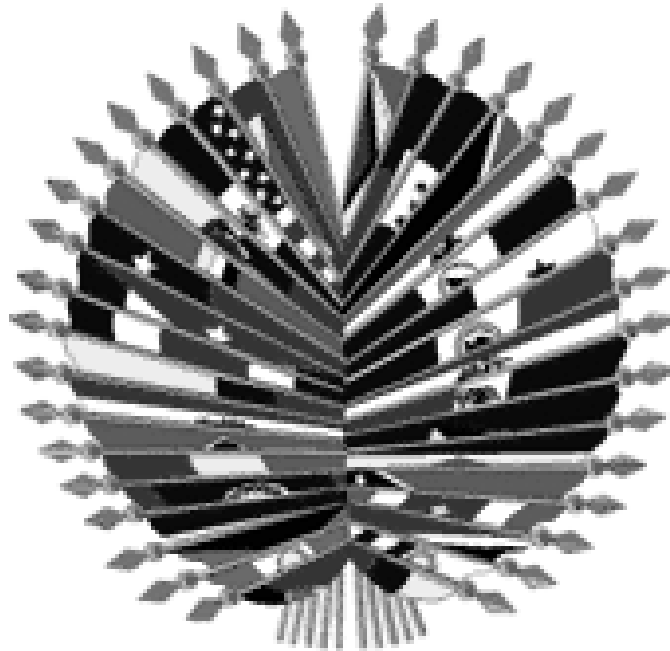


**2009 Washington Model
Organization of American States General Assembly**

BUDGETARY RESOLUTIONS
Passed by the Fourth Committee

FINAL PACKET



**PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY:
INCREASING THE PUBLIC OFFICE POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY YOUTH**

General Committee

Topic No 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which representative democracy is taken as an indispensable key for peace, stability and development in the region, and that “the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man”;

The Article 2b. of the Charter, which states that “the Organization proclaims as an essential purposes... the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy”;

The Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares: “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it. Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

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

That Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter notes the importance of promoting democratic values and practices through education, emphasizing that “special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

CONSIDERING:

That the participation of Civil Society, especially the youth, in democratic activities plays a fundamental role in encouraging and strengthening government activities among Member States.

That education is the key for citizens to achieve better jobs conditions, life styles and then, be able to make more proper decisions in democratic election matters;

That an educated youth should be accompanied and encouraged with compromise by all Member States; and

REAFIRMING:

The “commitment to the Monterrey Consensus that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development through sound policies, promotion of good governance at all levels and respect for the rule of law and that, at the same time, the international community should support national development efforts,” as noted in the Declaration of Mar del Plata, at the Fourth Summit of the Americas (2005),

RESOLVES:

1. To invite Member States to improve their commitment and efforts in the promotion and strengthening of democracy by opening new positions for youth in their Public Offices.
2. To instruct the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions of the Secretariat for Political Affairs (SPA), to create a Committee composed of university graduates, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and specialists such as psychologists and sociologists:
 - a. To analyze the situation and purposes of youth related to Public Offices within the different Administrations in the Hemisphere.
 - b. To propose the creation of new programs to promote democracy among the youth linked to their participation in public issues.
 - c. To be a point of reference and information for Member States' governmental organizations in this matter.
3. To request the Department of Press to create an electronic bulletin for acknowledgment compiling and give an analysis of the situation of the youth in social-political affairs in the Hemisphere, which will:
 - a. Be published on the OAS webpage each month.
 - b. Include the opinion and contributions of the young people who are already occupying positions in the Member States' Public Offices.
 - c. Inform about the programs related with the promotion of democracy among youth in the Hemisphere.
4. To finance this project with the specific funds allocated to the SPA budget and also contributions of voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observers, NGOs, and any other organization which wishes to collaborate to carry out this initiative.
5. To instruct the Secretary General to present a report on the implementation of the activities of the aforementioned Committee to the General Assembly in its next period of sessions.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
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| 5. | _____ | _____ |

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE
TO PROMOTE COOPERATION THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT
IN CRIMINAL DETECTION AND APPREHENSION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Bogotá 1948), which declares 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 2 of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), which states that “the states parties shall render to one another mutual assistance in investigations, prosecutions, and proceedings that pertain to crimes”;

Section 3 of the Quebec City Summit Plan of Action (2001) urges Member States to “develop an exchange of best practices and recommendations, through the Meetings of Ministers of Justice and other appropriate mechanisms, seeking the technical and financial support of other multilateral organizations and Multilateral Development Banks where appropriate, that are consistent with international human rights standards” and in addition to “expand opportunities to share experiences, techniques, and best practices among government and civil society agencies”;

That Section 3 of the Quebec City Summit Plan of Action (2001) goes further, urging members to “strengthen cooperation, seeking the technical and financial support of multilateral organizations and Multilateral Development Banks where appropriate, in order to jointly combat emerging forms of transnational criminal activity, including trafficking in persons and the laundering of the proceeds and assets of crime and cyber-crime”;

The Declaration of Nuevo León drafted at the Special Summit of the Americas (Mexico, 2004) asserts that the Member States “commit to enhance regional mechanisms for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and their implementation”; and

The Document of Washington, drafted at the Seventh Meeting of Ministers of Justice (REMJA) (2008), which states in Article 12 that “any OAS organs, agencies, entities, mechanisms and working groups whose areas of responsibility are connected with the issues addressed by the REMJA may participate, as observers, in the REMJA”; and

CONSIDERING:

That one of the primary aims and functions of the OAS is to promote collective and inter-state cooperation in the pursuit of justice and security;

The increasing frequency of cross-border crime and corruption in the region, including but not limited to trafficking of persons, narcotic smuggling, and laundering of illegal funds and proceeds;

That narco and human trafficking activity within the borderland areas are the primary cause for violence and death within the region;

That the scientific advances in technology and increasing technological nature of the international community in general make the use of technological security measures no longer a luxury but rather a necessity for the peace and security of the region;

The combination of a strong transnational criminal presence and the continuing need for stable and equipped security forces within countries of the region;

That through the Meetings of the Ministers of Justice, the OAS actively seeks to pursue the exchange of ideas and best practices towards the end of effectively reducing and limiting criminal activities within the Member States individually and as a whole;

It is in the best interest of all Member States to pursue the successful apprehension and prosecution of all perpetrators of crime,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Members States on their cooperation on criminal matters and efforts towards the harmonization of laws to ease collaboration across borders through the exchange of information, cooperation between intelligence agencies, and the sharing of law enforcement practices.
2. To call for a Meeting of Ministers of Justice for the purpose of discussing cooperation on criminal matters and extradition through the use of advancements in technology.
3. To recommend that the Office of Legal Cooperation be the organ through which the Meeting of Ministers of Justice be coordinated and organized.
4. To suggest that technological advancements such as computer-profiling technology, infrared imaging, and improvements in forensic science be explored with the goal of giving all Member States equal ability to detect, apprehend, and extradite criminals where necessary.
5. To suggest that this Meeting of Ministers of Justice incorporate the private sector by inviting firms and organizations involved with the latest invention, production, and implementation of technology leading to criminal detection and apprehension.
6. To recommend that said meeting be held in Rio de Janeiro in January, 2010.

7. To recommend that the OAS seek funding to plan and host this Meeting of Ministers of Justice from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and donations from private firms interested in promoting the sale and use of their various criminal detection and apprehension technologies.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Costa Rica</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>Panama</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Dominica</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Guatemala</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Guyana</u> _____ |

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH THE CREATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2078 (XXXV-O/05), “Strengthening Technical Cooperation for Integral Development,” and AG/RES. 2081 (XXXV-O/05), “Poverty, Equity, and Social Inclusion: Follow-up to the Declaration of Margarita”, which establish the factors of a social development;

The coordinated work of the Inter-American Commission of Women (ICM) and the Women, Health and Development Program of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which looks for the identification risk factors and the health profile of women throughout all stages of their life, including their childhood, to facilitate the evaluation of the impact of health policies in each area for the identification of which regions are more vulnerable to violation of their rights;

Article 34 in the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), which recognizes children’s right to the protection against sexual violence;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, which highlight that the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination.

CONSIDERING:

That no one shall be excluded by gender, age, race, social, economic, or any other status, as established in The Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, 1948 of the OAS.

The draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and all forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (CP/CAJP-1687/00 rev.1), which states that discriminatory practices are irreconcilable with the effective exercise of representative democracy and the rule of law, affecting the poor, ethnic minorities, women and children.

REAFFIRMING:

Article 9 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

The work done between the OAS, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) in protecting children’s rights, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and violence;

The constant violation of women's rights, such as trafficking and prostitution as well as domestic violence; and

EXPRESSING SATISFACTION:

With the mutual cooperation of the OAS and the United Nations in the promotion of social rights, as stated in the UN's Millennium Development Goals, which include the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, universal education, gender equality, amongst others,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member States to continue their efforts in promoting solidarity, cooperation, and participation under equal conditions, by the creation of a sub-commission for women's and children's rights, created and overseen by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and the IIN, and whose functions will include:
 - a. Working under the Committee on Humanitarian Affairs within the OAS and seek cooperation with the Humanitarian Affairs Committee within the United Nations.
 - b. Encouraging the establishment of frameworks inclined to the protection of women's and children's rights in each country and providing assistance to victims as required.
 - c. The study of the actual situation of member states concerning violations of human rights parting from the 2005 OAS research on Human Trafficking in the Latin American and Caribbean region made by the (CIM) and the IIN.
 - d. Working with the CIM and the IIN, for the support and implementation of special provisions for the protection of children from being sold into prostitution.
2. To instruct the sub-commission to present recent reports to the Permanent Council on the advances of its work.
 - a. That the sub-commission meet 3 times a year for the next 3 years.
3. To strengthen cooperation within the International Community, by inviting all organisms that treat the matters at hand, to fulfill each mechanism that enables the eradication of the violence against children and women, established by the institutions and conventions previously mentioned.
4. To instruct the Secretary General to allocate all necessary resources from the program budget of the organization, taking into account the Seed Fund, which is in charge of the financial project of the CIM and the IDB.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories

1. _____ Canada
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
2. _____ Bolivia
3. _____ Costa Rica
4. _____ El Salvador
5. _____ Dominican Republic

**STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN EXTRADITION
PROCEDURES BASED ON CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda.

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Article 2e. and f. of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establish that two of the main purposes of the OAS are “To seek the solution of political, juridical and economic problems that may arise among them” and “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development”;

The Article 3a. and b. of the OAS Charter, which emphasize that “International law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations” and “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law”;

The Inter-American Convention on Extradition, adopted in Caracas, Venezuela on February 25th, 1981, as well as the Draft Conventions proposed by the Inter-American Juridical Committee in 1954, 1957, 1973 and 1977; the Resolutions CVII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 1954), VII of the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists (Mexico, 1956), IV of the Fourth Meeting of that Council (Santiago, Chile, 1959); AG/RES. 91 (II-O/72), AG/RES. 183 (V-O/75) and AG/RES. 310 (VII-O/77), all of which aimed to strengthen cooperation ties between Member States in order to simplify procedures and to increase mutual assistance in extradition matters;

AG/RES. 1619 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1706 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01) “Promotion of and Respect for Humanitarian Law”; AG/RES. 1840 (XXXII-O/02) “Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism”, AG/RES. 1900 (XXXII-O/02); and AG/RES. 1906 (XXXII-O/02) “Human Rights and Terrorism,” which are mutually reinforcing, stating the vital role of International Law, and instructing all Member States to seek for the protection of human rights, to fight and condemn terrorism in all its forms;

The “Recommendations of the Third Meeting of Central Authorities and other Experts on mutual assistance in Criminal matters and Extradition” and the “Proposed Best Practices with respect to the gathering of statements, documents and physical evidence with respect to mutual legal assistance in relation to the tracing, restraint (freezing) and forfeiture (confiscation) of assets which are the proceeds or instrumentalities of crime and forms on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters”, both documents adopted at the Third Meeting of Central Authorities and other Experts on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, held on September 12-14, 2007 at Bogota, Colombia;

CONSIDERING:

That respect for human rights, respect for democracy, and respect for the rule of law are interrelated and mutually reinforcing;

That crimes against humanity are and should be considered by all the International Community as terrorist acts, even if they are perpetrated by representatives of a government elected by a legitimate and legal procedure or by authorities legally invested by a State, and/or by security forces of a State;

That acts, methods, and practices of terrorism in all their manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of states and destabilizing legitimately constituted governments, and are criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation;

That the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity;

The fact that in many cases, especially when democratic order is restored, persons accused or suspected of being responsible for crimes against humanity abandon the countries where they are committed, resulting in serious difficulties to trace, arrest and trial them;

That every State has the right to try its own nationals for crimes against humanity;

That existing bilateral extradition treaties between the Member States are currently insufficient; in order to guarantee the surrender of a suspected or convicted criminal, carrying in many cases the impossibility to extradite the accused,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm that crimes against humanity are a form of terrorism, and to unequivocally condemn it, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable; and to renew its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism.
2. To invite Member States to cooperate with each other on a bilateral and multilateral basis to celebrate extradition treaties, if they do not exist, taking the necessary measures, in order to accomplish this main objective.
3. To invite Member States that already have bilateral extradition treaties, to continue their coordinated efforts, based on the principle of cooperation, and to strengthen domestic measures in order to detect, arrest and bring to trial persons suspected of having committed such crimes.
4. To request Member States, even if there is no extradition treaty, to cooperate with each other in the collection of information and evidence which would help to detect, arrest or bring to trial the persons suspected of perpetrating crimes against humanity, by exchanging such information not only bilaterally, but in hemispherical databases as well.
5. To congratulate Member States for their joint efforts in creating the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, developed by the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA) through the Department of Legal Cooperation and Information.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA) through its Department of Legal Cooperation (Technical Secretariat for Legal Cooperation Mechanisms), and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to serve as reference to Member States, in order to guide them during extradition processes.
7. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____ (Name of Delegate)	_____ <u>Paraguay</u> _____ (Country Represented)
2. _____	_____ <u>Argentina</u> _____
3. _____	_____ <u>The Bahamas</u> _____
4. _____	_____ <u>Costa Rica</u> _____
5. _____	_____ <u>Mexico</u> _____

**COMMUNITY COMMITTEE OBSERVERS AS INSTRUMENTS OF SOCIAL AUDIT
TO FIGHT CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT PROJECTS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Ecuador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 2 of the Inter American Convention against Corruption (Adopted at the third plenary session, held on March 29, 1996), which states the importance of promoting measures that allow Member States of the Organization of American States to prevent and punish any corruption act;

AG/RES. 1723 (XXX-O/00), “Enhancement of Probity in the Hemisphere and Follow Up on the Inter American Program for Cooperation in the Fight Against Corruption,” which invites those OAS Member States that have not signed the convention to do so, in order to guarantee an effective combat against corruption in the Americas;

AG/DEC. 36 (XXXIV-O/04), “Declaration of Quito on Social Development and Democracy, and the impact of Corruption,” which stresses the importance of addressing topics such as democracy, development and the fight against corruption as a whole, since they are closely interrelated;

“The Plan of Action of Managua on Additional Concrete Measures to Increase Transparency and Combat Corruption within the Framework of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption” (Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on 2004), which states the adoption of a specific plan of action that considers all the necessary steps in order to trace and identify the proceeds of illegal activities; and

CONSIDERING:

Corruption as one of the most relevant and serious threats that the States of the Americas have been facing through decades, as it undermines the legitimacy of public institutions influencing moral order and justice issues, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples, and that, in this sense, it is clear that this behavior reduces the opportunity to achieve good governance, sustainable development, democratic process, and fair business practices;

The necessity of making peoples of the region aware of this problem as it influences and increases the possibility of failing in their goal of development,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish COMMUNITY COMMITTEE OBSERVERS (CCOs) in sectors where governmental projects are being developed, whose main objective will be to make possible the inclusion of the community in public issues that affect them, through participation, control and formulation of policies against corruption, which gives the community the power to be the social auditors of the projects, whereby:
 - a. The CCOs will be developed with the support and orientation of the national government in conjunction with the community.
 - b. The CCOs, in charge of monitoring all projects that are being promoted by the national government in their own community, are encouraged to gather up in assemblies in order to designate the members of the committee’s voluntary board of directors, their number having a limit of ten (10) members of the community not

employed by the member states, with the participation of a member of the national government and a member of a non-governmental organization (NGO) as well.

- c. The national government should provide to the committee’s board of directors all the information regarding the project, so their role as observers would become more effective, while the board has the duty to show all the information provided by the government to all the community in the assemblies, with the material to include, but not be limited to:
 - i. Budget of the project.
 - ii. Those in charge of the project.
 - iii. Estimate time of completion of the project.
- d. The CCOs would also be in charge of planning meetings monthly, where all the community would be encouraged to participate and have interaction between committee members and the people in charge of the projects, in order to let them know the status of the project and any other doubts that may arise.
- e. The CCOs would also have the obligation to organize and invite all the people living in the community to participate in forums and activities, to make them aware of the gravity of corruption and the negative consequences it brings to development.
- f. The financial resources should not be a priority in this project since its main objective is the organization of the community in the prevention of corruption, but Member States are encouraged to facilitate technical assistance and logistics to the committees if required.

2. To call for the assistance of the Department of Legal Cooperation, in conjunction with the MESICIC (The Committee of Experts of the Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption) in matters of transparency in public institutions, to reinforce the technical support to Member States for the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan of Action already approved in Managua’s Plan of Action in 2004, as well as the ratification and inclusion of society in these initiatives.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Haiti</u> _____
(Country Representative) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>Antigua & Barbuda</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Belize</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Panama</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Guyana</u> _____ |

**A PROPOSED SOLUTION FOR THE DISCONTINUATION
OF SYSTEMIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

First Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

United Nations resolution A/RES/48/104, "Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women," creating universal rights for women to protect against violence directed toward women;

AG/RES. 2012, "Violence Against Women Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women," encouraging the elimination of violence against women;

REAFFIRMING:

That discrimination on the basis of sex violates Article 31. of the Charter of the Organization of American States; and

RECOGNIZING:

The lack of sufficient resources for women who decide to report crimes committed against them;

The lack of protections for women from their abusers or attackers;

The need to provide resources to encourage reporting of crimes against women;

The lack of universal laws regarding women's rights in the areas of sexual harassment, domestic violence, and rape;

The continued violence against women,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to establish a working group for violence against women, with the task of evaluating and taking action against violence toward women, by:
 - a. Evaluating women's laws in member states in the areas of rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence, as well as evaluate programs and resources in place in the member states dealing with reporting violence against women, follow-up care for victims, and protection for women from their attackers.
 - b. Creating a universal standard for laws, prosecution, and punishment for crimes of rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence, based on the standards outlined in United Nations resolution A/RES/43/104, and creating a universal standard for components of programs and resources dealing with violence against women.

**AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO DEVELOP UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR THE
HUMANE TREATMENT OF IMPRISONED PERSONS:**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

The United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights, Article 5,9, and 22, the Article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the standards of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture and the American Convention on Human Rights, which state that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading punishment or treatment;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 1706 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1897 (XXXII-O/02), AG/RES. 2283 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2403 (XXXVIII-O/08), AG/RES. 1927 (XXXIII-O/03), AG/RES. 2127 (XXXV-O/05), and AG/RES. 2264 (XXXVII-O/07), which have recognized the importance of the preservation of human rights in the treatment of prisoners in minimum to high security prisons, who have endured treatment beyond their due punishment, such as overcrowding, lack of medical treatment, and abuse;

RECALLING:

The United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners [ECOSOC/RES/663C (XXIV)], the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/RES/43/173), and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (A/RES/45/111), in which inalienable rights for all men, including prisoners, are listed so as to preserve dignity, noting that in our process to administer justice we cannot overstep human rights;

CONSIDERING:

The Study by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on the Rights and Care of Persons Under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, where Member States express the need to have a "specific regional instrument that [addresses] the major questions involved [in prison care]," and most states "consider it advisable for such an instrument to take the form of a statement of guiding principles;" providing for the clear necessity to engage in discussions of a uniform definition of inhumane prison treatment in order to ensure stability and rights preservation;

AFFIRMING:

That countries have a sovereign right to determine and enforce their own criminal law policies, but that the OAS and its members have a commitment to ensure that detainment occurs in a legal and humane mode, consistent with any/all applicable international laws; and

ALARMED BY:

The findings of the Study of the Rights and Care of Persons Under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment and United Nations research on criminal detention, which reveal that a growing number of prison inmates, high density and overcrowding are leading to mass riots, fire hazards, and a large portion of individuals detained without conviction,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment to the OAS' American Convention on Human Rights and the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which are working to define cruel and unusual treatment and set standards for human rights and the preservation of human dignity.
2. To urge the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to devote one of its upcoming conferences to the discussion of human rights, where all member states will work together to determine consistent and uniform standards for the treatment of prisoners in minimum to high security prisons, to address cruel and unusual treatment, the needs of the countries, and appropriate means of treating prisoners.
3. To request that this conference:
 - a. Be attended by all member states, representatives of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, observer nations, and, at the discretion of the IACHR, relevant scholars, judges, Amnesty International, the UN Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), and other non-governmental organizations.
 - b. Have relevant speakers and/or presenters at the conference, chosen at the discretion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).
 - c. Begin on Human Rights Day, December 10, 2010, and be located in San Salvador.
4. To fund this meeting through requests to the Human Rights Democracy Fund of the United States, The Fund for Global Human Rights, member states, permanent observers, the UNHRC, and Amnesty International for voluntary donations.
5. To recommend the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) monitor the progress of this conference.
6. To ask that the Executive Secretariat of the IACHR produce a written report of the standards, research, and conclusions reached at this conference, so that the information may one day be used for the development of a charter, and make this information available to all Member States by the Thirty-Ninth Regular Session.

Approved for Form and Substance:

_____ (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. _____ (Signature of Delegate)

_____ St. Kitts & Nevis (Country Represented)

2. _____

_____ Honduras

3. _____

_____ Panama

4. _____

_____ Belize

5. _____

_____ St. Vincent & Grenadines

PLAN TO REDUCE CORRUPTION IN THE WATER SECTOR IN THE HEMISPHERE

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United Mexican States

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) declares that “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That in the Miami Summit Plan of Action (1994) member states declared under section I.2 “That there must be universal access to justice and effective means to enforce basic human rights, and that democracy is judged by the rights enjoyed by its least influential members”;

Furthermore, that at the same Summit the Heads of State of the Hemisphere, under section I.5, declared that “corruption in both the public and private sectors weakens democracy and undermines the legitimacy of governments and institutions, and all aspects of public administration in a democracy must be transparent and open to public scrutiny”;

NOTING:

That in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (1996) the governments of the Hemisphere declared “That corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples,” and “That representative democracy, an essential condition for stability, peace and development of the region, requires, by its nature, the combating of every form of corruption in the performance of public functions, as well as acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

CONSIDERING:

That in the Inter-American Democratic Charter (2001) Member States declared in Article 15 that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment”;

NOTING FURTHER:

That paragraph 8 of the Declaration of Santa Cruz + 10 (2006) recognizes that water is fundamental for life and basic for socioeconomic development and the conservation of ecosystems, and that, in this regard, its sustainable management must be promoted with a view to ensuring access to water for present and future generations, taking into account internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

HAVING SEEN:

Transparency International's Global Corruption Report 2008: Corruption in the Water Sector it is evident that the Hemisphere is at risk of, or already, facing corruption in areas of the water sector, including water resources management, drinking water and sanitation, irrigation and hydropower;

ALARMED BY:

Increasing evidence of global climate change and a growing scarcity of potable water, a resource that the Hemisphere's governments are charged with making available to all persons, and that corruption within the water sector of any Member State would deprive citizens of such a precious resource; and

CONVINCED:

That it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement transparent and effective policies and strategies, including application of various treaties and conventions, to secure equitable access to water for the Hemisphere's residents,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitments undertaken in the Declaration of Santa Cruz + 10 and in the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (2006-2009) (PIDS) with respect to integrated water resource management.
2. To create a special rapporteurship under the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs to:
 - a. Create a database of all treaties and conventions dealing with water and water rights in the Hemisphere.
 - b. Compile a report on the relationship among public officials, private actors, and consumers relating to the management of the water sectors of Member States.
 - c. Highlight public and private sectors' water management practices in order to establish transparency and encourage adoption of best practices in water management.
 - d. Conduct the survey every two years in order to have comparison data to note progress.
3. That the special rapporteur be selected from qualified candidates proposed by Member States by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs.
4. That the report be presented to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs and at the meeting of the General Assembly annually for six years.
5. That the report compiled by the special rapporteurship be used in order to set new transparency rules, development goals, and set best practices standards which will provide equal access to water to all peoples in the Hemisphere.
6. That the special rapporteurship be financed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and voluntary donations from Member States and Observer States.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:	1. _____	<u>Guyana</u>
	Signature of Delegate	Country Represented
	2. _____	<u>Costa Rica</u>
	3. _____	<u>Venezuela</u>
	4. _____	<u>The Bahamas</u>
	5. _____	<u>Canada</u>

**INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A HEMISPHERIC STUDY
OF INDIGENEOUS COMMUNITIES**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 33 of the Charter of the Organization of American States states that “Development is the primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

That Article 34h. and b. of the Charter of the Organization of American States states that the “rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all,” and “equitable distribution of national income” are basic and necessary goals to achieve the full participation of the various peoples of Member States in decision- making relation to their own development;

RECALLING:

That Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy,’ and furthermore, that “OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions requires 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”;

That Article 13 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “The promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That Article 16 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter 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 of education be available to all, including girls and women, rural inhabitants, and minorities.

RECOGNIZING:

That the 10-year study, *Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Human Development in Latin America: 1994-2004*, performed by the World Bank and conducted from 1994-2004, concluded that being indigenous increases one’s probability of being poor by as much as 13 to 30 percent, and that even in countries where poverty rates were declining the size of the poverty gap decreased at a slower rate for indigenous peoples, the above study also concluding that indigenous people continue to have fewer years of education and the average earnings gain for an additional year of schooling is less for indigenous peoples;

That the Evaluation Report for the First International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People from 2007, conducted by the Mexico Multicultural Nation University for the United Nations, concluded that government figures have grossly under estimated the number of indigenous people living within the

Hemisphere due to a lack of adequate methodologies for arriving at precise, reliable statistics, the report equating this imprecision with “statistical genocide” where the distorted figures undermine the effective design and implementation of social programs targeting indigenous populations, and also concluded that, to develop new initiatives to protect the rights of the socially excluded and ethnic minorities, proper information of the hemispheric, as well as local, problems of both the socially excluded and ethnic minorities must be made manifest before solutions can be contemplated.

RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Department of Social Development and Employment, and the Department of Sustainable Development create a joint working group to initiate and review a hemispheric census of Indigenous Peoples of member states to be conducted by the Latin American Public Opinion Project.
2. That the working group review the census of the Latin American Public Opinion Project and present to the General Assembly a Hemispheric Report on the results of the census.
3. That the working group also submit recommendations for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples based upon the information found by the census.
4. To ensure that the census possesses the relevant information needed for future initiatives to protect the rights of indigenous populations by including the following:
 - a. Detailed demographic statistics gauging the size of indigenous communities within member states that can construct an ethnographic and linguistic map of the Hemisphere.
 - b. Reports on the economic activities of indigenous communities which include occupation, average length of working day, level of education, and income if relevant, taking into account that in the cases of indigenous communities heavily active within subsistence agriculture and the informal economy, traditional occupational surveys may become irrelevant and the studies should adapt themselves accordingly to discover the details of these untraditional economic activities.
 - c. Reports on the level of participation of indigenous communities within government, as well as indigenous opinions of government ranging from local to national levels.
 - d. Information on the access indigenous communities have to the various amenities of modern life, including media, education, internet, transportation, water, and health care.
5. To urge member states to cooperate in any way by providing current census data and statistics, providing experts and translators, or arranging transportation to remote areas.
6. That funding for the contracting of Latin American Public Opinion Project will be sought from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Approved for form and substance

	(Signature of Faculty Advisor)	
Cosignatories:	1. _____	Ecuador
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
	2. _____	Guatemala
	3. _____	Peru
	4. _____	Dominica
	5. _____	Bolivia

PROPOSAL FOR THE REDRAFTING OF A HEMISPHERIC EXTRADITION CHARTER

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Republic of Argentina and the United Mexican States

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) states in Article 3a. that, “International law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal actions,” and in Article 27 that, “A special treaty will establish adequate means for the settlement of disputes and will determine pertinent procedures for each peaceful means such that no dispute between American States may remain without definitive settlement within a reasonable period of time”;

That Article 30 pledges for “ a united effort to ensure international social justice”, inspired “by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992) in Article 2 states that “states parties shall render to one another mutual assistance in investigations, prosecutions, and proceedings that pertain to crimes over which the requesting state has jurisdiction at the time the assistance is requested”;

GUIDED BY:

The Miami Summit Plan of Action (1994) that calls for “encouraging opportunities for exchange of experiences among member states democratic institutions, particularly legislature-to-legislature and judiciary-to-judiciary”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the European Convention on Extradition (1996) provides a regional model for extradition legislation in which member states agreed to participate under certain conditions and were allowed to add their reservations when deemed necessary;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The information currently made available through the Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition website (2001) managed by the General Secretariat of the OAS; and

HAVING SEEN:

The European Arrest Warrant (2003), which attempts to increase the speed of extradition throughout European Union states, as well as change the mechanism from having a political and administrative phase into a system run by the judiciary,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Member States for their continued cooperation, both multilaterally and bilaterally, in activities leading to the creation of extradition legislation within the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage the continued use of the Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, run by the General Secretariat, as a resource compiling each Member States' extradition treaties and agreements.
3. To request that the General Assembly, at the next plenary meeting, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, designate a working group that will draft a hemispheric extradition charter that will take into account the following:
 - a. To address, revise, and analyze the guidelines agreed upon at the Inter-American Convention on Extradition at Caracas, Venezuela, 1981.
 - b. Guidelines for extradition to states outside of the Hemisphere that agree with regional human rights conventions.
4. To suggest that the initial working group be funded by the United Mexican States and hosted in Guadalajara, during a period agreed upon by the state diplomats attending.

Approved for form and substance

 (Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| 1. | _____
Signature of Delegate | _____
Peru
Country Represented |
| 2. | _____ | _____
United States |
| 3. | _____ | _____
Brazil |
| 4. | _____ | _____
Paraguay |
| 5. | _____ | _____
Venezuela |
| 6. | _____ | _____
El Salvador |

**STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY (IRENA) TO
ENCOURAGE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION ON ENERGY SECURITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 39 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that “Member States, recognizing the close interdependence between foreign trade and economic and social development, should make individual and united efforts to bring about the following: Continuity in their economic and social development by means of: ...Improved conditions for trade in basic commodities through international agreements, where appropriate; orderly marketing procedures that avoid the disruption of markets, and other measures designed to promote the expansion of markets and to obtain dependable incomes for producers, adequate and dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers;”

At the Inter-American Meeting of National Authorities and Experts on Energy for Sustainable Development in the Americas on March 3, 2008 in Washington, D.C., OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza stated there was a need to develop “a common strategy that harmonizes our energy goals, outlines our commitments to strengthening energy sustainability, and increases our energy security;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “the exercise of democracy promotes the preservation and good stewardship of the environment, and that it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations;”

RECOGNIZING:

That on December 5, 2008, the Summits Secretariat partnered with the OAS Department of Sustainable Development to present a dialogue on “Promoting Energy Security in the Americas.” Ambassador Alfonso Quiñonez, Executive Secretary for Integral Development of the OAS, stated that “Energy security is paramount to economic growth, development, poverty alleviation, and health. It is also linked to environmental issues such as contamination and global warming;” and

CONSIDERING:

That Article IV, part B., number 3 of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Statute states that IRENA will “cooperate closely and strive for establishing mutually beneficial relationships with existing institutions and organisations in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work and build upon and make efficient and effective use of resources and on-going activities by governments, other organisations and agencies, which aim to promote renewable energy;”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the member states in their efforts to decrease dependency on fossil fuels and to generate greater energy security in the Americas.
2. To encourage the member states that have not done so to become active members of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).
3. To propose that the OAS create a Joint Task Force with each member state's renewable energy officials and representatives from the REEEP Secretariat for Latin America and the Caribbean to study the advantages and disadvantages of supporting and collaborating with the newly formed International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The Task Force will report to and be managed by the Department of Sustainable Development.
4. To suggest that the Task Force:
 - a) make recommendations for the remaining member states that have not become signatories of the Statute of IRENA already.
 - b) produce a possible pathway to cooperation with IRENA for the future that shares resources and intelligence in order to best serve the member states.
5. To propose that funding will be found
 - a) by seeking financial resources from Project 72D: Department of Sustainable Development, Chapter 7: Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and
 - b) by requesting voluntary contributions from member states, Permanent Observers, and/or nonprofit foundations.

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

Co-Signatories:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | Signature of Delegate | Country Represented |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |

INTER-AMERICAN WATER CARE INSTITUTION (IWCI)

Third Committee:
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Strategic Plan for Partnership and Development, 2002-2005 of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), doc. 6/01 Rev.1 Corr.1, that states “the protection of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources are essential to prosperity, and the development of human resources is key to sustaining economic growth, reducing poverty, to the sustainability of our economies, the quality of life and the health of present and future generations.”;

CIDI/RES. 163 (X-O/05), adopted on April 28, 2005, in which resolve number two states to: “recommend to member states that, to the extent possible, the cooperation activities they present in the priority areas of the Strategic Plan include, as elements in their formulation, implementation, and evaluation, the following: (a) civil society participation; (b) environmental considerations...”;

Resolution CEPCIDI/RES. 117 (CXX-O/06), adopted on March 27, 2006, which “thanks the Governments of Ecuador and Jamaica for their generous offers to host, respectively, the workshop on international cooperation and integrated water resource management and the workshop on natural disaster risk management.”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The importance of the previous offers presented by the Governments of Ecuador and Jamaica;

The growing need of water care in the region in order to guarantee that the population of all the Member States has access to clear and purified water, seeing that the contamination of water is a serious and increasing problem in the hemisphere;

That, according to the Inter-American Development Bank, the region extracts approximately 103 million cubic meters of water daily and that 20 thousand cubic meters of contaminating organic materials are filtered in to said water, making it unsafe for its consumption;

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), Inter-American Development Bank and the General Secretariat, for their work in preparation and organization of the ministerial meetings in order to discuss integral development matters that affect the whole hemisphere.

2. To create an Inter-American Water Care Institute (IWCI) to manage, promote and stimulate programs for the proper administration and care of water in the hemisphere to avoid water transmitted diseases.
3. To recommend that the IWCI be constituted by:
 - a. An Investigation and Research Center that will develop and gather information for the Member States on issues related to water contamination, water overuse and scarcity, as well as the Establishment of the consequences that affect each individual country
 - b. Mobile committees, that will work in each individual county to establish the programs developed by the Investigation and Research Center of IWCI, for an undetermined period of time needed to implement said programs, which will be turned in to the hands of a government agency or private sector, based on each Member State's policies.
4. To ask CIDI for the proper funding needed for the establishment, function and investigation process of IWCI, based on importance of the development of research and new technologies in order to guarantee the hemisphere's access to unpolluted water.
5. To ask the Inter-American Development Bank to fund the programs created by the IWCI, based on the investigation and development done by said Institute, as established in Resolve No. 3.
6. To invite all Member States to consider that the help will initiate in those countries with higher levels of contamination and water scarcity.
7. To encourage the IWCI to define those levels stated in Resolve No. 6, in order to initiate the program in those countries that need more help allowing them to receive help and, eventually, cover the help to all Member States through the years.
8. To make sure that all member states will be helped before 2020; the year in which the delegation of Colombia invites all member states to get together on 10th of July in Bogota, Colombia, in order to discuss the benefits and drawbacks of the program and establish its continuity.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:	1.	_____	_____
		Signature of Delegate	Country Represented
	2.	_____	_____
	3.	_____	_____
	4.	_____	_____
	5.	_____	_____

AN EXHIBITION OF CORPORATE ECO-MAGINATION: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AN EXHIBITION OF GREEN INITIATIVES IN THE HEMISPHERE

Third Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Bogota 1948) states that “inter-American cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States” and furthermore “Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual”;

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas (April 2001) supported “the continued analysis and consideration of corporate social responsibility” in addition to “ways to promote the development, adoption and implementation by the business community of principles of good conduct that will advance corporate social and environmental responsibility”;

AG/RES. 1786 (XXXI-O/01) Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Hemisphere resolves to “coordinate and strengthen cooperation activities in the area of corporate social responsibility for the benefit of the member states”;

AG/RES. 1871 (XXXII-O/02) Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Hemisphere stresses the importance of the duties of the Permanent Council to “continue to foster exchange of experience and information among OAS, other multilateral organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector...among other pertinent bodies, in order to coordinate and strengthen cooperation activities in the area of corporate social responsibility”;

AG/RES. 1953 (XXX-O/03) Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Hemisphere supports a joint undertaking “to foster the exchange of experience and information among member states and the different organs, agencies, and entities of the OAS...in order to coordinate and strengthen cooperation activities in the area of corporate social responsibility”;

The Declaration of Nuevo Leon: Special Summit of the Americas (January 2004) commits to “redouble our efforts to improve the investment climate in our countries and promote corporate social responsibility”;

The Declaration of Mar del Plata: Fourth Summit of the Americas (November 2005) states “We emphasize the importance of the participation of the business sector in achieving our objectives. We recognize, in particular, that micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, providers of goods and services, constitute a fundamental component for economic growth” and “...sustained economic growth, with equity and social inclusion, is an indispensable condition to create jobs, fight extreme poverty, and overcome inequality in the Hemisphere. To achieve these ends, it is necessary to... promote corporate social responsibility, and foster a spirit of entrepreneurship as well as strong business activity”;

The Declaration of Santa Cruz: First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities

on Sustainable Development in conjunction with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) (December 2006) resolves “To promote...plans, programs, projects and joint actions for the protection and sustainable use of surface and ground water resources, wetland ecosystems and associated biodiversity. To this end, existing cooperation mechanisms, at the bilateral, sub-regional and regional levels, will be strengthened, fostering the exchange of information and experiences and the coordination of actions”; and

CONSIDERING:

The OAS recognizes the diverse environmental issues that affect Member States and has resolved to aid Member States in seeking actions and projects that may alleviate environmental pressures and aid in sustainable economic growth;

The OAS also recognizes the importance of the private sector and its many and varied programs in support of the values of corporate social responsibility throughout the Hemisphere;

The Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) under the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development (SEDI) works to support efforts that promote coordination and cooperation between Member States and non-governmental organizations;

The DSD lends its support to projects that realize its strategic initiatives: water management, renewable energy, natural hazards, climate change adaptation and land use planning, sound chemicals management and environmental health, biodiversity and payment for ecosystem services, environmental law, policy and trade,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their efforts in promoting corporate social responsibility and sustainable development through green initiatives in the Hemisphere.
2. To suggest that the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) under the Executive Secretariat of Integral Development (SEDI) in partnership with small businesses and large corporations host an exhibition to showcase the importance of corporate green initiatives towards integral sustainable development.
3. To propose that the green initiatives be categorized in the following ways:
 - a. ECO-PRO: those initiatives which relate to the ecologically friendly method of running a business such as eco-architecture and production methods.
 - b. ECO-GROW: those initiatives related to the production of environmentally friendly goods such as renewable sources of energy, eco-technology and sustainable agriculture, and other developmentally sustainable production methods.
4. To propose that attendees present initiatives that support the objectives and strategic initiatives outlined by the DSD.
5. To suggest that the DSD give an award to one project in the “ECO-PRO” and one in the “ECO-GROW” categories and, in addition, give an "ECO-magination" award to a third highly inventive project.

6. To suggest these awards symbolize the winner's commitment to sustainable growth through green initiatives.
7. To suggest that the DSD, to solicit entries for the exhibition, notify the Department of Sustainable Development or a similar governmental agency of each Member State of the exhibition dates, location, requirements and entry guidelines no later than November 2009.
8. To urge the DSD to extend an invitation to this exhibition to all corporations that wish to participate and to suggest that Member States send representatives to evaluate the exhibiting companies' initiatives in sustainable development and use the knowledge gained to implement such initiatives in their home countries.
9. To propose that this exhibition take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil no later than November 2010.
10. To recommend that the OAS seek funding from Observer Nations, the participating corporate sector, and the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) Multilateral Investment Fund.

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

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

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**RESOLUTION CONCERNING WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES TO ELIMINATE CRUISE
SHIP WASTE POLLUTION**

Third Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The 1993 amendments to the International Maritime Organization's 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter which sought to phase out dumping of industrial wastes by 31 December 1995;

The 1996 OAS Resolution 1440 noting the importance of sustainable development and authorizing the General Secretariat to carry out any environmental developmental mandates assigned;

HAVING SEEN:

The implications of poor water standards in the Caribbean and their negative environmental effects for the surrounding area;

The necessity for waste management facilities in order to eliminate water pollution and ensure continued tourism opportunities; and

RECOGNIZING:

The inability for Caribbean islands to sustain effective waste management treatment facilities which would allow them to implement the UN guidelines which call for waste to be treated on land,

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon the Caribbean and Latin American states to work in conjunction with OAS member states in order to implement more cohesive restrictions on pollution caused by cruise ship dumping offshore.
2. To establish a database that identifies potential areas for the construction of waste treatment facilities in the Caribbean and Latin American states affected by cruise ship dumping.
3. To form a committee within the OAS, meeting annually, that will seek to develop strategies which emphasize pollution mitigation and increased tourism.

4. To create three water treatment facilities in the affected areas of Latin America and the Caribbean by the year 2015 which will work to begin reducing pollution from cruise ships.

5. To instruct the secretariat of the OAS to seek funding for this committee from the World Bank, IMF, Inter-American Bank, private and domestic NGO's, as well as voluntary donations from member and observer states.

Approved for form and substance _____
Faculty Advisor

Cosignatories:	Jade Jackson and Stephen Henry Signature of Delegate	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Country Represented
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
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