charter of the Americas, Article 20, recognize “that water is fundamental for life and central to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability and that non-discriminatory access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation services, in the framework of national law and policies, contributes to the objective of combating poverty”;

EVOKING:

Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which recognizes that “democracy, social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment,” and stresses the importance of implementing policies and strategies to promote not only protection of the environment but also sustainable development for the benefit of future generations;

NOTING:

The most recent meeting of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development in January, 2014, focused on the Water Challenges facing the Americas in the 21st Century, in which AG/RES. 2760 (XLII-O/12) “The Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation” was reaffirmed;

RECOGNIZING:

The purpose of the Engineering Education for Competitiveness Program, housed within the Department on Social and Economic Development of the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development, to improve engineering education as a catalyst for innovation, competitiveness and sustainable economic growth, in which the development of green technologies and the efficient use of scarce available resources is fundamental;

The purpose of the Integrated Water Resource Management Program, housed within the Department on Sustainable Development of the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development, to support Member States in their efforts to improve the management, conservation, and sustainable use of both superficial and ground water resources by promoting social and economic growth in these regions;

HAVING SEEN:

That this program's past projects, especially the 2010 Bermejo River basin project, have identified the inadequate access to and application of sustainable technologies, particularly in primary production systems, and the use of unsustainable agricultural practices, application of inadequate technological models, and underutilization of appropriate and available materials and technologies;

CITING:

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, in which Member States recognize the role of education as "key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples";

RECALLING:

Initiatives 50 and 51 from the Plan of Action for Sustainable Development in the Americas created from the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development held in Santa Cruz in 1996; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That according to the latest report from the Food & Agricultural Office of the United Nations, Latin America and the Caribbean is home to 33% of the world's internal renewable water resources,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud current efforts made by Member States to implement sustainable water resource management practices and to encourage them to continue their implementation of these practices.
2. To increase the people of the Hemisphere's access to clean water by 50% by 2020.
3. To charge the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development to oversee and facilitate the creation of an Inter-American Engineering Network to be housed within the Integrated Water Resource Management Program, whereby:
 - a. This network would be funded from a public-private partnership pursued by the OAS with relevant businesses and corporations in order to facilitate development of economic competitiveness in the Hemisphere;
 - b. The purpose of this network will be to:
 - i. Continue the promotion of engineering education in the hemisphere.
 - ii. Facilitate the implementation of the Engineering Education for Competitiveness Project's curriculum goals into universities across the Hemisphere.
 - iii. Facilitate dialogues between engineering experts and Ministers of Energy, Environment, and Commerce in the Americas on obstacles to implementing sustainable water resource management practices.
 - iv. Organize dialogues between experts and Ministers of Energy, Environment, and Commerce in the Americas on the economic benefits of practicing sustainable water resource management.
 - v. Facilitate the development of general public education initiatives about the economic and social benefits of water resource availability.

- vi. Encourage and facilitate a self-evaluation process undertaken by Member States on their water resource management practices and areas for improvement.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVE FOR CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION FUND (HICEF)

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Honduras

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN REFERENCE TO:

Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “Education is key to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting the development of human potential, and alleviating poverty and fostering greater understanding among our peoples. To achieve these ends, it is essential that a quality education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities”;

UNDERSTANDING THAT:

Cybersecurity and education are integral to maintaining a strong democracy, and that implementing programs that foster both cybersecurity and education will increase and maintain the development of democratic institutions throughout the Americas;

RECOGNIZING:

The OAS report on “Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity,” which calls for “Fostering public-private partnerships with the goal of increasing education and awareness and working with the private-sector—who owns and operates most of the information infrastructures on which the nations depend—to secure those infrastructures”; and

RECALLING

The “Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity,” which details a multidimensional and multidisciplinary method that establishes explicit mandates for the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE),

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a fund, under CICTE, to educate citizens of Member States on cybersecurity by allowing members of the private sector to donate capital goods and liquid funds to allow students the opportunity to gain professional skills and awareness in all aspects that pertain to the protection of cyber-infrastructure, under the conditions that:
 - a. Students enrolled in accredited high schools or universities are eligible to participate.
 - b. If the student is under the age of 18, that student must obtain and provide written permission from a parent or legal guardian.
 - c. All students must be a legal resident of an OAS Member State.
 - d. A contract be created detailing intern work requirements and an opportunity for a permanent position upon release, the contract to be congruent with Article XIV of the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man.

2. To create a subcommittee in CICTE that will develop criteria for private-sector and student admittance into the initiative, with the subcommittee:
 - a. Being responsible for choosing qualified students.
 - b. Choosing private-sector companies and the members that can participate.
 - c. Recognizing participating private-sector companies and members as “OAS Partners in Democracy.”

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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