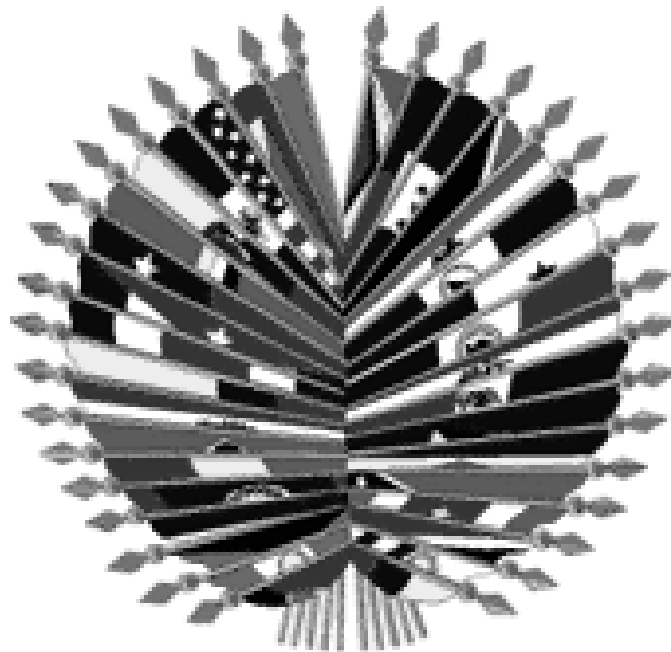


**2009 Washington Model
Organization of American States General Assembly**

Resolutions Passed in the

First Committee

FINAL Packet



**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> _____ |

**INCREASING SOCIAL PARTICIPATION
IN THE BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE HEMISPHERE**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, adopted by the member states in 1996, “which was the first international legal instrument to address this issue, specifically includes in its rationale the recognition of the international importance of corruption and the need for an instrument to promote and facilitate inter-country cooperation to combat it”;

EMPHASIZING:

The Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, 1998), Section II (Preserving And Strengthening Democracy, Justice And Human Rights), which declares that “the Governments will resolutely support the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption and implement the actions established in the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) adopted by the members in 2001, as a mechanism which facilitates technical cooperation activities; the exchange of information, experiences and best practices; and the harmonization of legislation”;

CONSIDERING:

The mechanisms proposed by MESICIC “to encourage participation by civil society and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption. The member States should generate instruments in order to increase general participation, access to information, consulting, and mechanisms for encouraging participation in the follow up of public administration”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices was adopted at the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Education within the Framework of the Inter-American Council of Integral Development (CIDI), held in Scarborough, Trinidad and Tobago, from August 10 to 12, 2005, and “that implementation of the Program will be guided, as provided for therein, by an advisory group composed of education officials, university students, and civil society experts, as well as other appropriate interested parties”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Declaration of Nuevo Leon (Monterrey, 2004) on Democratic Governance, in which the states members recognized that “corruption and impunity weaken public and private institutions, erode social values, undermine the rule of law, and distort economies and the allocation of resources for development”;

AFFIRMING:

The adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in 2001, which in Article 4 declares that “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments...are essential components of the exercise of democracy”; and

HAVING SEEN:

AG/DEC. 36 (XXXIV-O/04) “Declaration of Quito on social development and democracy, and the impact of corruption” which declares in one of its resolves that the Heads of State and Government in the Summits of the Americas process “reaffirm their pledge to intensify efforts to combat corruption and other unethical practices in the public and/or private sectors, strengthening a culture of transparency and ensuring more efficient public management”;

AG/RES. 1784 (XXXI-O/01) “Mechanism for follow-up of implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption,” which declares in its third resolve the adoption of the MESISIC, “which reflects the consensus reached by the States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption in relation to the mechanism for follow-up on implementation of that inter-American instrument”;

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 in its eighth resolve instructs the Permanent Council in training and public sector procurement in following up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption;

CP/RES. 783 (1260/01) “Recommendation of the Permanent Council to States Parties on the Mechanism for Follow-Up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption,” which invites member states “to report to the General Assembly, at its next regular session, on implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1723 (XXX-O/00),

RESOLVES:

1. To consolidate mechanisms for easy access to information, by implementing a system of technology to inform the citizens about how their governments are managing the public resources.
2. To invite each member state to make public information that is clear, specific and certain, about the use of state resources, through their websites and through public means of communication such as Radio, TV, and Newspapers.
3. To invite the member states which do not make part of the MESISIC to link this mechanism with the ensuring the existence of an entity where people can notify when information is not diffused, posted, and clear, with each entity providing the possibility of supporting people’s accusations and sending the information to MESICIC.

- 4. To request that the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices a take strong action in the battle against corruption, focusing on the elementary and high schools in the Hemisphere, in order to involve children and youngsters in the diffusion of ethics and moral values among students.
- 5. To instruct the Department of Science and Technology under the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development to provide technical assistance to states establishing above systems of technology to facilitate their adoption. Technical assistance will follow the recommendations of the Committee of Experts of MESICIC.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____	<u>Grenada</u>
(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2. _____	<u>Argentina</u>
3. _____	<u>Ecuador</u>
4. _____	<u>Belize</u>
5. _____	<u>Colombia</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. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Canada</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>Bolivia</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Costa Rica</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>El Salvador</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Dominican Republic</u> _____ |

**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> _____

**REINFORCEMENT OF CO-RESPONSIBILITY AND COOPERATION EFFORTS
IN MIGRATION MATTERS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The concern shown by the General Assembly towards “Migrant Populations and Migration Flows in the Americas”, through the resolutions AG/RES. 2248 (XXXVI-O/06), AG/RES. 2326 (XXXVII-O/07) and AG/RES. 2356 (XXXVIII-O/08);

AG/RES. 2232 (XXXVI-O/06) the “Situation of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced persons in the American Hemisphere, in which is established “the responsibility of States to provide international protection to refugees as well as the need for international technical and financial cooperation to find durable solutions”;

The effort and goals reached by the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families, adopted by the resolution AG/RES. 2141 (XXXV-O/05);

HAVING SEEN:

The Declaration of the Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada, in which is recognized “The cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to receiving societies as well as to their communities of origin,” and the commitment for “ensuring dignified, humane treatment with appropriate legal protections, defense of human rights, and safe and healthy labor conditions for migrants” through the strengthening of hemispherical cooperation mechanisms;

The Charter of the Organization of American States adopted in Bogota, Colombia 1948, and the endless and constant efforts that every member state should encourage towards reaching one of the main purposes, as expressed in its Article 2.a: “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

“The renewed and integral vision of solidarity in the Americas,” expressed by the member states in the Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development [AG/DEC. 4 (XXIII-O/93)]

The Outcomes and Conclusions of the “Meeting to identify ways of linking Organization of American States (OAS) efforts with regional consultative processes regarding migration,” held in Washington the 13th of February of 2009 as a remarkable effort and objectives guided towards the coordinate and cooperate work in migration matters;

RECOGNIZING:

The work done by the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families, since its creation as an important support and warranty for the protection of this vulnerable part of our societies, and as a great help for the governments that are aiming to solve migrants needs;

That migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees are part of a vulnerable and special group of people whom are in the need of support and attention not only from their national governments but from the civil society as well as all the Member States of the OAS;

Refugees, as a term that “shall apply to any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it,” according to the 1951 Convention in relation to the Status of Refugees;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That migration is an important topic for all the member states as origin, transit or destination countries;

The importance of having accurate and constant information about migrant populations, their realities and their needs; and

RECALLING:

The duty of all member states to work for the elimination of every form of discrimination and all forms of intolerance, as well as the protection of human rights of migrants, among other minorities, as it is established in the Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

RESOLVES:

1. To re-affirm OAS organs and its programs that deal with migration, refugees and asylum seekers, such as the Special Committee on Migration Issues (SCMI) and the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families, to:
 - a. Strengthen the links that have already been established between the OAS and the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or “Puebla Process”) since the “Meeting to identify ways of linking OAS efforts with regional consultative processes regarding migration,” held in Washington, the 13th of February of the present year.
 - b. Consider making joint efforts with other programs or institutions such as the South American Conference on Migration, MERCOSUR, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), among other programs on this topic, which are being held around the world, especially in our Hemisphere, and look towards having contact with them and sharing knowledge according to this matter.
 - c. Take into account and put into practice the recommendations, outcomes and conclusions reached in the “Meeting to identify ways of linking OAS efforts with regional consultative processes regarding migration”.
2. To encourage the Member States to review their legislation to guarantee that it is consistent with the protection and promotion of the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as to participate in an active way in their process of integration to their receiving societies.
3. To urge Member States to unite with neighboring countries to pay special attention to their border regions and their border lines by making coordinated and joint efforts and strategies in the

search for co-responsibility as the most effective way for reaching common objectives, such as avoiding irregular migration and guarantying the wellbeing of all those who inhabit and arrive throughout the region.

4. To put in the agenda for the next's year annual meeting on the implementation of the Inter American program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and their Families, the topic "Border status, policies and technologies," in which all member states that have shown an important advance in these matters share their knowledge with other member states by giving them the opportunity to propound their strategies and experiences.
5. That this meeting be organized by the Permanent Council through the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs and should take place within the first semester of the year.

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

Cosignatories

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| (Signature of Delegate) | Canada
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| | Ecuador |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| | Argentina |
| 4. _____ | _____ |
| | Guatemala |
| 5. _____ | _____ |
| | Grenada |

**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

**FACILITATING AND REGULARIZING THE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS
IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Charter of the Organization of America States proclaims in Article 2, subsections e. and f., that among its essential purposes 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”;

That the Charter in Article 32 states that “member states shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

That the Charter in Article 34 states that “Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development,” and that one of the basic goals under subsection g. is “fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all”;

That the Charter states in Article 94 that “the purpose of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development is to promote cooperation among the American States for the purpose of achieving integral development and, in particular, helping to eliminate extreme poverty, in accordance with the standards of the Charter, especially those set forth in Chapter VII with respect to the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields”;

RECALLING:

The Declaration of Mar Del Plata of the IV Summit of The Americas (2005), which “considers the widespread demand for dignified, decent, and productive work in the Hemisphere”, and states that the “great task of our societies and governments in combating poverty and social exclusion is to adopt policies for generating more and better jobs”;

That the said Declaration calls for plans that “provide for dignified, orderly, and safe return of migrants,” and invites states “to exchange best practices on establishing bilateral programs for migrant workers”;

That inter-American cooperation includes supporting the achievements of national objectives of the Member States, and respect to the priorities established by each country in its development plans; and

CONSIDERING:

That unemployment causes social problems;

That the vast majority of migrant workers wants to return to their countries and family, and does not intend to remain in the host country;

That the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to receiving societies, as well as to their communities of origin, are reasons for strengthening mechanisms for hemispheric cooperation to address the legitimate needs of migrants;

That, as the OAS Charter preamble states, the welfare and contribution to the progress and the civilization of the world of the peoples of the member states “will increasingly require intensive continental cooperation”;

That setting a time frame provides a consistent opportunity for migrant workers to seek employment opportunities;

That establishing a quota would give receiving countries the autonomy to choose the number of migrant workers they could compensate,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend past efforts in considering migration initiatives.
2. To request member states to create a Western Hemisphere workers permit which allows these member states to:
 - a. Remain as it is
 - b. Allow each member state to create its own standard period of time and quotas for migrant workers to work abroad.
3. To establish a working group under the Inter-American Agency of cooperation and Development and the Department of employment and social development
 - a. Consist of representatives from member states.
 - b. Create a template for member states to monitor migrant workers under this new plan.
 - c. Determine the appropriate OAS organ to oversee the implementation of this worker initiative and that will work with member states.
 - d. To request this working group define the term migrant and delineate the qualifications.
4. To finance this working group with the regular funds assigned to the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development and voluntary contributions from Member States, as well as NGOs, international financial institutions, businesses or corporations, foundations, and private individuals.

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

Cosignatories:

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| 1. | _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____
CANADA
(Country Represented) |
| 2. | _____ | _____
PERU |
| 3. | _____ | _____
BRAZIL |
| 4. | _____ | _____
DOMINICA |

5.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

PLAN TO REDUCE CORRUPTION IN THE WATER SECTOR IN THE HEMISPHERE

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the United Mexican States

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. _____ Signature of Delegate	_____ Guyana Country Represented
	2. _____	_____ Costa Rica
	3. _____	_____ Venezuela
	4. _____	_____ The Bahamas
	5. _____	_____ Canada

**INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A HEMISPHERIC STUDY
OF INDIGNEOUS 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 _____

**STUDY OF THE CURRENT EXTRADITION PROCESSES, COMMUNICATION
IN REGARDS TO SUCH PROCESSES AND CRIMINAL ACTS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

The Declaration of Montrouis: A New Vision of the OAS, which sets forth the intent "to foster an exchange of experiences in the prevention of war on crime and to study possible measures to improve public safety;"

Article 2a. of the Charter of the Organization of America States (OAS), in which an essential purpose of the Organization is "to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere";

HAVING SEEN:

The Inter-American Convention on Extradition, which states: "believing that the close ties and the cooperation that exists in the Americas call for the extension of extradition" and "Conscious that the fight against crime at the international level will enhance the fundamental value of justice in criminal law matters;"

AG/RES 2379 (XXXVIII-O/08), "Execution of the Hemispheric Plan or Action Against Transnational Organized Crime and Strengthening of Hemispheric Cooperation," which created a hemispheric action plan against transnational organized crime and strengthening hemispheric cooperation;

The creation of the Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and extradition in 2000, during the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA-III);

The Draft Resolution on Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Criminal Gangs, which demonstrated the need for states to cooperate closely with one another and to adopt a regional strategy for dealing with criminal gangs; and

RECOGNIZING:

In the Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter "that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability,"

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition for their work in improving communication between member states of the OAS.

2. To appoint a Special Rapporteur, at the discretion of the Secretary General, to perform a study concerning extradition procedures, communication between member states, and criminal activities under the following parameters, by which the Special Rapporteur will:
 - a. Be appointed within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution and will be responsible to report to the Secretary General.
 - b. Present a preliminary report to the General Assembly in 2011.
3. To direct the Special Rapporteur to report on the process of extradition, considering the following:
 - a. How extradition information is being communicated between member states.
 - b. How often extradition information is transmitted between member states.
 - c. Examine what, if any repatriation practices are currently exercised.
 - d. Analyze the potential correlation between lack of communication pertaining to extradition and criminal activities.
4. To direct the Special Rapporteur to develop a draft treaty that can be used between member states based on the findings in the report.
5. To have the Special Rapporteur prepare a report on the findings of the study and to have that report presented to the General Assembly at their next regular session, in 2012.
6. To provide funding through the Program Budget of the OAS.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | |
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| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Dominican Republic</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>Venezuela</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Argentina</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Mexico</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Brazil</u> _____ |

**STRATEGY TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND TO IMPROVE
TREATMENT OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3d., f., and k. of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes among its guiding principles the fight against poverty, and the necessity of solidarity and the strengthening of collaboration among Member States;

AG/RES. 2289 (XXXVII-O/07), “The human rights of all migrant workers and their families,” which expresses the concern about the situation of vulnerability that migrants and their families have to face in the Hemisphere;

AG/RES. 2356 (XXXVII-O/08), “Migrant populations and migration flows in the Americas,” which welcomes the initial work of the Special Committee on Migration Issues (CEAM) that analyze migration issues and migrations flows; and

CONSIDERING:

That according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), “[M]igration is an essential and inevitable component of the economic and social life of every State, and that orderly and properly managed migration can be beneficial for both individuals and societies”;

The importance of regulating not only migration, but also the importance of the treatment of those migrants and their families;

The economic and political impact that migration have on all member states, and that the process of opening up done by the member states, in order to live in a globalized world, is one of the main causes of the recent migratory waves;

The importance of remittances in the economies of all member states, in particular as essential keys to fight against poverty,

RESOLVES:

1. To call on all members states to promote access of migrants and their families to financial services, which allow them to send remittances to their families in their country of origin.
2. To call on all member states to design inter-American guidelines for access to financial services, through their representatives in the Special Committee on Migration Issues (CEAM).
3. To ask the CEAM not only to investigate migration flows, but also the treatment that they and their families receive in the area of Human Rights.
4. To urge the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) to take actions against the ill treatment of migrants.

- 5. To request the CEAM to present an annual report on the actions outlined.
- 6. To establish a meeting in Cartagena, Colombia in January, 2010, to discuss the initial report presented by the CEAM, and to establish actions that will be made by the IACHR.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Argentina</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>Guatemala</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Paraguay</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Guyana</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Honduras</u> _____ |

**COMPREHENSIVE HEMISPHERIC STRATEGY ON REDUCING CORRUPTION AND
INCREASING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN MEMBER STATES**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2423 (XXXVIII-O/08), AG/RES. 2418 (XXXVIII-O/08), AG/RES. 2410 (XXXVIII-O/08), AG/RES. 2351 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2344 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2337 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2320 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2288 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2287 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2275 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2268 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2222 (XXXVI-O/06), AG/RES. 2219 (XXXVI-O/06), and AG/RES. 1477 (XXVII-O/97), which demonstrate, over the past decade, the important linkage in the topics of corruption, transparency and democracy-building;

BEARING IN MIND:

That Member States have acquired under article 45 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) the obligation to promote and strengthen the operation of systems of public administration that will make it possible to achieve a just social order;

CONSIDERING:

The Inter-American legal framework and programmes for the reduction of corruption, especially the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Follow-up Mechanism for its Implementation (MESICIC) and the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption (MESICIC/CEP-II/doc.5/06 rev. 2);

The importance of contributions from both Member States and third-party donors to the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Fund;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

MESICIC's reports on each country's advances and its suggestions in the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption;

RECOGNIZING:

That any effort towards increasing transparency and accountability and reducing corruption requires the active participation of civil society, especially through the inquiries and investigations conducted by a free and critical press;

That democracy-building and international stability in the continent depend on honesty and trust between citizens and their governments and between Member States;

That the reduction of corruption demands extensive legal and administrative reforms that require both large internal budgetary appropriations and extensive political consensus; and

NOTING:

The results of the work of the Committee of Experts of the MESICIC and its role in the analysis of this matter, in the development of hemispheric strategies to increase accountability and in the adoption of relevant national legislation,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Committee of Experts of the MESICIC for their efforts.
2. To recommend the Committee of Experts of the MESICIC to draft a model law on the ethics of public service.
3. To reaffirm that requests for financial information protected under bank secrecy is an extraordinary procedure and that both the Requested and the Requesting states share responsibility for their proper use.
4. To advise Member States, and especially their judicial and prosecutorial institutions, to cooperate with each other in the establishment of criminal responsibility in transnational acts of corruption through measures including, but not limited to, extradition procedures and the exchange of relevant evidence.
5. To instruct the Secretary General to implement relevant institutional programs that may result in benefits and donations for the implementation of MESICIC's recommendations within each Member State.
6. To establish that the Permanent Council shall continue supervising MESICIC and the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, and shall report on their progress on a semi-annual basis.
7. To recommend that Member States adopt relevant internal legislation that may properly encourage private contributions to the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Fund, in accordance with their national legislation and strategies.
8. To encourage civil society organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), especially those related to the press, to formulate inquiries and suggestions for MESICIC's reviews and any relevant information they may have related to corruption within Member States.
9. To call upon all member states to urge political parties, groups and movements within Member States to fully support governmental legislative and administrative projects adopted following MESICIC's recommendations, thus ensuring their swift and successful implementation.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| 1. _____ | _____ |
| (Signature of Delegate) | Honduras |
| | (Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| | Argentina |
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| | Venezuela |
| 5. _____ | _____ |
| | United States |

**INCREASING SUPPORT FOR WOMEN'S BETTERMENT THROUGH THE SUPPORT AND
PROMOTION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The rise in responsibilities women in Latin American and Caribbean societies have undergone to become the economic and domestic caretakers of their families by working full-time in addition to raising their children in the absence of their husbands or male partners;

The increasing status and assertiveness of Latin American and Caribbean women's groups within the Hemisphere to confront and address issues vital to the health and economic success of women in the region;

That while women in Latin America and the Caribbean often have higher levels of literacy and more years of schooling, they are twice as likely to be unemployed or menially employed as their male counterparts;

CONSIDERING:

The primary economic activity of many financially destitute women occurs through unregulated street vending of primarily retail or food items purchased directly from manufacturers or brought into the region from trips abroad, a practice allowing women as the primary financial and domestic support for their dependents to generate enough income to provide for their families;

The acknowledgement of the Association of Caribbean States Declaration of Margarita: The Consolidation of the Greater Caribbean: "that among the fundamental causes of poverty and underdevelopment is the unequal distribution of wealth and knowledge prevailing in the world. In this respect, we support all coordinated and determined efforts to create an environment leading to sustainable economic and social development aimed at combating poverty and inequality and therefore pledge to achieve economic growth with social equity and to combat poverty, as fundamental conditions for deepening democracy, political stability and the legitimacy of our Governments;"

The Inter-American Democratic Charter, Article 12, which acknowledges that, "poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy"; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) Function 5, which aims to, "to promote access by women and girls to education and training programs, paying particular attention to the situation of women in the labor force and in disadvantaged sectors";

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26, Section 1, which asserts: "Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit";

The Declaration of Nuevo León, from the 2004 Special Summit of the Americas, which supports "the empowerment of women, their full and equal participation in the development of our societies, and their equal opportunities to exercise leadership are fundamental for the reduction of poverty;"

The Inter-American Democratic Charter, Article 16, which maintains: "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,"

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud all the efforts of the Member States of the OAS in recognizing and preserving the female right to education.
2. To urge all Member States to continue to prioritize the importance of female education as a tool to social and financial empowerment through the cultivation of marketable skill-sets,
3. To work from CIM's commitment to promoting the access of disadvantaged women to education and training programs, through:
 - a. Promotion of vocational and technical programs as a viable method of increasing female autonomy by allowing females to participate in economic activity within the formal sector of their national economies.
 - b. Establishment of an informational network accessible through the official website of the OAS in order to facilitate the exchange of experience and ideas related to the promotion of technical training programs.
4. To host a meeting of Member States to discuss the causes and solutions to female participation in the informal economy as they pertain to each Member State, whereby:
 - a. This meeting would be held in Kingston, Jamaica, at Mico University College.
 - b. The main function of this meeting would be to identify common factors behind women's participation in the informal economy and brainstorm further programs or methods through which to integrate women into the formal economy.
 - c. This meeting would also welcome the presentation and discussion of successful community childcare cooperatives to serve as models to be replicated in communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean to further support women's integration in the workforce.

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

Cosignatories:	1. _____ (Signature of Delegate)	_____ <u>Dominican Republic</u> (Country Represented)
	2. _____	_____ <u>The Bahamas</u>
	3. _____	_____ <u>Guatemala</u>
	4. _____	_____ <u>Peru</u>
	5. _____	_____ <u>Haiti</u>

**INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF CORRUPTION
TO PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY AND COMBAT CORRUPTION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Bogotá 1948), which declares that “representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region”;

AG/RES. (XXII-092) on Corrupt International Trade Practices (May 1992), which instructs “the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES) to include the topic of corrupt international trade practices on the agenda for the special meeting that will examine the economic and social challenges for the 1990s”;

AG/RES. 1398 (XXVI-O/96) (June 1996), which created the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC);

Article 2.1 of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC) (1996), which establishes the goal “to promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties, of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article 14.2 of the IACAC, which asserts that “States Parties shall also provide each other with the widest measure of mutual technical cooperation on the most effective ways and means of preventing, detecting, investigating, and punishing acts of corruption”;

AG/RES. 1649 (XXIX-O/99) (June 1999), which instructs the Permanent Council to pursue “the follow-up to the Inter-American Program on the Fight against Corruption...and provide technical assistance to member states which request it, and exchange information and experiences regarding implementation of the Convention”;

AG/RES. 1723 (XXX-O/00) (June 2000), which instructs “the Permanent Council, in following up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, to address...training experience acquired by national institutions, public sector procurement, incompatibilities between public office and private sector interests, and analysis of criminal laws on corruption and related offenses”;

Article 24 of The Inter-American Democratic Charter (Lima, 2001), which establishes that government activities “shall be conducted in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner and with the appropriate technical expertise”;

Chapter 1, Article 1.a of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (October 2003), which furthers the purposes “to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption”;

Chapter II, Article 5.1 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (October, 2003), which states that “each State Party shall...develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability”;

Chapter II, Article 13.1.d of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (October, 2003), which states that States' participation should be strengthened by "respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption";

The Declaration of Nuevo León of the Special Summit of the Americas (Monterrey, 2004), which recognizes that "corruption and impunity weaken public and private institutions, erode social values, undermined the rule of law, and distort economies and the allocation of resources for development, and pledges to "intensify...efforts to combat corruption...in the public and/or private sector, strengthening a culture of transparency"; and

CONSIDERING:

That international cooperation is essential in battling corruption, which has become a transnational rather than a local problem that affects all societies and economies;

That the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) have recognized corruption as one of the most severe and threatening issues challenging democratic governments;

That it is the responsibility of all states' governments to promote and strengthen democracy through transparency;

That the Permanent Council of the OAS has created the a Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics to promote democracy through the fight against corruption in the Western Hemisphere;

That the Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics has created the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC);

That the MESICIC has created the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight Against Corruption to implement the decisions and standards set in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC);

That the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a memorandum of understanding to cooperate in the implementation of the IACAC and the recommendations of MESICIC by creating a legal framework for OAS Member States as a basis for implementation of IACAC standards;

That the OAS has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) focusing on coordination between the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and the IACAC of the OAS to address prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption crimes; and

That Transparency International (TI), a German non-governmental organization (NGO), has done extensive research to help prevent and eradicate corruption in various parts of the world, and has an Advisory Council that provides counsel to regional anti-corruption conventions,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States, the Permanent Council Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics, and the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) for their outstanding efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics to work with the Committee of Experts of MESICIC to create an annual corruption evaluation committee.
3. To recommend that the committee work together with Transparency International (TI) to develop tests and other investigative measures used by TI to investigate willing Member States.
4. To recommend that the Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics and the Committee of Experts evaluate Member States on their adherence to the standards set forth in Article III of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), as well as those established by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
5. To request that the Working Group on Probity and Public Ethics and the Committee of Experts work with TI to publish and present the first annual report of findings of the evaluations to the OAS General Assembly by January 2010.
6. To suggest that, in addition to the investigative findings, recommendations to implement corruption-fighting mechanisms be published as an appendix of the annual report.
7. To request Member States, Observer Nations, private investors, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other anti-corruption NGOs to fund this effort to help make a substantial inroad in preventing and eradicating corruption and promoting transparency.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Guyana</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>El Salvador</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>United States</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Argentina</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Haiti</u> _____ |

**MEETING TO STUDY THE MEANS OF COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) , which states 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,” and that “Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

That Article XI of the OAS Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man states that “every person has the right to the preservation of his health through sanitary and social measures relating to food, clothing, housing and medical care, to the extent permitted by public and community resources”;

Article VII of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states that “all children have the right to special protection, care and aid”;

That United Nations (UN) documents testify to the commitment of nations, under the UN Charter: "to combine their efforts to promote international peace and security ... and better standards of life in larger freedom”;

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2118 (XXXV-O/05), “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking In Persons,” which called for “the sharing of information and experience, policy dialogue, and cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination in cases of trafficking in persons, as well as the establishment or improvement of statistical records in this regard”;

AG/RES. 2019 (XXXIV-O/04), "Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescents, and Children," which called for “integral cooperation mechanisms among the states to ensure protection of and assistance to the victims, prevention of the crime, and prosecution of its perpetrators, bearing in mind respect for the victims’ human rights”;

AG/RES. 2026 (XXXIV-O/04), "Fighting Transnational Organized Crime in the Hemisphere,” which called for “ensuring that the OAS consolidates its position as a regional forum for effective cooperation against transnational organized crime”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The 1999 creation of the Secretary of State for Women’s Affairs, the highest level of the State politics toward women in charge of coordinating fairness in laws applications;

The UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, which aims to set in motion a broad-based, global movement that will attract the political will and resources needed to stop human trafficking;

CONSIDERING:

That trafficking in persons is produced by organized crime involving social aspects;

The continuance of the above and various related programs all working toward the goals pertaining to developing new initiatives to protect the rights of the socially excluded, including but not limited to the poor, ethnic minorities, women and children; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That, according to the United States Department of State, approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders annually, a number that does not include millions trafficked within their own countries;

The International Labor Organization's estimates that there are 12.3 million people in forced labor, bonded labor, forced child labor, and sexual servitude at any given time, with other estimates ranging from 4 million to 27 million,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states that have not done so, to sign or ratify the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
2. That the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs encourage a meeting among necessary authorities to study the means of cooperation and coordination among member states to assist each other in combating human trafficking, the meeting to include:
 - a. Representatives from member states,
 - b. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,
 - c. The Inter-American Commission of Women,
 - d. The Office of Inter-American Law and Programs,
 - e. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission,
 - f. The Office of International Threats in the Department of Multidimensional Security, and
 - g. Observer nations.
3. To request that this meeting occur annually and construct a report for the General Assembly that statistically displays how member states are:
 - a. Promoting the use of efficient resources at the national and regional levels of member states, such as anti-trafficking information and practices already in place.
 - b. Sharing information regarding policy and experience.
 - c. Promoting an increase in efforts to prosecute trafficking offenders, including public officials.
 - d. Promoting the increase of victim assistance and legal protection for foreign victims.
4. To hold the annual meeting in Santo Domingo, DR in June.

5. To provide funding through member states and NGOs.

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

Co-Signatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____ <u>Costa Rica</u> _____
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ <u>The Bahamas</u> _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ <u>Peru</u> _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ <u>Jamaica</u> _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ <u>Dominica</u> _____ |

**HOLD A SUMMIT TO ADDRESS NEED FOR INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY TO PRIMARY
EDUCATION FOR INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING:

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: “Everyone has the right to an education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory”;

HAVING SEEN:

That Article 4 of the Convention Against Discrimination in Education calls on signatories “To make primary education free and compulsory,” and to “encourage and intensify by appropriate methods the education of persons who have not received any primary education or who have not completed the entire primary education course and the continuation of their education on the basis of individual capacity”;

CONSIDERING:

That after following several of the guidelines in the Convention Against Discrimination in Education, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reports that “National accomplishments with respect to ensuring universal access (i.e. primary schooling available free of charge, compulsory and available without discrimination or exclusion) are reflected in the reports of many UNESCO Member States such as Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Guinea, Italy, Côte d’Ivoire, Jamaica, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, etc.”; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

UNESCO’s Guidelines for Inclusion: Ensuring Access to Education for All statement: “Education for All means ensuring that all children have access to basic education of good quality. This implies creating an environment in schools and in basic education programmes in which children are both able and enabled to learn. Such an environment must be inclusive of children, effective with children, friendly and welcoming to children, healthy and protective for children and gender sensitive. The development of such child friendly learning environments is an essential part of the overall efforts by countries around the world to increase access to, and improve the quality of, their schools,”

RESOLVES:

1. To hold an annual summit starting September 1, 2011 to address why indigenous children are lacking a high level of accessibility to primary education, whereby:
 - a. Two representatives from specific member states will attend the conference, one of which must be an educator from a primary school in an indigenous municipality that has limited funding and low retention rates, and the other representative must be a member of that municipality’s government who is working toward, and has the ultimate goal to achieve, an increased access to basic education for indigenous children.

- b. Both representatives must create a comprehensive summary of what they deem to be the factors that have limited indigenous populations’ access to primary education in their respective member state.
- c. Representatives from member states, ‘dependent’ member states, will be paired with representatives from other specific ‘example’ member states that, despite facing similar problems, have significantly improved their educational system’s outreach to indigenous children, such that:
 - i. The ‘dependent’ member state will be helped in developing an approach to restructuring its educational system that is similar to that of the ‘example’ member state
 - ii. The restructuring methods that the ‘dependent’ member state adopts from ‘example’ member state will be at the discretion of the ‘dependent’ member state.

2. To encourage member states to:

- a. Reevaluate the progress of special education programs that were implemented in certain member states to close the gap between the education level of those in less recognized indigenous communities and those non-indigenous communities with excellent education systems.
- b. Will be encouraged to increase funding to those special education programs that are succeeding with the objective to further enhance these programs’ outreach to less recognized indigenous populations.
- c. Increase funding by abandoning special education programs that have not successfully outreached to less recognized indigenous communities.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | _____
<u>Ecuador</u>
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____
<u>Panama</u> |
| 3. _____ | _____
<u>Belize</u> |
| 4. _____ | _____
<u>Paraguay</u> |
| 5. _____ | _____
<u>Peru</u> |

DEVELOPING A COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT HIGHER EDUCATION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That, through the Department of Human Development, the objective of the Organization of American States (OAS) Program of Scholarships and Training is to assist the member states with their domestic efforts in pursuit of integral development goals by supporting human resource development in the priority areas established by the Summits of the Americas, the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Integral Development of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), and the OAS General Assembly;

That the OAS is committed to identifying and implementing strategies for increasing access to higher education and to instituting new mechanisms that foster greater responsiveness to the national development priorities of its Member States;

That inter-American cooperation includes supporting the achievements of national objectives of the Member States, and respect to the priorities established by each country in its development plans;

That the Declaration Proposal of the IV Summit of The Americas (Mar del Plata, 2005) includes plans to devise efficient, high-quality professional development by increasing both public and private investment in vocational training, with a view to boosting the productivity of enterprises and individual's employability;

That the Leo S. Rowe Fund ("the Rowe Fund"), a student loan program of the OAS, helps citizens from Latin America and the Caribbean countries finance their studies or research at accredited universities in the United States, on condition that upon completion of his or her studies, the beneficiary must promise to repay the loan in full and return to his or her country in order to further intercultural exchange and socioeconomic development in the region;

That keeping college graduates within the region is necessary to promote economic, social and political goals;

HAVING SEEN:

That, given that the main key towards developing a country is education, countries such as Japan or the Asian Tiger members are a great example of how fast an economy of a developing country can advance based on education; and

RECOGNIZING:

Article 30 of the Charter of the OAS, which states 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" and that "Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved";

Article 32 of the Charter , which states that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States.” and that “The Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws,”

RESOLVES:

1. To praise past efforts to provide grants, and especially scholarships, to students in the Hemisphere.
2. To create a new scholarship within the existing framework of the Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) in order to support students, whereby:
 - a. Student recipients must be committed to come back to their own country and help the community with their learning.
 - b. Standard criteria will be created to pick scholarship candidates and possible universities.
3. To reaffirm the Charter of the OAS in order to promote Hemispheric Democracy, disseminate technology, and increase the amount of funding for all educational initiatives in the future. To request funding from non-profit organizations, NGOs, and observer nations.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories

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|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | _____ | <u>Belize</u> |
| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. | _____ | <u>Guatemala</u> |
| 3. | _____ | <u>Guyana</u> |
| 4. | _____ | <u>St. Vincent & The Grenadines</u> |
| 5. | _____ | <u>Panama</u> |

PROGRAM FOR YOUNG LEADERS OF THE AMERICAS

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The renewed commitment of the Member States, through the Inter-American Democratic Charter, to cooperate and consolidate democracy;

That representative democracy is necessary for the stability, peace and development of the Hemisphere, and that it is one of the main purposes of the Organization;

That the strengthening of democracy requires building a citizenry committed to the principles and values of democracy and therefore the inclusion of the diverse minorities that exist within the region;

RECOGNIZING:

That in the new century one of the main challenges is to encourage young people's participation in politics for consolidating in the future the democratic principles declared in this Organization and also for developing new democracy-building initiatives;

That encouraging young people to become involved is even more crucial in regions where there is little or no tradition of democratic forms of government;

HAVING SEEN:

The commitment to the principles of democracy, as expressed in the Inter American democratic Charter;

The Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development [AG/DEC. 4 (XXIII-O/93)], which emphasizes that Member States expressed their firm belief that democracy, peace, and development are inseparable and indivisible parts of a renewed and integral vision of solidarity in the Americas;

The United Nations' Convention on the Rights of a Child, which emphasizes also the public recognition of young people as key players in the social process; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the achievement of democracy requires a constant effort of all Member States in order to maintain the political stability and the favorable conditions for the development of the nations within the hemisphere and that therefore the youngsters of the Americas must be included,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage all Member States to promote opportunities for youngsters to participate in shared decision-making processes within each country to help build up a civil society and the youth commitment to the democratic process.

2. To encourage youth participation in politics to exploit their potential, through the creation of an arena to discuss and debate political issues of actuality, exercising their rights, voicing their ideas, influencing decisions, and improving the lives of others.
3. To create a Program for Young Leaders of the Americas, which will gather youngsters over the age of 18 of each Member State to act upon what is stated in Resolve No. 2, and that will be financed by the United States and also by the Member States wishing to collaborate with the program.
4. To celebrate a meeting in Washington, D.C., in November, 2009, to discuss the detailed requirements to apply to the program.
5. To instruct the Permanent Council to cooperate with these young leaders by allowing them to attend the periodical meetings held by this body and to establish potential opportunities to participate and work within the existing programs of this organization.

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

Cosignatories:

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| 1. _____ | _____ |
| (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
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| 4. _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ |
| | Dominican Republic |

**DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY LEARNING CENTERS
TO ADDRESS HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

AG/RES. 2118 (XXXV-O/05), which re-introduces the mandate to the Permanent Council to call together a meeting of national authorities on trafficking of all persons among the member states and to ensure the protection and assistance to victims, punishment of its perpetrators and keeping in mind the respect for the human rights of victims;

AG/RES. 2019 (XXXIV-O/04), which reiterates the request to member states to take into consideration signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in addition to that Convention, adopting the national measures required to put into affect these instruments;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “promotes respect for these [human] rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of the Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction;”

The Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, where it “reaffirms that the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite for the existence of a democratic society, and recognizing the importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the Inter- American Human Rights System for the Consolidation of Democracy; and

RECOGNIZING:

That according to the Assessment of U.S. Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, in 2003 the U.S. Government estimated that 800,000 to 900,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year having been bought, sold, transported and held as a form of slavery for conditions like sex and labor exploitation,

RESOLVES:

1. To call for the continuous support of AG/RES. 2201 (XXXVI-O/06), “Strategic Plan for Partnership for Integral Development 2006-2007,” which asks member states to support efforts to eradicate extreme poverty through capacity building of human resources and strengthening of institutions.
2. To request the continued support of member states on the promotion of AG/RES. 1776 (XXXI-O/01), “Support for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,” and the fight against human trafficking.
3. To congratulate Microsoft for the effort of implementing Community Technology Learning Centers in northern Thailand, helping to address the consequences of human trafficking.

4. To request that the Department of Public Security explore the creation of Community Technology Learning Centers similar to Microsoft's in high-risk trafficking areas all throughout Latin America with special attention to:
 - a. The potential numbers of people that will benefit from the program, bearing in mind the achievement of the Microsoft center and 13 NGO on reducing the consequences of human trafficking.
 - b. The equipment required per person to effectively manage and implement the program.
 - c. How the proposed program can be implemented within the existing system of domestic policies and programs—especially those similar in nature—in each member state as way to decrease cost.
 - d. To explore if domestic funds—public and private—for human trafficking can be used to adequately finance the centers.
 - e. To request an annual report from each center on the progress of the individuals enrolled in training programs to help to improve their services.

5. To request funds from the Microsoft Unlimited Potential Plan, the Mirror Foundation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Ricky Martin Foundation, Banco del Sur, the World Bank, the CAP foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support the implementation of this resolution throughout Latin America.

6. To report the findings to the next General Assembly, 2010.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	<u>Dominican Republic</u>
	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2.	_____	<u>The Bahamas</u>
3.	_____	<u>Brazil</u>
4.	_____	<u>Dominica</u>
5.	_____	<u>Paraguay</u>

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 |

**CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING THE PROPER IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION
OF REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND STATELESS PERSONS IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Belize and Guatemala

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

That Article 1 in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states that “Every human being has the right to life, liberty and the security of person,” and Article 27, which states that “Every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements”;

UNDERSCORING:

The commitment assumed by member states of the Organization of American States to continue extending protection to asylum seekers and refugees on the basis of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and to seek lasting solutions to their situation;

RECALLING:

The Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, adopted by 20 Latin American states on November 16th 2004 in Mexico City, Mexico, on the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, which acknowledges that the hemisphere must “design and implement creative new policies to facilitate the search for adequate solutions” in dealing with refugees and asylum seekers;

CONSIDERING:

AG/RES 2402 (XXXVII-O/08), “Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the Americas,” which requested that the Permanent Council “urge member states and the international community to increase technical and economic cooperation to the countries of the Hemisphere that receive refugees”;

NOTING:

The Cooperation Agreement between the OAS and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed on November 12th, 2007 which encourages the “participation and joint sponsorship of conferences, seminars and other meetings on topics of common interest”

The integral role of the UNHCR in offering technical support to the Hemisphere in the area of protecting refugees and asylum-seekers and the hemisphere; and

KEEPING IN MIND:

The Course on International Refugee Law held on February 19, 2009, organized by the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs and with support from the Department of International Law of the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which addressed the differences in definition of “refugee,” “economic migrant” and “natural disaster victim”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS in its efforts to promote hemispheric observance of international law regarding the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.
2. To urge those Member States that have not yet considered signing, ratifying or acceding to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol to do so, and to promote the adoption of appropriate procedures and institutional mechanisms for their effective implementation.
3. To instruct the Permanent Council to organize, through the Committee on Political Juridical Affairs (CAJP), with the support from the Department of International Law of the General Secretariat, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other interested entities, a special session in the form of a conference to:
 - a. discuss the challenges of identifying refugees and asylum seekers in mixed migrant populations, and develop effective strategies to do so;
 - b. inform Member States of the current hemispheric conditions regarding narco-trafficking, gang violence, and insurgent factions, and their role in the forced migration of certain targeted groups;
 - c. establish a dialogue on the status and treatment of unaccompanied minors fleeing areas of violent conflict ;
 - d. offer clear definitions to assist Member States to define migrant-related terms such as stateless, asylum seeker, refugee;
 - e. encourage dialogue on solutions to statelessness and the status of stateless people in the hemisphere; and
 - f. strengthen collaboration among international organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations in order to properly identify and assist influxes of refugees and asylum seekers.
4. To hold the conference in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on the 25th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, November 22nd 2009.
5. To fund the conference through resources available from programs 42B: Department of International Law, and Chapters 3 and 22C: The Department of Conferences and Meetings, Chapter 3, as well as to request financing by the UNHCR, IOM, other civil society and non-governmental organizations, and through voluntary donations from member and observer states.

6. To request that the Permanent Council report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth regular session on the outcome 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. _____	_____
(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
	Jamaica

**HEMISPHERIC COLLABORATION ON
THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Bolivia and Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Charter of the Organization of American States, Article 27, which notes that “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations”;

The Charter of the Organization of American States, Article 4, which emphasizes 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 according to The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, “corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples” ;

CONSIDERING:

The importance of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the fact that it has been ratified by 33 OAS Member States, and that 28 of those States participate in the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), established through the Report of Buenos Aires;

REAFFIRMING:

“That representative democracy, an essential condition for stability, peace and development of a 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,” and “that fighting corruption strengthens democratic institutions and prevents distortions in the economy, improprieties in public administration and damage to a society's moral fiber,” as stated in the IACAC; and

RECALLING:

That the Heads of State and government, meeting at the First Summit of the Americas, in December 1994 in Miami said that “the problem of corruption is now an issue of serious interest not only in this hemisphere, but in regions of the world,” and

added that “corruption in both the public and private sectors weakens democracy and undermines the legitimacy of governments and institutions”;

That according to the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, there is a strong need “for prompt adoption of an international instrument to promote and facilitate international cooperation in fighting corruption”;

That, in AG/RES. 1346 (XXV-0/95), “Probity and Public Ethics,” the General Assembly resolved in operative paragraph 8 “to instruct the Permanent Council that, once it has received the draft convention mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it should convene a Specialized Conference to consider and, if appropriate, adopt that draft convention, and should establish the date, venue, and agenda for that conference”;

RESOLVES:

1. To urge those Member States of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), that have not yet done so, to participate in the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); and to urge all Member States of the Mechanism to fund it through voluntary contributions.
2. To urge those Member States of the OAS that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as the case may be, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention).
3. To strengthen the influence of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption by hosting a Specialized Conference in Buenos Aires, in which all Member States will be represented; the objectives of this conference will be as follows:
 - a. To promote the exchange of information regarding anti-corruption strategies, in hopes that member states with successful policies and programs can aid those member states in need of guidance.
 - b. To propose the creation of an informational database which will document volunteered information from Member States regarding cases of corruption, as defined by Article VI of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, in order to compile accurate statistics regarding the scope of corruption as an international problem.
 - c. To discuss strategies to implement the institutionalization of lobbying in all Member States in order to promote transparency and control the amount of power that is exercised by private gain.

4. To request that Member States, Observer Nations, and corruption-fighting NGOs finance this conference.

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

Cosignatories:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) | <u>St. Vincent & The Grenadines</u>
(Country Represented) |
| 2. _____ | <u>El Salvador</u> |
| 3. _____ | <u>Paraguay</u> |
| 4. _____ | <u>Brazil</u> |
| 5. _____ | <u>Belize</u> |
| | The Bahamas |

AGREEMENT ON A FINAL DRAFT FOR THE AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND OTHER STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE ETHNIC COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of the Republic of Guatemala and the Republic of Honduras

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

That Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) proclaims the “fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;”

That Article 34 of the OAS Charter reminds Member States that “full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development” is a basic objective of integral development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/RES. 1022 (XIX-O/89), Reports of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights that expresses the concern over the persistence of serious violations of basic rights and freedoms in several countries of the region;

AG/RES. 2073 (XXXV-O/05), American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples that reaffirms again that “the adoption of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples remains a priority for the Organization of American States, emphasizing the importance of participation by the indigenous peoples in the process of preparing the Draft Declaration;

AG/RES. 2234 (XXXVI-O/06), AG/RES. 2294 (XXXVII-O/07) and AG/RES. 2368 (XXXVIII-O/08) about the American Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples that recognize the adoption of the aforementioned legal instrument as a priority for the Organization of American States;

HAVING SEEN:

That, as described in AG/RES. 1780 (XXXI-O/01), several Member States have made substantial progress on the question of indigenous peoples in the Hemisphere, as they have “incorporated the multiethnic, multicultural, and multilingual nature of the respective societies into their constitutional and legislative systems”;

The final draft of the American Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples approved by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP) at its meeting of May, 2008;

RECOGNIZING:

The relevance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007 which establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, well-being and rights of the world's indigenous peoples;

The importance of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the ILO in its 76th Session on 7 June 1989; and

CONSIDERING:

That ten percent of the total population of the Americas are tribal and indigenous peoples, whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community given the fact that they are the most vulnerable population exposed to serious issues of inequity and discrimination;

The aspirations of these peoples to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life and economic welfare, and to maintain and develop their identities, languages and religions, within the framework of the States in which they live,

RESOLVES:

1. To formally acknowledge the right of indigenous peoples to express, preserve, and ensure the sustained existence of their cultures from generation to generation at their discretion, without fear of recrimination or reprisal, in recognition of both their independent existence and their substantial and legitimate roles in the historical and cultural contexts of the states in which they reside.
2. To encourage the governments of the Member States to develop state policies aimed to assure that Indigenous peoples benefit, without discrimination, from the rights and opportunities that national laws and regulations grant to all the members of the population specially those oriented to the protection of children and women as the most vulnerable subgroups of the population.
3. To support the Chair of the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on his suggestion to set a deadline for the time needed to complete the process and reach an agreement on the final draft to be approved and implemented.
4. To invite the Member States to work together for the rights of indigenous peoples, by:
 - a. Actively participating in the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to hasten the process, considering the need to expand on the general concepts of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, already approved as a baseline by the majority of the Member States and all the indigenous representatives, addressing the specific characteristics of the American Indigenous Peoples and trying to include the legal aspects left behind in the United Nations Declaration.
 - b. Ensuring, in association with the Indigenous Fund, the inclusion of the leaders of the main tribal communities in the Indigenous Caucus's technical team meetings, where their suggestions should be incorporated.

- c. Ratifying the Convention 169 regarding Indigenous and Tribal Peoples adopted in 1989 by The General Conference of the International Labour Organization focused on coordinating systematic actions to protect the rights of these peoples and to ensure their integrity.
5. To propose that within one month of the passing of this resolution, the Permanent Council of the OAS appoint a Joint Task Force with representatives from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Secretariat for Political Affairs to carefully monitor the actions taken by the member states in regard to their relationship with their indigenous peoples, and to report this progress to the General Assembly on a regular basis.

Approved for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. _____	<u>Mexico</u>
2. _____	<u>El Salvador</u>
3. _____	<u>Grenada</u>
4. _____	<u>St. Kitts & Nevis</u>
5. _____	<u>Costa Rica</u>
6. _____	<u>Paraguay</u>
(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)