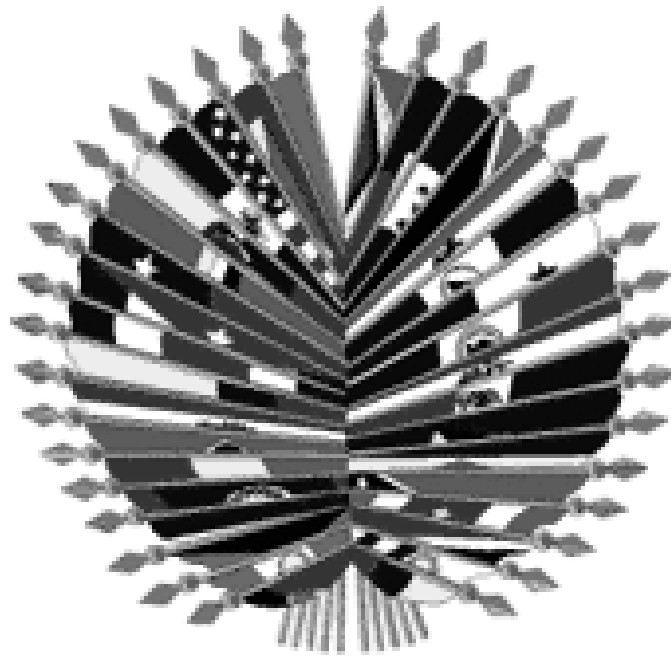


**2017 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

Second Committee



INCREASING ENERGY SECURITY BY TRAINING RURAL WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 45(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which calls for “the incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population in rural [...] areas, in the economic [...] and] social life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community [and] acceleration of the process of social mobility”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “it is essential that the states of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment [...] to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC.52 (XXXVII-0/07), Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, which states that “the region must endeavor to reduce its vulnerability to fluctuations in the price and supply of energy and seek to increase its energy independence through measures such as diversification of the energy matrix, favoring the increase of the sustainable use of renewable and cleaner energy”;

The 2013 Summit of the Americas, which urged member states “to foster the development of renewable energy generation in the Americas,” and asserted “that energy is an essential resource for improving the standard of living of our people and that access to energy is of paramount importance to economic growth with equity and social inclusion”;

EMPHASIZING:

That Central America and the Caribbean have the highest electricity costs in the Western Hemisphere, along with the highest dependency on oil as an energy source;

That access to energy is a major problem for Caribbean and Latin American countries, but particularly challenging for rural areas;

That according to the International Energy Agency, 2.5 billion people in developing countries (especially in rural areas) rely on biomass, such as kerosene and charcoal, to meet their energy needs for cooking and lighting; that about 1.3 million people (mostly women and children) die prematurely every year because of exposure to indoor air pollution from biomass; and that biomass-based lighting and cooking causes environmental damage in the form of land degradation and air pollution; and

CONSIDERING:

The success of micro-enterprise initiatives such as the Char Montez Project in increasing energy security for women in extremely energy-deficient rural areas, while providing job opportunities,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS and member states which have successfully initiated energy security projects in rural areas.
2. To call upon the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) to establish a nonprofit organization, to be called the Rural Energy Cooperative (REC), which will:
 - a. Reduce the use of fossil fuels such as kerosene and coal in rural areas that depend heavily on them for energy sources.
 - b. Provide training and job opportunities for young rural women, who are the most vulnerable to energy insecurity and health harm from the pollution caused by biomass-based lighting.
 - c. Help these young women learn how to manufacture and sell battery-operated, rechargeable lamps as an alternative to biomass-based lighting.
3. To propose that the REC implement projects in each participating member state as follows:
 - a. The REC will offer young women in rural areas with extreme energy deficiencies afterschool training programs in manufacturing, sales, and business administration.
 - b. The OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) will:
 - i. Develop the training curriculum for the programs.
 - ii. Hire the development experts who will manage the training programs.
 - iii. Oversee an internship program for graduate students studying renewable energy in member states; interns will work under the development experts to deliver the training, engage in networking, and build relationships within the communities.
 - c. The REC will teach the trainers how to manufacture the rechargeable lamps before they go to their assigned projects in participating member states.
 - d. The trainers will instruct the students:
 - i. How to manufacture and sell battery-operated, rechargeable lamps within their communities.
 - ii. How to raise awareness within their communities concerning the benefits of switching to cleaner/renewable energy.
4. To propose that the program be simultaneously implemented in participating member states by 2019.
5. To call on participating member states to report annually to the DSD on the progress of training and implementation.

- 6. To propose that the project be funded by UN Women, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, JA Europe, and the Foundation for Women.

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

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

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**PROMOTING THE ADVANCEMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which demonstrates a commitment to “adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty”;

Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which encourages member states to “implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, including application of various treaties and conventions, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development requests the OAS to “promote the support and synergy of States, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and the academic community...and to report on a regular basis to the Permanent Council and to the Inter-American Council for Integral Development”;

That the Declaration of Santa Cruz +10, affirms the OAS “commitment to advance the objectives of sustainable development,” by calling “upon the international community to support national development efforts through mobilization of resources, technical assistance, institutional strengthening and technology transfer support national development efforts through mobilization of resources, technical assistance, institutional strengthening and technology transfer”;

That the ECPA Caribbean Initiative’s goals to “Promote sustainable energy policies and programs to assist governments in the deployment of renewable energy technologies by providing short-term legal counsel and technical assistance on clean energy projects and facilitate regional dialogue on long-term sustainable energy solutions for the Caribbean” was endorsed by the OAS Department of Sustainable Development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Paris Agreement, which “brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so”;

NOTING:

The multiple advancements in the region to provide cross-border energy grids, such as the SIEPAC project in Central America and the Caribbean Community’s “Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap”;

The numerous successes of geothermal energy projects across member states; and

CREATION OF THE SUMMIT “STRATEGIES FOR ENERGY SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT” TO ACHIEVE A MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE HEMISPHERE

Second Committee

Agenda Topic No. 1

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes principles and obligations “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;”

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

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

Article 51 of the Charter of the OAS, which confirms, Member States will cooperate “through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations have set 17 Sustainable Development Goals to transform our world for 2030, the Goal 7, pursue to “ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services”, and it targets to: a) increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, c) double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, d) enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, and e) expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support; and

RECALLING:

The example set by member states in the Hemisphere, which have invested in long-term measures and techniques to preserve the environment through energy security,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their constant efforts on the improvement of energy security on the hemisphere and the actions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

COMBATTING AND MINIMIZING WESTERN HEMISPHERIC CYBER ATTACKS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

Article 95(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims to “formulate and recommend to the general assembly a strategic plan which sets forth policies, programs, and course of action in matters of cooperation for integral development, within the framework of the general policy and priorities defined by the General Assembly”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, “Member States agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development...”;

The adoption by the OAS General Assembly at its 33rd regular session which encourages the development of a strategy addressing the multidimensional and multidisciplinary aspects of cyber security;

The adoption by the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism reaffirming the actions agreed upon pertaining to a strategy against cyber security. To adopt technological standards, cooperation among member states and non-governmental organizations;

The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), and Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorney General of the Americas (REMJA) understanding and progressing in the area of cyber security, including the creation of the stated resolutions;

Citing within the 2016 Cyber Security Report by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) which states, “our increasing connectivity to and dependency on Internet-based platforms and services has significantly raised our risk exposure—that of our citizens, commercial enterprises, and governments—to a host of security and crime related actors and activities”;

RECOGNIZING:

Latin America’s reduction of the digital divide allowing for growth in connectivity;

The strides made by several Latin American States to implement a successful cyber security program;

Technological growth is inevitable, and can therefore expose Member States to cyber threats regarding national security; and

ALARMED BY:

A drastic increase in malware, along with illegal botnets, which leads to increased successful cyber-attacks;

The lack of success of the current task force to implement a strategy and move forward towards a defined hemispheric wide cyber-security program as well as the absence of properly executed penalties regarding cyber-crimes;

The vulnerability of state infrastructures in the Western Hemisphere, concerning cyber-attacks, which ultimately leads to endangerment of civilian lives,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the role of the CICTE, CITEL, and REMJA, the secretariats, to supervise Member States' progression regarding a uniform cyber security program.
2. To further request the Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRTs), the primary task force, to establish bi-annual audits to ensure state cyber security systems are up to date.
3. To call upon Member States to establish the following criteria for cyber security systems to be met by all Western Hemisphere states:
 - a. Increase cyber-crime determent policies through:
 - i. Expansion of law enforcement personnel combatting cyber security.
 - ii. Clarify the penalties for computer crimes.
 - b. Designate cyber security specialists as liaisons to work with legislators of the Organization and each Member State to create the policies proposed in operative clause 3a.
 - c. Educate the public and private sectors of the society on the basic cyber security measures through:
 - i. Periodic public forums, funded by Member States and partnering NGOs.
 - ii. Using numerous outlets of communication, such as television and radio, as a vehicle to advocate public awareness and participation.
 - iii. Inclusion of annual seminars in public and private educational institutions to promote youth involvement.
4. To call upon NGOs and corporations, who have expertise with cyber security, to cooperate with state governments to prevent cyber-attacks by:
 - a. Allowing NGOs to disseminate information, once properly vetted by the CICTE, CITEL, and REMJA, and the secretariats, throughout the Hemisphere.
 - b. Strongly urging corporations to invest in long term solutions while also promoting their interests.
5. To report back to the secretariats on each Member State's progress for further evaluation:
 - a. To establish a specialized rapporteur designated to report the CICTE, CITEL, and REMJA, and to act as the official communicator between the three committees.
 - b. For the rapporteur to report back to the secretariats one year after the bi-annual audits have been implemented to ensure the criteria established in operative clause 3 has been met or in the process of being met.
 - c. Evaluate each Member State's progress by comparing the quality of cyber security systems and programs previously present or established the year prior to the involvement of the taskforce audits. Progress will be measured by evaluating each Member's States progress annually; based on the measurement of implementing programs suggested by operative clause 3, or the continuing of programs previously established. The measurement of governments able to withstand a simulated cyber security attack conducted by the taskforce and rapporteur will serve as a progress indicator as well.

- 6. To decide the next necessary measures to continue progress: if a Member State is meeting the suggested criteria and security issues do not arise, no revision is needed, but if Member State's technology is not up to date or threats are present; Member States are required to increase security measures or advance the quality of the established programs to increase cyber security to meet criteria set in operative clause 3.

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

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

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CARIBBEAN CYBER-SECURITY AND CYBER CRIME COURSE: SHARK

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which states that “the American States established by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence”;

Article 2 (c) of the OAS Charter which establishes a principle to “prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States;

Article 3 (h) of the OAS Charter which claims that “an act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all other American State”, and the article no. 3 (n) which emphasizes that “the education of people should be directed toward justice, freedom and peace”;

Article 42 of the OAS Charter, which asserts that “the Member States recognize that integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere is one of the objectives of the inter-American system, therefore, shall orient their efforts and take the necessary measures to accelerate the integration process”;

CONSIDERING:

That the security of small island states has peculiar characteristic which render these states especially vulnerable and susceptible to risks and threats of a multidimensional and transnational nature, involving political, economic, social, health, environmental, and geographic factors; and that multilateral cooperation is the most effective approach for responding to and managing the threats and concerns of small island states;

BEARING IN MIND:

The importance of sustained dialogue on the multidimensional aspects of security and their impact on the small island of the Caribbean, in support of ongoing sub-regional efforts to enhance law enforcement, security cooperation, and disaster mitigation and preparedness;

FULLY AWARE OF:

The PwC’s Global State of Information Security Survey 2015 attacks rose internationally by 48 per cent in 2014 resulting in huge remedial and reputational costs to the company and governments concerned;

DEEPLY CONCERN OF:

The danger was born out earlier 2015 when St. Vincent and The Bahamas saw their government's website taken over by those claiming to support militant groups fighting in the Middle East; and

UNDERLINING:

The Secretary for Multidimensional Security's primary goal in the June 2014 Report "Latin America & Caribbean Cyber Security" for the OAS being "to support our Member States' efforts and initiatives aimed and strengthening capacities for a more secure, stable and productive cyber domain";

The 2016 Cybersecurity Report created by the OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank where affirms in the Strategy Development section that "continual revision of cybersecurity strategy is conducted to adapt to changing socio-political, threat and technology environments, driving the multi-stakeholder decision-making process; trust and confidence-building measures are undertaken to ensure the continued inclusion and contribution of all stakeholders including enhancing public-private partnership, society at large and international partners,

RESOLVES:

1. To emphasize the importance of strengthening and enhancing the hemispheric security agenda of the OAS by addressing the multidimensional nature of security as it relates to the security of small island states of the Caribbean.
2. To request that the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and the relevant organs, agencies, the Center of Hemispheric Defense Studies "William J. Perry", the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police and entities of the inter-American system, such as the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) support, within their areas of competence and programming, the continued efforts of the small island states to address their security and defense concerns.
3. To implement a course in August 2018 alongside The Dominican State College Business Training Center where:
 - a. It will be a course conducted in English and Spanish where fluency in each language is required to manage theoretical and conceptual materials and for participating in complex discussions in plenary sessions. Candidates who are not native speakers of English or Spanish will be interviewed telephonically prior to final selection.
 - b. The objective of SHARK is to help participants develop and expand their competence in analyzing cyber-security and cyber-crime issues and working with policy, strategy, planning, and resource management in strengthening cybersecurity infrastructure.
 - c. In order to develop proposals for strategic plans and cooperation to enable existing security entities in the small island states to meet the new cybersecurity threats, concerns and challenges, SHARK will allow the participants to study matters such as:
 - i. National and international cybersecurity environments and processes;
 - ii. Cyber-defense and cybersecurity policy formulation and implementation;
 - iii. Virtual resource management;
 - iv. Cooperation between civilians and the governments in the enforcement of cybersecurity;
 - v. Transnational security issues;
 - vi. Interagency and international coordination,
 - d. Candidates must possess a university degree or equivalent practical experience. Military and police personnel must have a command staff course or equivalent. Exceptions are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
 - e. It will be a six weeks course with a four-week distance learning phase and two-week resident phase.
 - f. In order to strengthen the relations among the countries of the Caribbean and the rest of the Hemisphere, and to improve the situation about cyber security in the Caribbean; participants will have an internship period in:
 - i. The Ministry of Defense, or its equivalent in a country of the Caribbean region or,

**A SYSTEM TOWARDS MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN
ENERGY SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the United Nations most urgent priority in its #7 Sustainable Development Goal is “to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”;

That the Organization of American States (OAS) has, as one of its priorities, “to promote sustainable development based on economic, social and environmental growth through cooperation in the Hemisphere”;

Article 96 (e) of the OAS Charter, which states “to periodically evaluate cooperation activities for integral development, in terms of their performance in the implementation of policies, programs, and projects, in terms of their impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and use of resources”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the International Energy Agency defines energy security “as the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price, which in the long-term deals with timely investments to supply energy in line with economic development and environmental needs. And, that it focuses on the ability of energy systems to react promptly to sudden changes in the supply-demand balance in the short-term”;

The Seven Pillars for a Sustainable Americas promoted by Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) and operated by the Department of Sustainable Development of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development of the OAS that aim at achieving low carbon economic growth and development;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the report given by the International Institute for Sustainable Development in which informs that: “(1) countries in the South American region are unable to guarantee adequate energy security levels for their consumers, (2) national regulations impose strong barriers to a regional integration, (3) climate change policies create challenges, (4) regional energy cooperation is essential for removing the insecurity of energy supplies facing the South American region and, (5) there are three important obstacles to integration: coordination of the output of the region’s power plants, the environmental licensing of energy projects, and the legal deficit that adversely affects private investment in energy generation”;

That the Global Energy Statistical Yearbook of 2016 provides data that leads to the understanding of the high growth in demand of energy access in the Hemisphere, exhaustion of non-renewable energy resources such as oil, coal and natural gas as a result of the abuse of the natural resources and of the volatility of prices of the previously mentioned non-renewable resources in trade markets; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-O/07) Declaration of Panama: “Energy for Sustainable Development”, which reaffirms the purposes and principles of the OAS Charter, the sovereign right of the countries of the

Hemisphere to the conservation, development, and sustainable use of their energy resources and the commitments under the OAS Charter and to the principles protected in the Inter-American Democratic Charter,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite Member States to continue recognizing the principles of multilateral cooperation such as indivisibility, diffuse reciprocity and no discrimination.
2. To invite Member States to work through a system of multilateral cooperation based on agreements that:
 - a. Consider the internal resources of the Member States when designing public policies for their energy diversified matrixes that aim at low production costs, low consumer prices and minimization of negative environmental impact.
 - b. Promote investment on energy security in the Hemisphere.
 - c. Foster exchange of information, knowledge and technology that aim at achieving competitiveness in the Hemisphere.
 - d. Incorporate innovation in order to potentiate each country's resources considering the unique geographical, technological, economic, ethical, environmental and social needs of each Member State.
 - e. Promote energy efficiency in all national sectors and for all uses of energy through modern and dynamic private and public institutions for a better use of its sources without limiting production levels and providing comfort in all daily needs, noting the importance of promoting a cultural transformation in consumption habits through educational systems.
3. To have the Member States commit to financing multilateral cooperation for the energy security in the Hemisphere by being in concordance with their national policies and by implementing a periodic evaluation of the programs and agreements established for multilateral cooperation.
4. To strongly encourage the Member States to implement the above stated resolves in their territories by considering their social, economic, and political conditions and needs.

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

Cosignatories:

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REDUCING ILLEGAL ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE CARIBBEAN STATES THROUGH EDUCATION

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 49 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which claims that “The Member States will exert the greatest efforts, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to ensure the effective exercise of the right to education on the following bases:

- a) Elementary education, compulsory for children of school age, shall also be offered to all others who can benefit from it. When provided by the State it shall be without charge;
- b) Middle-level education shall be extended progressively to as much of the population as possible, with a view to social improvement. It shall be diversified in such a way that it meets the development needs of each country without prejudice to providing a general education; and
- c) Higher education shall be available to all, provided that, in order to maintain its high level, the corresponding regulatory or academic standards are met.”;

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

BEARING IN MIND:

The OAS charges the Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment with assisting states to succeed in these areas, claiming a mission of, “supporting the efforts of member states to increase access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all; recognizing that education is a human right, a cross cutting theme to the pillars of the Organization and an essential factor in improving standards of living, driving economic and human development and promoting social inclusion”;

RECOGNIZING:

United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), with a mission of promoting rights of children, has made strides in educating children. UNICEF makes the argument that education is a basic human right, and strives to create equitable access to education for all children, regardless of their socioeconomic status;

REAFFIRMING:

The Declaration on Security in the Americas provisions, adopted in Mexico City in October 2003, which provides that the “new concept of security in the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, includes traditional and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of the states of the Hemisphere, incorporates the priorities of each state, contributes to the consolidation of peace, integral development, and social justice, and is based on democratic values, respect for and promotion and defense of human rights, solidarity, cooperation, and respect for national sovereignty”;

NOTING:

That per the Human Rights and Peace Ambassador for the Caribbean region, Felicia Browne, “The lack of crime prevention programs and interventions have left the most vulnerable -women, children and young men – at high risk for violent crimes”;

CONSIDERING:

The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) is an international nongovernmental organization that aims to prevent and reduce gun violence by, “raising awareness among policymakers, the public and the media about the global threat to human rights and human security caused by small arm; promoting civil society efforts to prevent small arms proliferation and armed violence through policy development, public education, and research – fostering collaborative advocacy efforts, and providing a forum for NGOs to share experiences and build skills; [and] facilitating civil society participation in global and regional processes – promoting the voices of survivors, in solidarity with them and their families”;

RECOGNIZING:

The University of Chicago Campaign: Inquiry and Impact shows data that supports education as a main tool to break the cycle of poverty, presenting programs which give poor children pathways to higher education and ultimately, jobs; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2866 (XLIV-O/14), Affirming Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach”, 5 June 2014, which is “To take into account that further provisions on illicit trafficking in firearms are contained in Section II of this resolution, “Legal Instruments,”, under the heading “Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA)”,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge that education is a beneficial tool when attempting to eradicate poverty and violence, and to encourage cooperation with organizations, such as UNICEF and IANSA, to collectively reduce gun violence through education in small Caribbean states.
2. To create a grant program through which member states can apply for funding to increase education opportunities in their communities, using funding provided by UNICEF, IANSA, and other nonprofit nongovernmental organizations.
3. To allow individual states to determine their own needs in regards to the program, as each member state is different, and specify resources in either vocational programs or traditional educational needs.
4. To restrict funding based on application approval with qualifications set by the Organization of American States Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment, to ensure funds are being spent in the most effective way possible.

- 5. To implement programs for offenders who are found guilty of illegal arms offenses that allow them to interact with victims of gun violence as well as develop job and technical skills. These programs should focus on allowing the offender to visualize the impacts of their crime and allow successful reentry into the community. Sample programs could be modeled after the IANSA Survivors Network.

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

Cosignatories:

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	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**CREATING A JOINT POLICE COLLABORATIVE TO ENHANCE THE MONITORING
OF AND COORDINATION AGAINST ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFICKING AND
MANUFACTURING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Peru

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), states that an essential purpose of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

Article 2 (f), of the OAS Charter, which states that an essential purpose of the Organization is to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO:

The United Nations set up the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to combat issues of firearms trafficking, and that other groups such as the Caribbean Community, or CARICOM, have taken steps to help finance their own campaigns against illicit firearms, ammunition, and explosive manufacturing;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Material, particularly the concern with the increase at the international level of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials and by the serious problems resulting therefrom;

TAKING NOTE:

That the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Material addresses the reining in of illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, while at the same time, the convention calls for international cooperation, exchange of information, and other appropriate measures at the national, regional, and international levels, and desires to set a precedent for the international community in this regard;

REALIZING:

That the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, CARICOM, has solemnly committed itself to “implement all necessary actions at the national and regional level to fully combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition”;

That the Secretariat of CARICOM as well as all its Member-States has taken all necessary steps to “empower national and regional security entities with the necessary capacities to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, as well as other elements of transnational organized crime, including in the areas of border control, intelligence gathering, and forensic analysis”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That illegally manufactured firearms, ammunition, and explosives are an ever-growing threat to the Member States of the Organization of American States, as well as a violation against the laws of every Member State of the OAS;

That the threat has not been met aggressively in the past and that other Member-States are already engaged in a campaign against such a threat;

That as trade becomes ever more important between Member States of the OAS, illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, and explosives continues to grow and become ever more difficult to track and disrupt,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States on their efforts to curb the efforts of terrorist and crime organizations in the past decade.
2. To create an international collaborative of national police forces with the task of sharing intelligence, information, and experience in order to better coordinate against the production, sale, and use of illegal firearms in the Americas.
3. To encourage all Member States that wish to participate to agree that the intent of this collaborative is:
 - a. To strengthen the fight against illicit arms manufacturing and sales through a sharing of information and experience.
 - b. To establish that the collaborative itself will not have the capability to carry out direct actions against specific targets.
 - c. To clarify that the collaborative will empower individual member states to act within their individual jurisdictions in order to fully respect and maintain each country's right to sovereignty.
 - d. To provide an environment for experienced law enforcement officers to share ideas and past encounters that would give each member state access to a higher level of thought and cooperation than any single nation could offer.
4. To establish that said collaborative would consist of three (3) representatives from each Member State that chooses to participate and that:
 - a. The senior (by rank) representative designated as chief of said delegation
 - b. All chief representatives will comprise a committee that will be responsible for coordinating assets between states in a formal setting.
 - c. All chief representatives and advisory representatives will be provided a top secret security clearance, which would allow for the free flow of information and intelligence concerning the trafficking of illegal firearms at the Committee of chief representatives.
 - d. Each representative is encouraged to collaborate with all other country's representatives informally.
 - e. Each country sending representatives to the collaborative would be responsible for maintaining the salary and living expenses of said representatives.
 - f. The United States of America will be invited to hold the role of primary external advisor for the collaborative.
5. To submit that Peru as the host of this collaborative in its capital of Lima for no less than two years, at which time the collaborative will vote on the next location of its headquarters.

6. To call on all member states to support the fight against the illicit arms trade while showing the power of working as a collective by sending representatives from each national police force to this collaborative.

Approval for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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CREATION OF A CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ANTI-GANG TASK FORCE

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), in which member states acknowledge that the purpose of membership within this entity is “to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote solidarity and to strengthen collaboration”;

Article 2 (a) of the OAS Charter, which proclaims as an essential purpose of the organization “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

The Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain (2009), which affirms the commitment of Member States to combat “organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, illicit trafficking in arms, ammunition and explosives”;

BEARING IN MIND:

AG/RES. 2771 (XLII-O/13), “Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Boys, Girls, and Adolescents of Both Sexes,” which affirms the importance of a national, bilateral, subregional, and regional effort to combat the sexual exploitation and smuggling of boys, girls and adolescents of both sexes”;

AG/RES. 2461 (XXXIX-O/09), “Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Criminal Gangs”, AG/RES. 2144 (XXXV-O/05), “Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Gangs”, AG/RES. 2247 (XXXVI-O/06), “Promotion of Hemispheric Cooperation in Dealing with Gangs Involved in Criminal Activities”, all of which deal with the cooperative combating of gangs in the Hemisphere; and

RECOGNIZING:

That gangs commit a wide range of crimes, including the trafficking of drugs, humans, and firearms, as well as committing acts of violence in doing so;

Data released by the Committee of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), stating that “with a total of 42% of homicides by firearms, Latin America is in fact the region with the highest level of armed violence in the world”;

That according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), approximately 90% of cocaine entering the United States comes from Latin America;

That a study done by the Congressional Research Service for the OAS found that almost 15,000 to 18,000 people are trafficked each year from Latin America;

That according to the United Nations Development Programme, “with the exception of Barbados and Suriname, homicide rates including gang-related killings have increased substantially in the last 12 years across the Caribbean”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on their efforts to combat gangs throughout the Hemisphere.
2. To create an anti-gang task force in the Caribbean and Central America to:
 - a. Work with law enforcement of Member States in the Caribbean and Central America to combat gangs inside the Member State in a manner that the Member State sees fit.
 - b. Be comprised of anti-gang law enforcement specialists from participating Member States.
3. To ask that CARICOM to be the primary overseer of this task force with the additional oversight of the CICAD and IADB.
4. To ask Member States to voluntarily provide basic equipment for their respective participating law enforcement specialists, and for the Member States in which the task force is operating to provide any additional equipment necessary to the task force.
5. To seek funding for this task force from voluntary contributions from Member States, Polaris, The Defense for Children International, International Human Rights Association, Alpha International, other interested NGO's, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
6. To instruct the task force to send a yearly report to the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in order to evaluate its effectiveness and consider the need for continuance.

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

Cosignatories:

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**INITIATIVE FOR COMBATTING THE RISE OF TERRORISM
AND ‘DAESH’ IN CARIBBEAN STATES**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Social Charter of the Americas reads “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”;

That the OAS Inter-American Convention against Terrorism states, “seeks to prevent the financing of terrorist activities, strengthen border controls and increase cooperation among law enforcement authorities in different countries.” In addition, that “the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism plays an important role in carrying out efforts in this field and is considered a model for other regional organizations involved in counter-terrorism”;

REAFFIRMING:

That in 2006 the United Nations’ General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its adoption shows that “all Member States have agreed the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fight terrorism, not only sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestation but also resolving to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat it. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system’s counter-terrorism activities”;

That the European Union member states are “committed to jointly fighting terrorism and providing for the best possible protection for its citizens. To this end, in 2005 the Council adopted the EU counter-terrorism strategy,” which focuses on four main pillars: prevent, protect, pursue and respond – recognizing the significance of cooperating with third countries and international institutions;

RECOGNIZING:

That the Caribbean is vulnerable to groups like Daesh (also known as ISIL) because the governments in the region have yet to strongly legislate how to combat its presence, though countries like Trinidad and Tobago are engaging their Muslim communities to dialogue and examine root causes;

EMPHASIZING:

That CARICOM Foreign Ministers participated in an emergency session at the OAS in order to discuss a hemispheric response to the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, which resulted in the first-time activation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocity since it being signed in 1947; and

COLABORATION AMONG MEMBERS STATES FOR THE CONTROL AND DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES IN THE HEMISPHERE

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Belize

Topic 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which states that "The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States, and consequently, each of said States Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in dealing with the attack, in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations";

Article 5 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which asserts that "The High Contracting Parties shall forthwith submit to the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Articles 51 and 54 of the Charter of San Francisco, complete information on activities carried out or planned in Exercise of the right of self-defense or for the purpose of maintaining inter-American peace and security";

CONSIDERING:

That Member States, for the purpose of eliminating losses or deviations, undertake to take the necessary measures to ensure security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials which are imported, exported or are in transit in their respective territories;

That Member States shall maintain, for a reasonable period of time, the information necessary to permit the tracing and identification of firearms which have been illicitly manufactured or trafficked to enable them to comply with the obligations set forth in Articles XIII and XVII of the aforementioned Treaty;

RECOGNIZING:

That in the event of a conflict between two or more American States, without prejudice to the right of self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the High Contracting Parties Consultation shall urge the disputing States to suspend hostilities and to restore to the status quo antebellum and shall also take all other measures necessary to restore or maintain inter-American peace and security and for the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. The rejection of the pacifying action will be considered for the determination of the aggressor and the immediate application of the measures that will be agreed in the consultation meeting;

The Geneva Declaration is a way to promote International organizations and civil society to act to link development programs to strategies for the prevention and reduction of armed violence;

The United Nations Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. This important document is the result of a comprehensive study by a United Nations Group of Government Experts, which began in the late 1990s after the publication of the Supplement to a Peace Program and culminated in the

Conference of United Nations Convention on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects of 2001; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That in these times, the culture of the weapon derives from the need for protection that the citizen lives before elements without law and arises from a deep mistrust of those who apply the law,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Organization of American States (OAS) for its efforts in hemispheric security policies.
2. To propose to all member states to sign the treaties of the Organization of American States (OAS) in matters of hemispheric security
3. To request the Member States to exercise more vigilance, security and control in the field of weapons and explosives.
4. To recommend to all member states to sign all international treaties where there is control over weapons and explosives.
5. To suggest the deployment of a greater number of operations along the borders of all the Member States.
6. To urge the Member States to comply with their policies for the regulation and destruction of armaments, ammunition and explosives.
7. To require the Member States to designate specific public funds for these actions.

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

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

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STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF ILICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 33 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “members 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”;

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which asserts that “the purpose of this Convention is to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 7 of the Inter-American Convention against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, where “States Parties shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that all firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized, confiscated, or forfeited as the result of illicit manufacturing or trafficking do not fall into the hands of private individual or businesses through auction, sale, or other disposal”; and

REAFFIRMING:

Article 2 of the Inter American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, which declares that “The objective of this Convention is to contribute more fully to regional openness and transparency in the acquisition of conventional weapons by exchanging information regarding such acquisitions, for the purpose of promoting confidence among States in the Americas”,

RESOLVES:

1. To set up voluntary objectives and to promote open cooperation intended to safeguard peace among the members of the OAS, respecting the human rights and the security of civilians:
 - a.) To urge Member States to prevent, fight, and eliminate illicit trafficking in firearms through voluntary cooperation among Member States by fostering alliances at the borders, as well as greater protection of them.
 - b.) To urge Member States to establish a voluntary, collaborative register in which the quantity and origin of illegal weapons is measured, to promote the fight against illicit arms trafficking and increased levels of crime and violence caused by this activity.

STRENGTHENING THE COOPERATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES TO PREVENT AND STOP THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS.

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 2 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) establishing privacy as a human right and protection of this right under International Law, in accordance with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) which aims specifically to protect the interests of member states;

The priority for member states to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, in view of their links with drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational organized crime, mercenary activities and Other criminal behavior;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Arms Trade Treaty (TCA), Part of an initiative of UN's Disarmament affairs office, regulates the international trade in conventional arms, from small arms to tanks, fighter jets and warships, entered force on 24 December 2014;

The responsibility of the Governments remains primarily for providing security and protecting their populations, keeping to the rule of law. That is why they are expected to show involved in their decisions regarding international arms transfers;

CONSIDERING:

That arms trafficking remains a structural problem in the Mexico-US relationship, and is a determining factor in drug trafficking, violence and insecurity not only in Mexico but also in several Latin American countries such as Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras; all feeding on armed conflicts, problems of legitimacy of political systems and public, private, civil and military corruption. That is why it is necessary to have the tools to face it effectively;

The importance of continued progress with bilateral, sub regional, and regional efforts toward strengthening cooperation in fighting the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, by means of strategic mechanisms and programs capable of influencing the legal, institutional, financial, technological and managerial framework in both countries;

RECOGNIZING:

That a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability;

That Mexico had a dramatic increase in violence between 2008 and 2013, causing the homicide rate in the country to triple, and this being the same period in which illegal trafficking in firearms intensified;

In Mexico, it is estimated that of the 15 million current weapons, 85% is illegal, a figure that may have increased in recent years; therefore, it is important to move forward in more effective legislation and prevention

plans, where strengthening the culture of peace and preventive programs is a fundamental element of such strategies; and

STRESSING:

Since 1958, several countries, such as Costa Rica, Chile and Mexico, have submitted their proposals to OAS forums for the control and limitation of firearms; all without having the correct reception, thus leaving the regional security in the background;

The efforts made by the OAS for the control of light weapons have been limited to treatment of the subject in the Commission Inter-American Program for the Control and Drug Abuse, CICAD, due to the existing linkage between drug trafficking and trafficking of arms. However, these efforts have not been sufficient; Mexico is increasingly affected by the struggle and power between the different drug cartels;

Other efforts undertaken by the OAS include the adoption of the "Ixtapa Program of Action" in 1990 (resolution AG / RES. 1045 [XX- 0/90]). In paragraph 12 of such a program of action of the member states of CICAD, it was agreed to recommend that CICAD revise its national legislation and other administrative procedures as soon as possible to ensure effective control over the acquisition, sale and distribution of arms and Explosives, taking measures to prevent them from diverting to illicit activities,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest all member states to adopt the legislative measures in their domestic law, such as the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials as it was established in the CIFTA.
2. To reaffirm the cooperation in the application of the control systems proposed in 1997 Inter-American Convention against the Manufacturing and Trafficking Illegal Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials approved by the General Assembly of the organization of American States – OAS by the member states.
3. To request the cooperation of the member states to share the information of the programs that have been succeed in the control of illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms in the hemispheric.
 - a.) To utilize the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters to create a firearm and ammunition database.
 - b.) To suggest implementation of these successful programs throughout the hemisphere, based on each member state's particular security concern.

4. To invite member states; permanent observers to the OAS; international, regional, and sub-regional organizations; and the international community to consider making voluntary financial contributions to the OAS, in order to have enough financial funds to continue implementing the legislation and the control systems.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**IMPROVEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC RESPONSE TO CYBER INCIDENTS THROUGH
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL CSIRT
IN ALL OF THE OAS MEMBER STATES**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states one of its essential purposes as “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 29 of the OAS Charter, which states that “fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

CONSIDERING:

That cybercrime enables organized crime, economic disturbance, identity theft, human trafficking, weapons trafficking, terrorist group proliferation, drug trafficking, and other international security problems that affect all countries within the OAS;

That all member states must work together towards a more cyber secure hemisphere because cybernetic threats are not restricted to national borders since it is possible to attack one country but focusing it by means of another;

That the vast majority of the OAS members state are not yet prepared to counteract cybercrime and many of them do not count with the support of a national Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT);

CONSIDERING ALSO:

That two of the main objectives of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) Secretariat are to establish national "alert, watch, and warning" groups, also known as Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) in each country, and to create a Hemispheric watch and warning network made up of these CSIRTs that provide guidance and support to cyber security technicians from around the Americas;

That the number of national CSIRTS in the hemisphere has grown since the 2004 resolution AG / RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), that urged countries to establish one, but yet not all member states count with one;

RECOGNIZING:

That the 2015 Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure in the Americas Report of the OAS and Trend Micro stated that 53% of the respondents noticed an increase of attacks to their computer systems in 2014, and 76% stated that cyber attacks against infrastructure are getting more sophisticated; and

RECALLING:

That in 2015 the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) signed an agreement to Improve Hemispheric Response to Cyber Incidents;

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), The Inter-American Integral Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber Security”, which provided a mandate calling on the CICTE Secretariat to begin working on cyber security issues,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the members of the Organization that adopted resolution AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) that urged Member States to establish national Computer Security Incident Response Teams known as (CSIRTs).
2. To request the CICTE through their Cyber Security Programs, in alliance with FIRST, to evaluate the developing and offering of new technical courses and workshops to OAS members which haven't yet conformed their national Computer Security Incident Response Teams CSIRTs.
3. To request the Member States that potentially would participate in this initiative, to present a report regarding their results and advances in the implementation and development of their national Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT) in the next OAS-FIRST Cybersecurity Technical Colloquium.
4. To improve the virtual hemispheric network of national CSIRTs (CSIRTAmerica.org) inaugurated in October of 2016, to allow a better exchange of information between the national CSIRTs in the region.
5. To request every national CSIRT to prepare and publish in this network, annual reports about the cyber incidents presented in their region.
6. To establish contacts with the Inter-American Development Bank, through and its Integral Security Department, and with the Caribbean Development Bank, through the Special Development Fund, in order to request funding for the accomplishment of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) in Member States that do not count with enough monetary resources for the implementation of this resolution.

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

Cosignatories:

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	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country Represented)
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**STRENGTHENING THE ENERGY AND CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP OF THE AMERICAS
THROUGH THE STOCKPILING AND DISSEMINATION OF
ENERGY BASED PROTOCOLS AND PATENTS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), “Which reads, Inter-American Cooperation for Integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States, within the framework of the democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system. It should include the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, support the achievement of national objectives of the Member States, and respect the priorities established by each country in its development plans, without political ties or conditions”;

Article 32 of the OAS Charter, which asserts the importance of “Inter-American cooperation for integral development” and the need for Member states to contribute to inter-American Cooperation... in accordance with their resources and capabilities”;

Article 37 of the OAS Charter, which states that “The Member States, shall extend among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with existing treaties and national laws”;

Article 46 of the OAS Charter, which states that the “Member states will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology and culture, oriented towards the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 50 of the OAS Charter, which reads “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of their integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase the exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objective and laws with treaties in force”;

CONSIDERING:

That according to former Undersecretary of Commerce and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, David Kappos, “... there is broad agreement that the public gains when the world's experts in areas of science and technology disclose their advances in a manner that seeds new ideas, prompts new approaches, and teaches the public exactly what has come before.” (Opening Address, Asia Pacific Patent Cooperation Conference, March 7, 2011);

The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) multiple cooperative efforts with the OAS through Executive Secretariat for Sustainable Development (SEDI) to combat climate change and improve the lives of people all across Latin America and the Caribbean by installing sustainable energy solutions at no cost to the recipients while also actively spreading information

regarding climate change, sustainable energy solutions, and energy efficiency through multiple, fully established, channels; and

RECOGNIZING:

David Levine's writing on the history and theory of patents titled "Against Intellectual Monopoly" and its claim that the release of patented or otherwise confidential materials in relation to technology have helped the public by driving down prices for said technology, spurring new innovations, and encouraged the spread of superior goods and materials;

The easily understood importance of shared co-operation in the face of foreseeable difficulties arising from climate change which is not solvable by individual nations alongside the public benefits of making technology, scientific discovery, and engineering advancements widely known, benefits like the reduced price of goods, new innovations spurred by access to technology previously protected, and the creation of new businesses hoping to market recently released technology,

RESOLVES:

1. To Congratulate the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas Technical Coordination Unit, in its successful efforts in fostering partnerships for greater dialogue, collaboration and awareness on energy and climate, maintenance of the ECPA website and the successful publishing of the quarterly newsletters all as a means of disseminating useful information, among other duties, in the service of open environmental dialogue.
2. To strongly urge Member States, to share all expired patents relating to sustainable development and climate change, successful energy market strategies, successful low cost energy installation tactics, successful energy grid integration policies, and publicly gathered climate change information with the department of Economic Development Trade, and Tourism under the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development.
 - a.) To invite all other relevant international actors to contribute in the manner prescribed above in resolve 2, as well as voluntarily share non-expired patents, to enhance the transparency and availability of this vital information.
3. To authorize the Executive Secretary for Integral Development to release all shared expired patents relating to sustainable development and climate change, successful energy market strategies, successful low cost energy installation tactics, successful energy grid integration policies, and publicly gathered climate change information to the Technical Coordination Unit of the ECPA
4. To authorize the Technical Coordination Unit of the ECPA to disseminate these technologies, policies, and strategies, for the betterment of precision targeted operations and the general betterment of citizens across the Hemisphere.

5. To suggest to the ECPA the creation of a new office, task force, or unit within the ECPA which will be responsible for the evaluation of the success rates and impacts of all newly acquired information gifted to the ECPA by the OAS before disseminating that information through the proper channels already established and utilized by the ECPA as a team effort with the Technical Coordination Unit.

Approved for form and substance:

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Co-Signatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**AN EXPLORATORY COMMISSION FOR MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF
SOUTH AMERICAN OIL PRODUCERS**

Second Committee

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 37 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that member states should “agree to join together in seeking a solution to urgent or critical problems that may arise whenever the economic development or stability of any [member state] is seriously affected by conditions that cannot be remedied through the efforts of that State”;

That Article 33 of the Social Charter of the Americas affirms that although every member state “is responsible for its own development. Hemispheric cooperation contributes to the strengthening of regional integration, political dialogue, and multilateralism, and complements national efforts aimed at building human and institutional capacities to achieve integral development”;

AG/RES. 2816 (XLIV-O/14), “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development” which encourages the promotion of regional cooperation toward developing reliable and affordable energy systems that facilitate access to energy and energy-efficient technologies;

CONSIDERING:

That the International Institute for Sustainable Development has affirmed that “security for supply is fundamental, and regional energy cooperation is essential for removing the insecurity of energy supplies facing the region”;

That the International Security Observer has reported that the recent dramatic fall in oil prices “has harmed the economy of many producing countries, especially those whose revenues depend highly on oil exportation”;

That the energy news agency, Oil Price, has found that since 2010 non-producing countries of Latin American have become increasingly dependent petroleum imports from outside the region; and

RECALLING:

That the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) states that “energy integration for the sustainable and fair use of the region is vital and would include infrastructure development that will guarantee the interconnection of the region and people”;

The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has urged member states to adopt measures that promote integration, sustainable development,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for the continuing efforts towards sustainable economic development in the Americas to support the advancement of energy security, the reduction of energy costs, and increased access to modern energy services.

2. To direct the OAS Department of Sustainable Development to create an exploratory commission that will explore cooperation among oil producing nations of South America.
3. That the exploratory commission will convene in a series of meetings attended by representatives of each member state, where the first one will be held in Caracas, Venezuela on September 1, 2018, and subsequent meetings will be agreed upon by the assisting member states.
4. That the exploratory commission will work in conjunction with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and will consider, but not limit to:
 - a. Efforts to reduce dependency on oil from outside of South America.
 - b. Different approaches of providing oil to non-producing nations in South America in a consistent and viable market through production and price control.
 - c. Alternative refining methods for crude oil within the region that would fulfill demands of South American oil needs.
 - d. The ways oil production can meet environmental protection treaties such as The Paris Accord and moves away or discourages harmful practices such as deep offshore drilling, fracking, and exploitation of oil-sand deposits.
 - e. Assisting member states in their efforts to overcome powerful external influences from inhibiting national autonomy and economic independence, including multinational corporations seeking to exploit national reserves and dominate oil exports.
 - f. Working directly with vulnerable communities living near oil-producing areas to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed.
 - g. The creation of a permanent body of member states in the form of a league.
 - h. The possibility of future inclusion of Central American and Caribbean states.
5. To request that the findings from the exploratory commission be presented to a summit of oil producing member states to further discuss course of action.
6. To seek funding for the exploratory commission from pertinent NGOs, The Latin American Reserve Fund (FLAR), The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (FEMCIDI), and The Latin American Development Fund (FOLADE). The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela will fund the costs of the first meeting on September 1, 2018.

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**BUILDING GREENHOUSES TO PROMOTE FOOD SECURITY
IN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34(d) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which calls for “modernization of rural life and reforms leading to... increased agricultural productivity, expanded use of land, diversification of production and improved processing and marketing systems for agricultural products”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “member states have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs... that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That food security is necessary for individuals and society to develop to their full potential;

That the countries of the Americas are vulnerable to crises of diverse nature—energy, financial, and climatic, among others—that may occur simultaneously and undermine food security;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 2012 Plan of Action of the Americas AG/DEC. 69 (XLII-O/12), which called for “the creation and strengthening of cooperation programs, projects, and activities, in order to share knowledge and encourage development in ... communities and other production units in the area of food security”;

Goal Two of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, which encourages “increased investment, including through enhanced international cooperation ... in agricultural productive capacity in developing countries”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Caribbean region has a long history of natural disasters associated with such hazards as hurricanes, tropical storms, floods, and droughts;

That according to the OAS, in 2011 approximately 52.5 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean suffered from hunger, roughly 9% of the region’s total population;

That according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the number of climate-induced natural disasters has increased significantly over the last decade;

That according to the FAO, of all natural hazards, floods, droughts and tropical storms affect the agriculture sector most severely;

BEARING IN MIND:

That greenhouses can increase food production by protecting crops from natural hazards such as flooding, strong winds, pests, and droughts;

That greenhouses also help moderate temperature, regulate how much water plants receive, and produce a controlled environment for plants to grow in;

That greenhouses are used in many tropical regions of the world for the production of vegetables; and have been successful in the Caribbean to increase production of local plants, herbs and an array of tropical fruits; and

That engineering firms, including Megalo Solutions Inc., have successfully designed greenhouses to withstand natural hazards such as hurricanes, and that such greenhouses can support much needed agricultural production across a region constantly threatened by extreme climate conditions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (IACID) and member states for their efforts to promote food security.
2. To call on the IACID to collaborate with interested Caribbean states to implement a greenhouse based food security program, to be called the Community Greenhouse Project (CGP), which will:
 - a. Provide managed growing environments with greater productivity and security than open fields.
 - b. Shelter crops from natural disasters, extreme climate conditions, and pests.
3. To recommend that the IACID coordinate preparation for the CGP as follows:
 - a. Collect data to determine which Caribbean countries experience the most climate and pest-related food security challenges, and therefore need the most greenhouses.
 - b. Solicit applications from agricultural and project management experts; and select qualified project leaders to supervise building the greenhouses, planting and harvesting the crops, and training community members to take part in the project.
4. To propose that the program contain the following components:
 - a. Greenhouses will be built in local communities, and will provide jobs for community members.
 - b. Project leaders will educate and train community members on best practices for greenhouse crop production.
 - c. Materials for the project will initially be supplied through the CGP.
 - d. Communities will continue the CGP after the project leaders complete the training and education phase, and will be responsible for:
 - i. Maintaining the greenhouses and harvesting the crops.
 - ii. Providing seeds and materials.
5. To urge the IACID to track greenhouse food production and inform communities and member states annually of their progress in improving food security.
6. To suggest that project planning occur in 2018, that project leaders be selected by 2020, and that the project begin in 2021.

7. To recommended that this program seek funding from the Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFPCGP), Feeding America, World Food Organization, Food Against Hunger, The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**PAN-AMERICAN IMPLEMENTATION OF MICRO-ENERGY
STORAGE SYSTEMS THROUGH THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY SECURITY**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

According to AG/RES 2253 (XXXVI-O-06) mandate entitled “Support for the use New and Renewable Energy Sources” of the Organization of American States (OAS) Department of Sustainable Development, which establishes as one of its main purposes to: “develop sustainable energy plans and to implement measures that foster greater use of clean conventional and commercially viable renewable energy, as well as to adopt policies designed to achieve greater energy efficiency, as a means of better addressing the challenges associated with economic growth and the environment”;

According to Article 15 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, “it is essential that the States of the Hemisphere implement policies and strategies to protect the environment, to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of future generations”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the original United Nations Framework Convention on Climate signed 4 June 1992 and effective 21 March 1994 by all United Nations Member States affirms that “responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty”;

EQUALLY CONCERNED:

The World Bank Group’s 2011 publication on Natural Disaster Responses states that “Community-driven approaches to recovery and reconstruction can help build local capacities for future project identification, planning, implementation, and ex post operation and maintenance”;

TAKING NOTE:

That in 2014, the Inter-American Development Bank published a document entitled “Potential for Energy Storage in Combination with Renewable Energy in Latin America and the Caribbean” in which it states that “Latin America and the Caribbean has harnessed much of its hydro resource potential... [which] presents a huge opportunity to make gains in other areas of renewable energy”;

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the work done by Member States, the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, the Inter-American Developmental Bank and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) to promote and assure energy security.
2. To raise awareness among Member States concerning the correlation between climate change, the increased frequency of extreme climate events and the time required in order to recover from a natural disaster.
3. To create an independent committee entitled “Inter-American Committee on Energy Security” (IACES), with the purpose of promoting diverse clean energy and micro storage initiatives to guarantee energy security.
 - a. Prioritize work on implanting micro energy storage systems (MESS) within or nearby communities that have access to electricity.
 - b. All data and information regarding potential energy sources are to be derived from pre-existing independent energy based organizations such as the World Energy Council and the International Renewable Energy Agency.
 - c. The IACES will meet on an annual basis in Guatemala City, on a date to be decided on later this year; all subsequent meetings will be decided at the end of the annual summit.
 - d. To guarantee equal representation within the IACES, regardless of neither the size of the Member State nor the potential of micro energy storage systems within a jurisdiction.
 - e. All ownership of MESS units, once completed, will be maintained and operated by national/sub-national energy providers.
4. The IACES will consist of:
 - a. Two (2) energy specialists that will be named by each Member State as national representatives to the IACES, with the goal of:
 - i. Being responsible for ensuring cohesion between the committee as well as national and/or administrative divisional electricity providers by raising awareness to their needs and ambitions in the domain of energy security.
 - ii. Limiting counter-productivity by complimenting energy security measures that are already in place and to configure all planning within national and administrative divisions’ planning in the effort to secure energy.
 - b. Specialized technicians and engineers that will evaluate the cost and feasibility of each MESS unit in potential locations.
5. To suggest that member states seek a multilateral approach to financing through a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement, for which potential partners includes Member States, development banks and institutions, and investment firms or private companies such as, but not limited to, Tesla and Eos.

6. To participate in financing the transition of Member States that currently produce unclean energy to a MESS where renewable sources of energy will be produced and stored (e.g. solar and wind energy).

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

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**DECREASING DRUG AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SMALL ISLAND STATES
OF THE CARIBBEAN**

Second Committee

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The report (CP/CSH-1396/12) on the activities of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the Organization of American States in fulfillment of the resolutions on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States of the Caribbean;

Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims as an essential purpose of the organization to strengthen the peace and security of the Continent;

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Member States reaffirm their intention to strengthen the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights for the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere”;

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES 2619 (XLI-O/11) and all its later resolutions AG/RES. 1410 (XXVI-O/96), “Promotion of Security in the Small Island States”; AG/RES. 1497 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1567 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1640 (XXIX-O/99), and AG/RES. 1802 (XXXI-O/01), “Special Security Concerns of Small Island States”; and AG/RES. 1886 (XXXII-O/02), AG/RES. 1970 (XXXIII-O/03), AG/RES. 2006 (XXXIV-O/04), AG/RES. 2112 (XXXV-O/05), AG/RES. 2187 (XXXVI-O/06), AG/RES. 2325 (XXXVII-O/07), AG/RES. 2397 (XXXVIII-O/08), and AG/RES. 2485 (XXXIX-O/09), “Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States of the Caribbean”;

That all of the above declared that the political, economic, social, health and environmental integrity and stability of Small Island States are integral to the security of the Hemisphere;

REITERATING:

That complexity of the safety and security dynamics of Small Island States, which makes these states particularly vulnerable and susceptible to all the risks and threats involving political, economic, social, health, environmental, and geographic factors and their sovereignty; and that multilateral cooperation is the most effective approach for responding to and managing the threats and concerns of Small Island States; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Third Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, which was held in Guatemala in 2012 and was based on the commitment of Member States to improve their capacity to prevent trafficking in persons, a form of modern-day slavery, and to protect the victims and punish the perpetrators of the crime,

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RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts of Member States in the prevention of human trafficking and the creation of conditions that promotes security and stability if Small Island States in the Americas.
2. To request the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security of the OAS through its Department to Combat Transnational Organized Crime to work on the creation of ITS-ITI or Information Towards Sharing-Illicit trafficking Information, a program with a series of workshops geared toward data collection and knowledge sharing regarding the methods and techniques for combating all forms of illicit trafficking, particularly trafficking in drugs, weapons and persons, to be included under the scope of the Hemispheric Information Exchange network for Mutual Legal assistance in criminal matters.
3. To suggest that the created program builds methodical assistance instruments regarding legislation aimed at opposing Human Trafficking, actively supports national and international efforts meant to combat trafficking in persons, while promoting awareness of the problem by educational campaigns, and also helps to strengthen institutional capacities among all the Small Islands States mainly to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
4. To guarantee that the ITS-ITI program provides assistance to the victims of this crime, helping them with psychological and humanitarian assistance as well as with the provision of food, clothes, and shelter until they can return home.
5. To request the OAS Department to Combat Transnational Organized Crime to work with Small Island States in the creation of a Drug/Human Trafficking Task Force, which functions should include but not be limited to:
 - a. Working with law enforcement of the Small Island States to combat drug and human trafficking and be aware of the methods the delinquents use to introduce those trafficking in the island states.
 - b. Asking Member States to support the cause and give donations of armament strong enough to combat them to this force.

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6. To encourage Member States to implement programs for the convicted lawbreakers that require them to work together with the victims, as a way to help these persons to never commit again these types of crimes, to make offenders aware of the effects of their crimes, and to allow their successful reentry to society with

a.) The continued consent and willingness of the victims being required throughout the program.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**IMPROVING THE TRACKING AND TRACING OF ILLICIT FIREARMS
THROUGH MILTILATERAL COOPERATION**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the OAS Charter, which states that “In order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: to strengthen the peace and security of the continent, to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development and to achieve the effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States”;

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

REAFFIRMS:

The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), Article 2, which attempts “to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms”;

UNDERSTANDING THAT:

From the CIFTA that “states have developed different cultural and historical uses for firearms, and that the purpose of enhancing international cooperation to eradicate illicit transnational trafficking in firearms is not intended to discourage or diminish lawful leisure or recreational activities such as travel or tourism for sport shooting, hunting, and other forms of lawful ownership and use recognized by the States Parties”; and

EMPHASIZING:

Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, which attempts “to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,”

**PROMOTING SHARING INFORMATION REGARDING RENEWABLE RESOURCES
FOR ENERGY SECURITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That Chapter VII, Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of the American States recognizes the united effort of all member states to establish integral development which “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 which establishes that “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States”;

RECOGNIZING:

The Sixth Summit of Americas mandate on energy security, Article 49 that acknowledges the creation of “new, emerging, and environmentally friendly technologies” and promotes international cooperation and the “sharing of experiences on biofuel technologies and policies”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Member States have agreed to the mandate on energy during the Seventh Summit of the Americas regarding Article 2, stating the commitment of Member States to “develop a system of indicators to provide the countries with information for measuring energy efficiency and their progress therewith, so that they can adopt the measures needed to achieve greater coverage”;

Article 3 on the energy mandate from the Seventh Summit of the Americas encouraging that member states “welcome the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative of the United Nations, which sets the goal of attaining universal access to modern energy services to satisfy basic human needs at affordable costs” while setting this goal to be reached by 2022;

The Seventh Summit of the Americas mandate on the environment Article 2 focusing on assessing “the costs and benefits of climate-change adaptation measures for the most vulnerable sectors and to quantify the disaggregated economic impacts of climate change” and concentrating on the “adaptation in energy sector infrastructure”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the ECPA mission is to “to contribute to the achievement of specific regional and national energy and climate change goals for the advancement of energy sustainability...by fostering partnerships and collaborative mechanisms across the Americas”;

