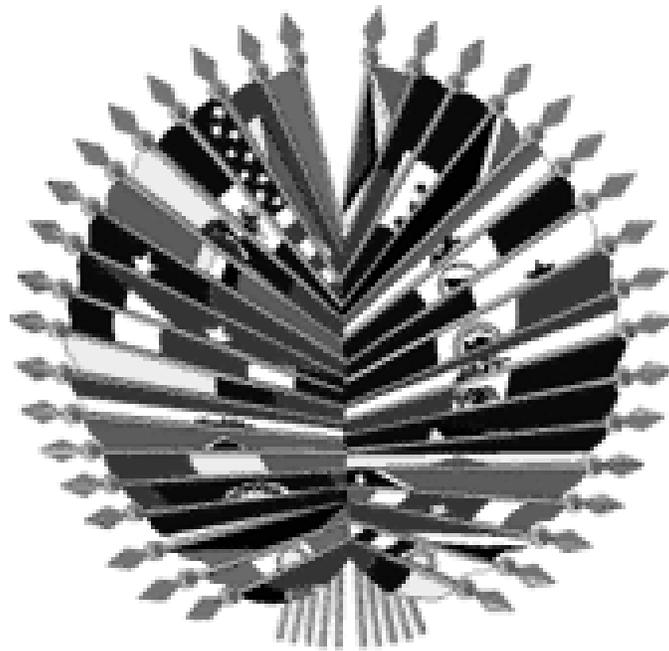


**2018 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Final Packet

First Committee



COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS TO COMBAT SEX TRAFFICKING, ABUSE, AND EXPLOITATION OF MINORS IN THE HEMISPHERE

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The Preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “BEARING IN MIND that the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights contain the values and principles of liberty, equality, and social justice that are intrinsic to democracy,” and “RECOGNIZING that a safe environment is essential to the integral development of the human being, which contributes to democracy and political stability”;

Article 5 and 6 of the American Convention on Human Rights (1969 Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica), which asserts: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person...“No one shall be subject to slavery or to involuntary servitude, which are prohibited in all their forms”;

RECALLING:

The Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) Action Plan 2015-2019, which urges Member States to prioritize actions against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, through the creation and strengthening of actions at institutional and inter-institutional levels;

The resolutions adopted by the Directing Council of the EC: IIN regarding the prevention and eradication of sexual exploitation, smuggling, and trafficking in boys, girls and adolescents of both sexes, particularly resolution CD/RES. 10 (82-R/07), adopted in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 2007;

One of the mandates of the Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015) which urges Member States “To strengthen programs to prevent and fight illicit smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons; particularly of women, children and adolescents, as well as to generate, review and amend laws, where appropriate, against these crimes”;

The mission statement of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI), which is “to serve the Organization of the American States as an advisory body on juridical matters to promote the progressive development and codification of international law and to study the possibility of standardizing legislation across the countries of the Hemisphere”; and

CONSIDERING:

The 2017 United States Department of Justice report on Chile, which stated that in the calendar year “convicted traffickers were sentenced to probation, a penalty inadequate given the severity of the crime,” and that some traffickers remain in pre-trial detention and are not sentenced to terms of incarceration;

The importance of continued progress with national, bi-national, sub-regional, and regional efforts toward strengthening cooperation in combating the sexual exploitation, and smuggling of and trafficking in

children of both sexes;

That in 2017, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) invited the nations of the region to adopt a human rights approach that involves measures aimed at the detection, prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership in order to combat the diverse forms of human trafficking identified in the Americas;

That in 2017, Commissioner Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva, Rapporteur on the Rights of Migrants at the IACHR emphasized: "States must implement measures such as awareness campaigns to prevent and fight human trafficking. Additionally, they must adopt actions to protect the victims against a new risk of victimization",

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states on their existing efforts to combat the trafficking, sexual exploitation, and smuggling of children in the Hemisphere.
2. To call upon member states to comply with the IIN Action Plan 2015-2019, to strengthen their mechanisms to suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially minors.
3. To propose a series of meetings to take place during the second week of June, 2018, at the IIN Headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, attended by the Ministers of Justice of member states, in which:
 - a. A set of common legal guidelines is determined to ensure that those guilty of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and smuggling of children are adequately indicted and punished contingent upon the extremity of the crime committed.
 - b. An exchange of information and expertise is shared among the Ministers of Justice of each member state.
4. To request that the series of meetings be overseen by experts in laws and human rights from the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) and the IIN.
5. To ask the CJI to review the set of legal guidelines and track their implementation in the legal codes of member states that adopt them.
6. To request that member states send a bi-annual report to the CJI and IIN regarding such implementations and statistics on the smuggling and sexual exploitation of children.

7. To seek the necessary funding from NGOs such as, but not limited to: Amnesty International, United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Human Rights Watch, and voluntary contributions from member states and observer states.

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

Cosignatories:

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| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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COMBATING CORRUPTION THROUGH THE CREATION OF INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT COMMISSIONS

First Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

CONCERNED:

That across the Americas, corruption has undermined public trust, economic security, and the legitimacy of democratic institutions;

CONSIDERING:

That the UN Sustainable Development Goals highlight the need to “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms”, as they cost developing countries nearly 1.26 trillion US dollars a year, money which could instead be used to help alleviate extreme poverty and insecurity;

That a 2017 Transparency International report titled “People and Corruption: Latin America and the Caribbean,” found that people across the region believe that corruption is on the rise, police and politicians are the most corrupt institutions, and that their governments are doing a bad job of fighting corruption;

That the United Nations (UN) Convention against Corruption recognizes that corruption undermines the institutions and values of democracy and jeopardizes sustainable development, and that all states ought to ensure the existence of bodies that prevent corruption;

BEARING IN MIND:

That according to Transparency International, there are over 100 Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) worldwide with the potential to lead the fight against corruption if they are strong, independent, and empowered to investigate the conduct of elected and public officials; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which recommends that member states create, maintain and strengthen “oversight bodies with a view to implementing modern mechanisms for preventing, detecting, punishing and eradicating corrupt acts”;

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the work that the OAS has already done to fight corruption, including its recent Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH).
2. To commend member states that have already established independent commissions that investigate corruption and other unethical activity by elected officials and public servants.
3. To recommend that the legislatures of OAS member states establish independent oversight commissions to investigate and punish acts of corruption and other unethical activity.
4. To propose that oversight commissions are structured as follows:
 - a. Independent from governmental bodies, political parties, and corporate entities.
 - b. Consist of legal experts (prosecutors, judges, etc.) who are elected by citizens.
 - c. Led by a chairperson who is elected by their peers on the commission.
5. To propose that oversight commissions have the following responsibilities:
 - a. Investigate reports of corruption and other unethical activity.
 - b. Oversee compliance with codes of ethical conduct for elected officials and public servants.
 - c. Report findings of conduct violations to the public.
 - d. Recommend administrative or disciplinary sanctions for officials who engage in corruption and unethical conduct.
6. To establish that the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) Committee of Experts organize and supervise a legislature training program, where legislators from OAS member states learn about best practices in the establishment and effective operation of independent oversight commissions.
7. To propose that the legislative training program is structured as follows:
 - a. The program occurs every five years starting in 2019.
 - b. The program is delivered by experts from established oversight commissions in OAS member states.
 - c. Member states that are interested in establishing or improving their oversight commissions send legislators to participate in the program.
 - d. Legislators learn about best practices in establishing effective oversight commissions.
8. To urge all Member states to provide their oversight commissions with access to information and the financial and technical resources that are necessary to adequately investigate corruption and other unethical activity.
9. To propose that once a member state's oversight commission is established, it submit an annual progress report on the commission's findings and the results of their work to MESICIC.

10. To request that the training program receive financial and technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Transparency International, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

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

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

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COMBATING TRAFFICKING AND THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

First Committee:
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms”;

Article 34 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “hemispheric cooperation contributes to the elimination of poverty, ... to the consolidation of democracy; and to prosperity for all peoples in the Americas”;

RECOGNIZING:

The 1965 United Nations (UN) supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which says “debt bondage, serfdom, forced marriage and the delivery of a child for the exploitation of that child are slavery-like practices and require criminalization and abolishment”;

The OAS’ commitment to multilateral cooperation to foster and support Inter-American legal cooperation through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, which is dedicated to the development and implementation of the Inter-American International Law Program;

AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10), the Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012, which aimed to promote “the exchange of information and expertise on the crime of trafficking in persons; the cooperation among national authorities responsible for the prevention, prosecution; and, the comprehensive assistance and protection of the victim of trafficking”;

RECOGNIZING ALSO:

The involvement of Brazil and Colombia in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT), whose objective is to work with selected nations to develop and implement comprehensive national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses through prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership; and

UNDERSTANDING:

Globally there are approximately 40.3 million persons in modern slavery according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), of whom an average of 1 in every 4 is a child,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS and its Member States for their commitment to finding legal strategies for the eradication of sexual exploitation, smuggling, and the trafficking of children in the Hemisphere.

**LEGAL STRATEGIES FOR THE ERADICATION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION,
SMUGGLING, AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Peru

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 95(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States that encourages periodic evaluations of cooperation activities of integral development in terms of their performance, effectiveness, and efficiency of different policies and programs;

Article 7 of the Democratic Charter, that demonstrates the fundamental freedoms and fulfillment of human rights that is embodied in the constitutions of the Member States and in inter-American and international human rights institutions;

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organizations of American States that establishes an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which shall promote the protection of human rights in the Hemisphere;

The United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially in Women and Children which states that, “Trafficking in persons’ shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”;

The Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere and their pursuance of their commitment to improve the capacity to prevent trafficking in persons, a form of modern day slavery, and to protect the victims, and punish the perpetrators of these crimes. The Second Work Plan that serves as a reference guide to member states and the General Secretariat as they assist member states in combatting trafficking in persons, prosecution of offenders. The extent to which member states are able to implement part or all of the work plan at the discretion of each member state in accordance with their legal system;

BEARING IN MIND:

That, according to the Second work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere, the General Secretariat was tasked with producing a report, for the period 2015-2018, based on information provided by Member states and in line with the “result indicators of the work plan, that would include the passage of legislation directed at fighting trafficking in persons; policies, programs and projects to reduce vulnerability of children and adolescents that have been devised and implemented; and legal cooperation agreements that have been signed and implemented;

That the Transparency International’s Best Practices in Engaging Youth in the Fight Against Corruption, promotes the education and engagement of youth through different practices including but not limited to, youth integrity camps, collaboration with schools and universities, integrity clubs and youth movements and raising awareness through arts and sport;

The Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean report put out by {ENTER}, which recognizes that Latin American Countries serve as source, transit and destination countries for trafficking in

persons. This research serves as a way to demonstrate the problem that trafficking poses in the Caribbean and Latin America, and describes the United States Efforts to deal with trafficking in persons in the region and discusses recent country and regional anti-trafficking efforts;

That the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons of 2010 stresses the relevance of mechanisms and initiatives contained in sub-regional, regional, and interregional plans, such as the Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere of the Organization of American States; and the importance of encouraging broad, coordinated, and consistent responses on the national, regional, and international levels to combat trafficking in persons; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, “Declaration of Brasilia”, by the Permanent Council of the Organization of the American States, revised by the Committee on Hemispheric Security declaring the importance of; condemning trafficking in persons in all its forms in the Hemisphere as a criminal offense; allocating adequate resources for the design, formulation, execution, assessment of public policies on the crime of trafficking in persons, and/or strengthening programs on prevention, comprehensive assistance, and protection; affirming the needs to update domestic laws; promoting comprehensive training for officials and staff in the immigration, justice, health foreign affairs, consular, and security; and finally the need to strengthen International, regional, and sub-regional cooperation in the area of judicial investigations and extraditions and fully implementing the provisions contained in the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;

The time allotted in the Second Work Plan Against the Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere has expired. The Second Work Plan promotes the full implementation of the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as broaden and improve the work of government agencies and bodies involved in addressing trafficking persons; and as it serves as a reference guide to Member States and the General Secretariat for combatting trafficking in persons in 2015-2018, the extent of how the plan is implemented is at the discretion of each Member State and the agreement of its legal system;

The meeting on Trafficking of Women and Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Challenges, which highlights the serious human rights violation that trafficking becomes, and the perpetuating problem in the Hemisphere. The meeting seeks to highlight factors that encourage trafficking such as poverty, unemployment, lack of access to basic services, as well as seeking to raise awareness in the common challenge in the tests of identification and how these challenges are born out of an approach that prioritizes the prosecution of the crime over protection of and respect for the rights of the victim, and emphasize why it is important to work with victims to restore their rights and guarantee access to justice;

The Lecture Series of the Americas created in a resolution by the Organization of American State’s Permanent Council on September 29, 2009, ending in 2015, that was an effort to promote democratic values and principles in Member States through monthly lectures given by influential speakers focusing on strengthening democracy, human rights, hemispheric security, and social development. That thousands of people have attended these conferences, and thousands more have participated via the Internet, radio, and television,

RESOLVES

1. To congratulate all Member States who have signed and ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially in Women and Children.

2. To implore all states that have not done so, to ratify the United Nation Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent Suppress, Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially in Women and Children, immediately as suggested in the Second Work Plan Against Trafficking Persons in the Western Hemisphere.
3. To encourage all Member States to mark and observe July 30 as World Day against Trafficking in Persons, in order to create greater awareness about the suffering of victims as well as promote protection of their rights.
4. To recommend that the Committee on Hemispheric Security and Department of Public Security under OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security evaluate the success of the Second Work Plan in Trafficking in Persons through the “result indicators” which can be found in the appendix of the Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons.
5. To encourage Member States to develop youth initiative programs catered toward educating children and those of indigenous populations on their legal rights and promote greater awareness of dangerous or suspicious situations. Programs such as youth camps that educate children on their basic rights; working with local schools on safety precautions when alone or unsupervised.
6. To recommend the Department of International Affairs reinstate the Lecture Series of Americas, with an emphasis on legal and security personnel to promote effective strategies toward the eradication of sexual exploitation, trafficking, and smuggling in children in the Hemisphere.
7. To recommend that the Secretariat for Legal Affairs collaborate with the Department of Public Security to establish an annual meeting designed to facilitate Member States sharing successful strategies towards the eradication of trafficking, smuggling, and the exploitation of children. This meeting should:
 - a. Invite Member States to send security personnel, law enforcement officers, and legal personnel.
 - b. Invite law enforcement personnel expert in the area to set the agenda of the meeting.

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

Cosignatories:

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CHILDREN AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE HEMISPHERE (CACH)

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That the 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Chapter One, Article I establishes that: “every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of his person”;

The 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Chapter, One, Article II establishes that: “All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties established in this declaration, without distinction as to race, sex, language, creed or any other factor”;

REAFFIRMING THAT:

Chapter I, Article 2 (b) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states: “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article II of the 1996 Convention Against Corruption, wherein Member States declared their intention to, “promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions”;

Article I of the 2001 Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states, “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

Chapter 1, Article 5 of the 2012 Social Charter of the Americas, which states, “Combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction”;

RECALLING:

The 2008 Declaration of Medellín, wherein Member States affirmed their commitment to ensuring that, “the promotion of democratic values, including freedom and social justice, as well as the development of knowledge, capacities, and relevant abilities in the young people of the Americas, are essential for their effective integration into political, economic, and social spheres”;

CONSIDERING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2553 (XL-O/10), which reiterated the stipulations of the Declaration of Medellín, and urged Member States to continue to attach a high priority to youth development in the Americas; and

RECALLING FURTHER:

Resolution AG/RES. 5442 (XLIV-O/14), which reaffirmed the importance of full youth participation in the economic and political affairs of Member States, and also called upon Member States to develop policies, programs, and projects to ensure the advancement of youth in the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their valiant efforts in engaging youth in combating corruption in the Hemisphere.
2. To instruct the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESISIC) to set up an anonymous reporting site on its Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas.
3. To create a program, under the oversight of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) entitled, "Children Against Corruption in Hemisphere" (CACH).
 - a. That the long-term goal of CACH be, "Engaging Youth in Identifying and Combating Corruption."
 - b. That this program consists of a series of conferences, the first of which to be held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, 11-13 November 2019.
 - c. That the theme of the first CACH be "Engaging Youth in Monitoring Corruption via the Internet."
 - i. That one focus of this conference center on educating the youth about corruption, in an open forum setting where youth leaders exchange ideas with legislators and experts on how to identify corruption in the Member States.
 - ii. That the other focus of this conference center on teaching youth how to report corruption via an anonymous section of the Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas.
 - d. That all participants of this program, except national legislators, be chosen via an application to the IACHR and that the delegates to this program include youth leaders, law enforcement officials, policy makers, and political scientists.
 - e. That each Member State select five legislators concerned with youth engagement and corruption issues to attend the conference.
4. That additional CACHs be scheduled in the future if the results of the first conference are deemed to have had a positive effect by the IACHR in reducing the amount of corruption in the Hemisphere.
5. To request aid and funding be provided by voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observer States, relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Transparency International, OAS bodies, such as the MESICIC, United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Global Anti-Corruption Initiative (GAIN), and other international organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

6. To request that the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its Fiftieth Regular Session on the implementation of this resolution in all member states, the implementation of which shall be subjected to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

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

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ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVE FOR THE AMERICAS (ATIFTA)

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AFFIRMING:

Chapter XV Article 106 of the Organization of the American States (OAS) 1948 Charter that states, “there shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of Organization in these matters.” Understanding that this article accepts the OAS’s obligation to secure the rights of its people and accepting sexual exploitation, smuggling, and trafficking of children in the hemisphere as a breach of human rights;

RECOGNIZING:

AG/RES.2256 (XXXVI-O/06) “Hemispheric Efforts To Combat Trafficking In Persons: Conclusions And Recommendations Of The First Meeting Of National Authorities On Trafficking In Persons” passed in 2006 calls for increased participation of people in the Hemisphere in fighting human trafficking.

NOTING WITH APPROVAL:

The Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN), a Specialized Organization of the OAS which deals with children and adolescents, and its decision to support AG/RES. 2828[XLIV-O/14] “Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Boys, Girls, and Adolescents of both Sexes,” and its finding “That the sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in boys, girls, and adolescents of both sexes continues to have a considerable impact on our states and, therefore, that it is necessary to continue implementing effective policies and strategies to combat those criminal acts. . .”;

ALARMED BY:

Statistics released by the Congressional Research Service’s report “Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean stating that “In 2012, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that there were some 20.9 million victims of forced labor, which includes trafficking in persons. Of these, ILO estimates that some 1.8 million victims are in Latin America. In 2014, the ILO analyzed the financial value of forced labor and estimated that it results in roughly \$12 billion in illegal profits annually in Latin America”;

RECALLING:

The “Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime” adopted in 2006 which approved “the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children” demonstrating Member States’ commitment to the abolishment of these injustices throughout the Hemisphere; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The United Nations definition of human trafficking as, “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation,”

**STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS TO PROTECT THOSE VULNERABLE TO
HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which establishes the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights and its purpose to “promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters”;

CONSIDERING:

The efforts of the Department of Public Security in the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and the Permanent Council’s Committee on Hemispheric Security to “provide technical assistance, training and capacity building, and exchange of information and resources to contribute to the prevention, fight and eradication of this form of organized crime”;

The Pan American Development Foundation’s (PADF) work and partnership with Fundación Construir in training and educating indigenous women against human trafficking;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

With the categorization of a Tier 2 Watch List country in 2017, signifying a country “is an origin, destination and transit point for trafficking in persons,” for not meeting the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA);

With the knowledge that Latin America has 1.8 million victims of forced labor, 9% of world’s forced labor victims, which includes state-imposed forced labor, forced sexual exploitation, and forced labor exploitation;

That Bolivia has been a “principle source for men, women, and children exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country and abroad”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The need to clarify national migratrion policies ensuring they encompass the full scope of the trafficking of persons, including but not limited to: sexual exploitation, forced labour, debt bondage, and other forms of exploitation,

RESOLVES:

1. To propose the expansion of the current training program led by the OAS Department of Public Safety, “Strengthening Capacity of Law Enforcement Officials, Judges, and Prosecutors in the Caribbean to Identify and Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children,” to encompass all Member States.
 - a. The program would train law enforcement personnel in areas such as the distinction between trafficking and smuggling; crime scene management; victim identification, assistance and protection; and standard operating procedures for immigration control.
2. To encourage member States to promote an increase of the number of reports, investigations and convictions on cases related to human trafficking in order to prevent the issue from escalating and mitigating efforts to continue the smuggling and trafficking of men, women, and children.
 - a. Annual reports should be made public to the citizens of each Member State in order to raise awareness of the issue.
 - b. Reports should be sent to the OAS Permanent Council’s Committee on Hemispheric Security to track the data on smuggling and trafficking of persons across borders to be able to identify the most vulnerable states and focus efforts in those areas.
3. To urge member States to form partnerships with the Pan American Development Fund in order to raise awareness and promote anti-human trafficking training programs.
 - a. Partnerships will be created between the PADF and non-profit organizations already established within member states.
 - b. Training programs will be curated specifically to the most vulnerable persons to human trafficking, specifically, women and children.
 - c. Programs will educate about the different types of human trafficking: forced labor, sexual exploitation, and debt bondage.
4. To instruct member states to effectively cooperate and communicate about interstate human trafficking crimes that involve citizens from other member states.
5. To strongly encourage member states to expand current legislation in countries where coverage is only partial to fully encompass the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.
 - a. Coverage should include the trafficking of men, women, and children within and across state borders.
 - b. Legislation should identify and specify the several forms that human trafficking which includes (but is not limited to): forced, labor, sexual exploitation, and debt bondage.
6. To ask volunteer donations from Member States, observers and permanent, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, Amnesty International, and other non-governmental organizations.

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

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRIENDSHIP AND RESPECT PROGRAM TO PREVENT
AND ERADICATE THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 16 of the Protocol of San Salvador which affirms that “Every child, whatever his parentage, has the right to the protection that his status as a minor requires from his family, society, and the State”;

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

Article 7 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states: “Every person has the right to an education, which should be based on the principles of liberty, morality and human solidarity”;

CONSIDERING:

Tens of thousands of children in the Western Hemisphere, according to the Global Slavery Index, are being sexually exploited after entering what seems like a “love relationship”;

That educating youth on the standards of healthy relationships instills values for girls and raises awareness for potential dangers and red flags that could lead to their exploitation and mistreatment, as well as teaching boys how to treat women with respect to prevent them from committing such violations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the OAS AG/RES. 1948 (XXXIII-O/03) “Fighting the crime of trafficking in persons, especially women, adolescents, and children”, which recognizes that the human trafficking especially of children is a form of modern day slavery. As well as requesting a Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women;

RECOGNIZING:

The emphasis during the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City to promote the full potential, development, and protection of children, and the need for intervention with abuse, exploitation, and violence;

The Inter-American Children’s Institution (IIN), a Specialized Organization in the Organization of American States since 1949, and their Action Plan 2015-2019 which includes 3 Working Areas devoted to increasing knowledge and tools of state’s so they can combat the issue of sexual exploitation; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding the mistreatment of children, which includes an estimated 5.5 million minors around the world who are victims of this modern-day slavery according to the International Labor Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) for their long-standing commitment to the protection of children against their exploitation and trafficking.
2. To propose the Inter-American Children’s Institute aims to eliminate the exploitation of children by imparting values of appreciation, dignity, and harmony on the youth by the creation of the Friendship and Respect Program. This will include:
 - a. Creating a transnational program named Friendship and Respect that raises awareness of child trafficking, denounces sexual exploitation, and suggests healthy relationship advise to the youth;
 - b. This program will be tailored to each youth education level in an age appropriate manner;
 - c. With IIN specialists and the participation of the Inter-American Teacher Education Network (ITEN) a curriculum will be designed and distributed that countries can utilize.
 - d. Researching culturally appropriate methods to teach the youth relationship safety in order to have an effective program that prevents future exploitations.
3. To have specialists from the IIN and ITEN available to teach these lessons for students across the Hemisphere.
4. To request funding for this program from voluntary donations by Member States, Inter-American Children’s Institute, United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Inter-American Development Bank, and NGOs.

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

Cosignatories:

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**TO PROMOTE CORRUPTION PREVENTION INITIATIVES THOROUGH THE
ADOPTION OF AN OMBUDSMAN AND THE COOPERATION OF UNIVERSITIES**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which states that “The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption which indicates the purpose “To promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article 1 of the Democratic Charter stating that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

The Declaration of Mar del Plata, Argentina “Accountability is a key instrument to achieve transparency and efficiency in the use of resources administered by our governments. Fighting corruption is a key aspect of strengthening democracy and economic growth.”;

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Convention against Corruption brought awareness to and standards for preventing corruption;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That according to Transparency International most of the Western hemisphere falls under the scale level of 40, which shows the high levels of corruption in our Member States;

The amount of money that is lost due to corruption that could be used to help the people of the hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter- American Convention Against Corruption (B-58) shows the importance of eradicating corruption and the commitment member states made to ensure corruption-free governments; and

The Plan of Action of the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile states that governments will “Promote in their domestic legislation the obligation for senior public officials, and those at other levels when the law so establishes, to declare or disclose their personal assets and liabilities to the appropriate agency”;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Organization of American States (OAS) for its long-standing commitment to fighting corruption and promoting fair governments.

2. To consider creating an Ombudsman Committee that is appointed by OAS officials.
 - a. Ombudsmen are officials who are specially trained to address and mediate complaints against public officials;
 - b. Ombudsmen will be sent to each member state upon request to help with issues of corruption; and
 - c. Ombudsmen will be from different countries in order to decrease bias.
3. To recommend that Member States use the Ombudsman Committee as a resource that will collaborate with their existing corruption departments.
4. To consider the addition of anti-corruption courses in universities.
 - a. The new curriculum should be made in collaboration with each Member State's ministry of education or within each university.
 - b. That will allow faculty to help with the fight against corruption, and students to gain experience in this field; and
 - c. That bring awareness to the importance of youth engagement in their governments and transparency in politics.
5. To seek funding through the World Bank, the OAS, and Member States.

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

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

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**LEGAL STRATEGIES FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILDREN'S ORGAN
TRAFFICKING THROUGH INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors which establishes that “To the extent possible, States Parties shall cooperate with States that are not Parties in preventing and punishing international traffic in minors, and in protecting and caring for minors who are victims of that wrongful act”;

The Inter-American Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, “Declaration of Brasilia”, which observes that “the crime of trafficking in persons, particularly when committed by transnational criminal organizations, demands an intense cooperation effort among origin, transit, and destination countries in order effectively to prevent and combat it with comprehensive measures”;

CONSIDERING:

That child organ trafficking in Member States is an increasing lucrative business whereby a large number of children become victims of this illegal and profitable activity;

The importance of increasing efforts, among Member States, as an hemispheric concern, towards strengthening cooperation in fighting child organ trafficking;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations “Report of the Secretary-General on preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs” that affirms that trafficking in children for the purpose of organ removal is the cause of many abducted or missing children that have been found dead, their bodies mutilated and certain organs removed;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/59/156 which presents the States Parties concern about “the potential growth of exploitation by criminal groups of human needs, poverty and destitution for the purpose of trafficking in human organs, using violence, coercion and kidnapping, especially kidnapping of children, with a view to exploiting them by means of organ transplant operations”; and

REAFFIRMING:

That the AG/RES. 2771 (XLIII-O/13) resolution requests the Inter-American Children's Institute IIN and the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security SMS to continue coordinating actions designed to provide advice to member states, when requested, in their efforts to adopt, amend, and implement their domestic regulations to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and smuggling of and trafficking in minors, including legislation on travel authorizations and migration control,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Non-member States of the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors to sign and commit to fulfillment of the objectives foreseen in such Convention in order to achieve positive results in the struggle against children's organ trafficking through the Hemisphere.
2. To promote in Member States that minors are granted previous authorization by their parents or legal guardians as a vital requirement for trespassing in any form (air, land or sea) international borders.
3. To suggest that the Annual Report submitted by the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) to the Permanent Council of the OAS include a study regarding the issue of organ trafficking among minors in the Western hemisphere.
4. To encourage Member States to reinforce joint actions on border security in order to substantially reduce children trafficking.
5. To applaud all Member States for their ongoing efforts on reducing and eradicate child trafficking in the Hemisphere and to encourage them to continue their hard work on this mission.

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

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

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CREATION OF THE “INTER-AMERICAN FISCAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT (IFIU)” TO ASSIST MEMBER STATES IN THE ELIMINATION OF CRIMINAL FUNDING SOURCES

First Committee
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states the importance for Member States to “seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

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

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

Article 6 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “the formulation and implementation of sound and transparent economic and social policies by member states will further economic development, fostering investment and the generation of employment in all sectors, and reducing income inequalities. Important goals of these policies include the fight against poverty, reduction of social inequalities, promotion of equal opportunities, and improvements in standards of living. The foregoing requires the effort of both governments as well as civil society as a whole”;

CONSIDERING:

That money laundering and tax evasion undermine democratic institutions, negatively affect the economy, impair the progress of legitimate business owners and, therefore, increase the levels of poverty and inequality;

That tax havens can provoke distortions in the Member States' economies, especially in the developing ones;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/60/288(2006) “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, which encourages Member States to “implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, recognizing that States may require assistance in implementing them”;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/55/25(2000) “United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” which states in its article 7 that “States Parties shall endeavor to develop and

promote global, regional, sub regional and bilateral cooperation among judicial, law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities in order to combat money-laundering”; and

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 63 (XL-O/10), “Declaration Of Lima: Peace, Security, And Cooperation In The Americas”, which states the commitment of the Member States to “strengthening cooperation in order to comprehensively address, with full respect for international law and international human rights law, the threats to the security of their peoples, including extreme poverty, social exclusion, the effects of natural disasters, transnational organized crime, arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, the world drug problem, money laundering, corruption, terrorism, kidnapping, criminal gangs, and cybercrime”;

CP/RES. 908 (1567/06), “Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime”, which encourages “Strengthening the capacity of existing financial intelligence units and other competent authorities, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and the Egmont Group principles on information exchange, to ensure effective international cooperation to combat money laundering”;

AG/RES. 2116 (XXXV-O/05), “Fighting Transnational Organized Crime In The Hemisphere”, which urges Member States to “adopt and/or strengthen their legislation and cooperation in order to combat the various manifestations of transnational organized crime in the Hemisphere, including illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, illicit trafficking in arms, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime, criminal youth gangs, kidnapping, and corruption, as well as connections between terrorism and these manifestations”;

AG/RES. 1477 (XXVII-O/97), “Inter-American program for cooperation in the fight against corruption”, which states in its article I (7) that Member States will “Consider the problem of the laundering of assets or proceeds derived from corruption, providing for activities allowing the states to criminalize the laundering of assets derived from corruption, if they have not already done so, in fulfillment of the commitment assumed under Article VI.1.d of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption”,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Member States to implement the forty recommendations created by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regarding money laundering.
2. To congratulate the Member States on their efforts to eliminate money laundering and tax evasion across the Hemisphere.
3. To request the Secretary for Legal Affairs (SLA) to create –in a maximum period of twelve months– an “Inter-American Fiscal Intelligence Unit (IFIU)”, composed of experts in the fields of money laundering and tax evasion, which will collaborate with the Member States that formally request its assistance, and its role will be, but not limited to:
 - a. Support Member States in the detection and tracking of the sources of criminal funding by:
 - i. Participating in audits of individuals or companies suspected of money laundering by the fiscal law enforcements agencies or its equivalent of each Member State.
 - ii. Creating a public record that discloses the “beneficial owners” of companies or trust funds in order to discourage people from benefiting from illegal activities.

- iii. Investigating the existence of illegal “shell and offshore companies” and their beneficial owners across the Hemisphere.
 - iv. Facilitating the exchange of critical information and coordination between Member States and their local law enforcement agencies.
 - b. Assist Member States in the effective implementation of policies against money laundering and tax evasion.
 - c. Cooperate with Member States in the creation of safe mechanisms that allow the general population to make anonymous complaints of money laundering.
 - d. Provide up-to-date training to the Member States, fiscal law enforcement agencies or their equivalent in the prevention of money laundering and tax evasion.
 - e. Elaborate information for universities that are interested in the academic investigation of money laundering and tax havens.
4. To instruct the SLA to select experts from the Member States for the IFIU based on, but not limited to, their academic and work experience.
5. To request that the IFIU prepare an annual report on the fight against money laundering and tax evasion across the Hemisphere, which will be presented to the Assembly.
6. To seek funding from voluntary donations from Member States, Permanent Observers, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Transparency International and any interested NGO’s.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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**INCREASING PUBLIC ACCESS AND TRANSPARENCY AS A WAY OF ASSESSING
JUDICIARY SYSTEMS OF MEMBER STATES**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 99 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which calls “to promote the progressive development of the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the developing countries of the Hemisphere”;

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

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which asserts that “[C]orruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples” and Article II (1), which pledges to “promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2885 (XLVI-O/16) “Inter-American Program on Access to Public Information,” which urges Member States to promote “access to public information in all branches of government and at all levels of internal governmental structure”;

AG/RES. 2222 (XXXVI-O/06) “Cooperation Among the Member States in the Fight Against Corruption and Impunity,” which urges Member States “To reaffirm that fighting corruption and impunity is an essential commitment...as a guarantee of the exercise of democracy and the consolidation of its institutions, good governance, and the strengthening of the rule of law”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That recent scores on the World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index and the Transparency International Rule of Law Index have shown that the Latin American and Caribbean regions suffer from a high degree of judicial corruption;

The regional research project, *Latinobarómetro*, which found in 2016 that the vast majority of surveyed populations (67%) in South America had ‘little’ or ‘no’ confidence in the judiciaries of their own countries;

That the International Bar Association’s Human Rights Institute reported that judges are widely perceived by the public as corrupt in Latin America, and, thus, it is crucial for Member States to enhance judiciary integrity and demonstrate a willingness to hold judges and judicial officials accountable by increasing transparency through public access; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the World Bank Institute recently recommended that Member States work to improve transparency and public access to their respective judiciary systems as a means to combat corruption and negative public perceptions of their judicial systems;

That the Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ) and the Center for Research and Prevention of Economic Crime (CIPCE) found that the use of public-accessible data bases and other online materials can result in substantial decrease in judicial corruption. In Argentina alone, the Transparency International CPI Score of its judiciary improved from 32 points to 36 points between 2015 and 2016,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) for its efforts to strengthen legal affairs within the judicial system of Member States.
2. To request the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA) to create a committee composed of legal experts to create an Inter-American database that will provide public access to court files involving cases of corruption among public officials.
3. This database will consist of, but not be limited to:
 - a. Court case files regarding allegations of corruption of public officials.
 - b. Information on the institutional integrity of judges responsible for the proceedings of corruption cases of public officials.
 - c. Documents, decisions, and other case files.
4. To recommend the database be created by the end of 2020 with the participation of at least five Member States seeking to improve public trust in judicial affairs. The selection of participants will be based on:
 - a. Their respective Transparency International CPI scores.
 - b. At least 30% of the population having internet access according to World Bank data.
 - c. Ability to accept and use development agency funds to improve their judiciary system.

- 5. The program will run for four years and the data will be analyzed by the SLA committee alongside Transparency International CPI scores to note the effectiveness of the program and to compile a report for Member States.

- 6. To request that NGOs, development banks, and donor countries support the Member States by providing financing for initiatives to improve transparency and equal access to public information, for implementing this pilot program.

Approved for Form and Substance: _____

(Signature for Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories: 1.	_____	_____
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PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF MINORS

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2, Section E, of the Organization of American States Charter that encourages Member States: “To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 2, Section F, of the Organization of American States Charter, which states that Member States will “promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

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

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Any person or group of persons who consider that their human rights have been violated may present claims or petitions to the Inter-American system for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with its established procedures”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2548 (XL-O/10), “Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Minors,” that welcomed “Our Voice in Colors”, an innovative tool within the OAS that provides an exclusive, permanent forum for children’s participation;

AG/RES. 1948 (XXXIII-O/03), “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women, Adolescents, and Children” wherein a major step towards strengthening Inter-American involvement to prevent and combat trafficking was taken;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

UN Resolution A/RES/61/489, which welcomes “work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon all States to strengthen their cooperation with the Committee, to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the Committee, and to take into account its recommendations on implementation of the Convention”;

The U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report, which estimates that “900,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year, a majority consisting of women and girls forced into commercial sex industries, and are at extremely high risks for contracting and spreading sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS;

COMMENDING:

Those Member and Observer states that have contributed funds towards programs to assist in the prevention, protection and restitution of child rights against commercial sexual exploitation;

The multilateral cooperation of Member States in exchanging information and technical cooperation on methods, workshops, projects, and beneficial practices;

Those Member States that have participated in specialized training programs regarding the sexual exploitation of children as well as those who have installed the ANNA Observa network, “a meeting place for a community of people interested in promoting the comprehensive protection of children against sexual exploitation, with an approach based on human rights”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Children’s Institute (INN) Action Plan specifically discusses the “task of helping to strengthen the capacity of states to protect the rights of minors from different threats, including commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)”; and

RECOGNIZING:

The progress made by the implementation of the three components of the Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Prevention and the Eradication of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Illegal Trafficking;

The OAS General Secretariat’s dedication to this cause by implementing programs and dedicating staff to counteracting this issue,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member States to establish and/or strengthen programs that assist adolescent victims in recovering from sexual exploitation, smuggling, and trafficking, while placing special attention towards victims who have contracted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
2. To urge member States to support the Inter-American Children’s Institute in its mission to provide both advice as well as training and technical assistance to promote efforts against child exploitation, smuggling, and trafficking.
3. To urge Member States to educate and encourage children to use the interactive forum “Our Voice in Colors” provided by the OAS to discuss their individual experiences and gain support from other victims by providing proper training to teaching staff, counselors, and librarians in accessing the online portal.

**MECHANISMS TO PREVENT USE OF MEMBER STATES AS A MEANS
OF MONEY LAUNDERING**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominican Republic

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, which demands that each nation be proactive and which states that “Each state party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that its domestic penal money laundering legislation also includes” any previous offenses;

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, which states that “each state party shall establish and maintain a financial intelligence unit to serve as a national center for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of pertinent money laundering and terrorist financing information. Each state party shall inform the Secretary General of the Organization of American States of the authority designated to be its financial intelligence unit”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That, according to their own website, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental body established in 1989 with a mandate, according to the FATF website, “to set standards and to promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation, and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system”; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That, according to the Government Accountability Office, the Western Hemisphere accounts for approximately one-third of the jurisdictions designated as a primary concern for money laundering,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge all Member States to redouble their efforts at combatting money laundering.
2. To strongly urge that all members become members of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and thus adopt their recommendations and enforcement mechanisms, to include the following:
 - a. Prohibit financial institutions from keeping anonymous accounts or accounts under fictitious names.
 - b. Maintain, for at least five years, all necessary records on transactions, both domestic and international, to enable swift responses to information requests.
 - c. Establish a financial intelligence unit (FIU) to serve as a national center for the receipt and analysis of suspicious transaction reports and other information relevant to money laundering and for the acceleration of the dissemination of the results of that analysis.
 - d. Provide law enforcement authorities with the responsibility for ensuring that money laundering is properly investigated through the conduct of a financial investigation.

- 3. To request the FATF to sponsored a Forum attended annually by Member States for the purpose of assessing Member States' efforts in combatting money laundering and suggesting strategies for improvement.

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

Cosignatories:

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COMBATTING CORRUPTION THROUGH YOUTH EDUCATION

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

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

“That corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples” as defined in the Preamble of the 1996 Inter-American Convention against Corruption;

UNDERSTANDING:

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “Everyone has the right to education” and that “Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;”

The Member States’ willingness to “afford one another the widest measure of mutual assistance” and “mutual technical cooperation on the most effective ways and means of preventing, detecting, investigating and punishing acts of corruption” as stated in Article XIV in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption;

RECOGNIZING:

The already existing goal of the implementation of the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) to enact the intentions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and their use in accountability for the goals of said convention;

The recent success of the IACC’s (International Anti-Corruption Conference) 2012 event hosted in Brasilia and 2016 event in Panama, which garnered attention and participation from the youth in OAS nations; and

CONCERNED:

With the 2016 Corruption Perception Index, which gives the Americas a considered-failing score of 44, reflecting poorly on efforts to combat corruption in American nations as well as remarkably low scores (sub 40) for many OAS nations,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States of the OAS on discovering recent corruption scandals, showing increased accountability under their anti-corruption policy.
2. To reaffirm the importance of Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which gives “special attention . . . to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice.”

3. To recommend that the MESICIC form a version of the UN-sponsored NGO organization known as the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) to accomplish as follows:
 - a. Host an OAS-run American Anti-Corruption Conference (AACC) every two years in a different, willing Member State of the OAS, with the first one to be held sometime prior to December 31st, 2020.
 - b. Increase youth-oriented counter-corruption measures
 - c. Use education as a method to fight corruption
 - d. Tailor the agenda of the IACC to OAS nations and their specific circumstances.

4. To recommend that the OAS petition the World Bank, other NGOs, as well as education departments of Member States in order to fund these biennial conferences.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
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THE WAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN IN THE HEMISPHERE

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic 2 of the agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which indicates that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person;”

Article 2 (a) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which establishes “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent” as one of the purposes of the organization; (f) which states that “promotion through cooperative action for the economic, social and cultural development of the member states;”

Article 3 (1) of the United Nations “Children’s Rights Convention” which expresses in favor to the Principle of the Best Interests to the Child: “In all the measures concerning children taken by the institutions, the best interest of the child must be addressed”; and (2) “The States Parties must ensure the protection and care necessary for their well-being;”

Article 6 (1) of the United Nations “Children’s Rights Convention” which asserts that “every child has the intrinsic right to the life”; and (2) which emphasizes that “the States Parties will guarantee to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child;”

Article 9 (1) of the United Nations “Children’s Right Convention” which acknowledges that “the States Parties ensure that child must not be separated from his parents without their consent;”

Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “no one shall be held in slavery or servitude” and ends saying “slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms;”

Article 11 (1) of the United Nations “Children’s Right Convention”, which states that “the States Parties shall adopt measures to fight against the illegal transfer of children abroad and the illegal detention of children abroad”; Article 19 of the same international instrument which asserts that “It is the obligation of the State protect children of all the forms of mistreatment perpetrated by parents, mothers or any other person responsible for his care, and establish preventive measures and treatment about it” and Article 27, which says that “every child has the right to benefit from a level of life suitable for their development;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) establishes that (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of

organs; and (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

Article 34 of the Children's Right Convention, which indicates that "the states parties undertake to protect the child against all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation"; Article 35 of the same international instrument, which established "the States Parties shall take all measures of a character national, bilateral and multilateral that are necessary to prevent the kidnapping, sale or processing"; and Article 36, which says that "States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation that are harmful for any aspect of your well-being"; and

RECOGNIZING:

That the world is becoming a dangerous place to live, specifically for the children, due to the little importance that some people give to the life, integrity and health of the minors;

The necessity to protect children and get away from all evil so that they can live in peace and develop a full and happy childhood, in order to guarantee their integral development, through education and social inclusion and in this way ensure the future of society,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all member States which have signed and ratified the Mechanism to decrease the highest levels of sexual exploitation, smuggling and trafficking of children in the hemisphere.
2. To urge member States to create a domestic and international protection network for the children, which includes:
 - a. An institutional protection registry of those convicted who have sentences for similar crimes, in order to ensure that possible aggressors can be identified, enabling others to take the corresponding precautions; however, the registry will only be available in educational centers or recipients of children, to limit the disclosure of the identity of the exconvict.
 - b. The people into this registry will not be allowed to work in schools or children care centers; if they are an instructor at whatever level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary), they will be barred permanently from teaching.
 - c. A program of tax rewards for those who report or stop these abuses, in order to incentivize the support of the population. The program will be executed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of each Member State or the corresponding authority, which will define the amount for the rewards.
 - d. Implement better security in the port entries of member States through communication between port authorities regarding sightings or disappearances of children in order to improve necessary care for the hemisphere's children.
3. To promote access to quality and free education for all ages. Measure that will make it easier for the population to be informed and prepared in the face of child exploitation. Furthermore, the education of quality and free will be intended for all educational levels. It is also intended for people who are illiterate and disabled. The main objective will be to promote education as a source of reduction in the exploitation and trafficking of children. Taking into account:
 - a. The service of specialists in the subject of sexual education that can instruct minors.

**PROVIDING LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN VICTIM OF HUMAN
TRAFFICKING IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 45 (b) of OAS Charter, which claims that : “ Work is a right and a social duty, it gives dignity to the one who performs it, and it should be performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his family, both during his working years and in his old age, or when any circumstance deprives him of the possibility of working”;

Article 45(j) of the OAS Charter, which establishes that: “Adequate provision for all persons to have due legal aid in order to secure their rights”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which establishes that : “Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons” and article 3(b) : ”Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Th report made by the OAS General Secretariat “On the level of implementation of the work plan against trafficking in persons in the Western hemisphere”, which outlines efforts and results made by the OAS Member States in regard of the First working plan against trafficking in persons between 2012 and 2014;

RECALLING:

The Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere, which states the following guidelines on assistance and protection for victims be emphasized, such as article 54 “victims of trafficking in persons have access to adequate legal counsel and judicial assistance services free of charge” and article 61 “Adopt special protective measures, including in cooperation with civil society and other social actors, to guarantee the security and care of child and adolescent victims of trafficking in persons in countries of origin, transit, and destination”,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the efforts of Member States in combating human trafficking since the last Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons which was held in Brazil in 2014.

**ENCOURAGEMENT OF CURRICULUM IMPROVEMENT TOWARDS THE
ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION BY EDUCATING YOUTH ON DETRIMENTAL
IMPACTS OF CORRUPTION**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 2(e) of Chapter I, from the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims: “To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may rise among them”;

Article 3(n) of Chapter II, from the OAS Charter, which seeks to reaffirm the following principle: “The education of peoples should be directed towards justice, freedom, and peace”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 2(2) from the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (B-58): “To promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance,” adopted at the third plenary session, held on March 29, 1996;

Article 3(11) from the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (B-58), which promotes the creation, maintenance, and strengthening of: “Mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Resolution AG/RES. 2022 (XXXIV-O/04): “Joint Efforts of the Americas in the Struggle against Corruption and Impunity,” adopted at the thirty-fourth regular session, held in Quito, Ecuador, from June 6 to 8, 2004;

Resolution AG/RES. 2222 (XXXVI-O/06): “To reaffirm that fighting corruption and impunity is an essential commitment and a shared duty of the states of the Americas, as a guarantee of the exercise of democracy and the consolidation of its institutions, good governance, and the strengthening of the rule of law, because corruption, whether passive or active, poses a threat to the security of states, undermines public and private institutions, and hinders the development of peoples,” adopted by the plenary at its fourth session, held on June 6, 2006;

Resolution AG/RES. 2576 (XL-O/10): “To express [...] satisfaction with the adoption and effective implementation by the states parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of national anti-corruption legislation or plans,” adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 8, 2010;

CONVINCED:

That fighting corruption strengthens democratic institutions and prevents economic distortions, dishonesty in public administration, and the erosion of moral standards in society;

Of the importance of making people and children in the Member States aware of the problem of corruption and its gravity, and of the need to strengthen participation by civil society in preventing and fighting corruption;

Of the unswerving commitment of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption in promoting, facilitating, and regulating cooperation among the states parties, in order to ensure that measures and efforts to promote, punish, and eradicate acts of corruption in the performance of public functions are effective, is of primary importance; and

RECALLING:

That the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime enacted the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which was ratified by all but four members of the OAS,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud OAS members who have already implemented policies that target the eradication of corruption by education of youth.
2. To encourage Member States to modify the academic curriculum of public and private institutions as follows:
 - a. To incorporate in the established curriculum courses taught at public institutions that aim to teach students about the dangers of corruption.
 - b. To enact regulations for private institutions, so that these institutions are suggested to teach courses for the eradication of corruption.
3. To invite Member States to organize extracurricular activities, such as symposiums, presentations and conferences, in which students are provided with a platform to discuss historic and ongoing corruption issues within domestic and foreign governments.
4. To support Member States in the creation of student-controlled organizations within schools, in which students are allowed to lead and control not only functions, but also budgets:
 - a. To seek technical support from the Inter-American Juridical Committee (IAJC) which is tasked with “promoting the progressive development and codification of international law, and studying juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation.”
 - b. To seek financial support from Transparency International, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Anti-Corruption Academy, and other Nongovernmental Organizations that are champions in the fight of against corruption.
 - c. To produce more leadership positions within schools, so that students learn and practice ethical leadership.

- d. To give students practical experience in directing student-run organizations within schools in order to educate students on how to personally fight corruption within an organization.

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

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

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HEMISPHERIC RESPONSE TO CRYPTO-CURRENCY-BASED MONEY LAUNDERING

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Venezuela

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

That democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas, as is stated in the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

The threat that money laundering poses to democracy and Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which holds that respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy;

VIEWING IN APPRECIATION:

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission's Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering and their efforts and competency in formulating methods for Member States to detect and respond to money laundering;

The Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) established in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, by The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), which have served to assist the aforementioned states in combatting money laundering and terrorist financing;

RECOGNIZING:

The potential utility of a forum in which Member State delegations and policy experts would be able to communicate to one another their respective approaches to addressing money-laundering with crypto-currencies;

The need for an expansion of the services available from Financial Intelligence Units to better combat money laundering over Bitcoin and other crypto-currency platforms in Member States that have FIUs and thus a potentially greater need for advice on how to counteract money laundering;

NOTING:

The reality that Bitcoin and other crypto-currencies are an up-and-coming monetary phenomenon and that there is a lack in understanding of how they operate;

That a lack of education about the operations of crypto-currencies poses a threat to state sovereignty and the rule of law because launderers will be able to capitalize on what governments and financial agencies do not understand;

The fact that much of the popularity surrounding crypto-currencies is derived from the anonymity of all transactions made on Bitcoin;

The growing prominence of money laundering operations being carried out over Bitcoin instead of more traditional methods;

UNDERSTANDING:

That countries in the Western Hemisphere have few means of counteracting money laundering over Bitcoin due to a lack of knowledge about crypto-currencies among citizens and financial institutions that are in place to combat money laundering;

That the practice of money laundering is in direct conflict with the rule of law and therefore democracy; and,

BEARING IN MIND:

The growing popularity of crypto-currencies such as Bitcoin among citizens of the Western Hemisphere and the currency's unstable value;

The potential crypto-currencies have for being used as a platform for money laundering to easily be carried out as their very nature circumvents central banking and is thus difficult to provide oversight upon,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the importance of the assistance that Financial Intelligence Units provide for Member States in combatting money laundering and the extensive efforts the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission has made to prepare Member States against money laundering.
2. To establish the Forum on Virtual-Currency Oversight Practices (FVCOP) under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to create a platform for a dialogue between Member States about how they are counteracting crypto-currency-based money laundering in their respective national governments:
 - a. To ensure that the FVCOP meets annually at the OAS Building in Washington, DC.
 - b. To invite Member States to send as many delegates as they deem financially and logistically necessary to attend and take part in the FVCOP.
 - c. To have the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering select academics and policy specialists with expertise in crypto-currency-based money laundering so that they may be requested to lecture at the FVCOP.
 - d. To have the Expert Group send invitations to selected academics and policy specialists via email where possible, and paper mail where not.
 - e. To recommend Member States send employees of OAS Financial Intelligence Units to the FVCOP so that they may engage in discussion on how to detect and respond to crypto-currency-based money laundering.
 - f. To instruct that the FVCOP generate and disseminate an annual report to Member States.
3. To utilize existing funds available to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to financially support FVCOP meetings and to assist in travel expenses for visiting academics and policy specialists.

- 4. To request that Member States financially assist the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to pay for the FVCOP and the travel expenses of visiting experts that are invited to speak at the forum.

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

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

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**INTER-AMERICAN PLAN TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL POLICIES AGAINST
CHILDREN TRAFFICKING, EXPLOITATION, ABUSE AND VIOLENCE**

First Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

KEEPING IN MIND:

The principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) that has as two of its essential purposes “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent” and “to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems” that may emerge between its members;

That Article 7 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which declares that the indispensable role of democracy in the “effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights in their universality, indivisibility and interdependence”;

That Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas that reaffirms the commitment of Member States “to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

CONSIDERING:

The work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the creation of mechanisms to defend, respect and protect human rights and to promote democratization of access to the Inter-American human rights system, especially of those vulnerable groups who “have traditionally been victims of violations and consequently require special protection” for the free and full enjoyment of their rights;

HAVING SEEN:

The Inter- American Convention on International Traffic in Minors which recognizes the importance of ensuring comprehensive and effective protection for minors, through appropriate mechanisms to guarantee respect for their rights;

RECALLING:

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), that proclaims in its Principle 2 that children must enjoy special protections and be given opportunities to enable them “to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity”; and in its Principle 9 that children must be “protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation” and must “not be subject of traffic in any form”;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION:

The mission of the Inter- American Children’s Institute (IIN), which develops public policies to promote, protect and respect the rights of the children and adolescents, and that has as its overall strategic objective “to strengthen the capacity of OAS Member States and their respective societies by means of the relevant institutional frameworks, in order to comprehensively safeguard the full enjoyment of child rights”;

The priority lines of the Action Plan 2015/2019 of the IIN, especially the ones calling for action to end violence towards children and adolescents, and sexual violence and exploitation;

REMEMBERING:

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, which calls for a “comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination” to combat and prevent trafficking, and “to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking”;

The 2016 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global report on Trafficking in Persons that shows that the lack of data and the obstruction of many governments are the main barriers to overcome the problem of the trafficking of children, a form of “modern day slavery”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That despite the existence of international instruments to combat the exploitation of children, which represent between 25 to 30 percent of the total victims, still there is no hemispheric instrument that addresses all aspects of this problem, which global prevalence and wide-ranging adverse effects on the physical and mental health of children and on their human dignity and development requires that these forms of exploitation are treated as critical public health and policy problems,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the work done by the Organization of American States (OAS) to guarantee the rights of the most vulnerable and unaccompanied children, and to congratulate the member States for their efforts to prosecute cases of human trafficking in children and other crimes that affect this vulnerable population.
2. To design, in cooperation of member States and with the support of the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN), a Hemispheric Anti-trafficking in Children Action Plan to end the crisis experienced by children as consequence of the violation of their inherent rights. The plan will require member States to implement actions including but not limited to the:
 - a. Defining roles and responsibilities of governments to ensure and facilitate the effective coordination between them.
 - b. Increasing efforts to investigate, prosecute and convict not only traffickers but also corrupt government authorities that are accomplices.
 - c. Guaranteeing that the immigration agencies of OAS member States cooperate in exchanging data that enables them to identify the techniques used by criminals for the purpose of trafficking in persons and possible means for detecting them.
 - d. Ensuring effective communication between OAS member States about the types of travel documents that may be illegal.
3. To suggest that OAS member States improve mechanisms of repatriation or even grant temporary or permanent residency to victims in accordance with their domestic law, when, if going back to their countries, they will be left in dangerous situations.
4. To require OAS member States to present annual reports to the IIN about trafficking of children in their countries to overcome the problem of lack of data and to be able to, partnered with NGOs and other relevant organizations of civil society, aid the ones that are not fulfilling the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s (TVPA) minimum standards, even when making significant efforts to do so.

5. To recommend to OAS member States to work on the development of procedures to ensure the education of children and parents about the risk of human trafficking, to provide medical and psychological assistance and information for current and potential victims, and to consider the implementation of awareness campaigns and means to provide an excellent recovery to the victims such as housing, education opportunities and psychological support.
6. To encourage member States to present their own suggestions to complete the plan and to further recommend them to endorse it in their national legislation as a demonstration of their commitment to the children.
7. To request the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its Forty-Ninth Regular Session (2019) on the implementation of this resolution.

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

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

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**CREATION OF AN INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET TO INCREASE PUBLIC
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the OAS adopted Resolution 2019, Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Adolescence and Children, in 2004 as a way to fight against human trafficking and promote human rights in the Hemisphere;

Operative Clause 6 of Resolution 2019 that urges Member States to protect and assist in the protection to human trafficking victims and respect their human rights;

Those hotels that have teamed up with the Polaris Project, a nonprofit organization which helps combat human trafficking, increasing the public's knowledge of human trafficking therefore decreasing the rates of human trafficking taking place in hotels;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 8 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter agreed upon "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";

Article 10 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter promotes worker's rights through an application of core labor standards drafted out by the International Labour Organization (ILO);

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that OAS members are dedicated to adopting and implementing actions that will help economies prosper resulting in a reduction in poverty, one of the factors that human traffickers target when looking for victims;

Article 49 of the Charter of the Organizations of American States establishes that Member States will take great measures within their constitution processes to create an effective right to education which demonstrates the OAS' views on education being a key to improving the Hemisphere's issues such as Human Trafficking; and,

CONSIDERING:

That the National Human Trafficking Resource Center reported 1,434 cases of human trafficking cases in hotels and motels in the United States as a place where "dates" take place between the sexually exploited and their clients;

That the United States' National Human Trafficking Hotline has helped report 31,600 cases of human trafficking over the course of an eight-year time period;

That the internationally accepted rate of trafficked women that are sexually exploitation that will be detected each year is 1 out of 30 which demonstrates the lack of human trafficked victims that are being helped throughout the world;

That the legalized prostitution in areas with high tourism leads to an increase in women who are sexually exploited because the areas become a destination for sexual tourism which inevitably leads to violations of the exploited women's rights,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their adoption of Resolution 2019/04 which establishes regular meetings on the issue of Human Trafficking.
2. To assist in the education of human trafficking through an informational pamphlet that will be distributed to tourism hotels throughout the Western Hemisphere:
 - a. To express in said pamphlet the warning signs of human trafficking victims as such of the following, physical appearance of malnourishment, avoiding eye contact and social interaction, lack of personal belongings, distinguishing tattoos or branding marks, and the presence of someone who will not let the person be alone.
 - b. To further express in said pamphlet what to do or who to call when one is suspicious that there is a human trafficking victim among them.
3. To request permission to put contact information for local medical and law enforcement facilities in the pamphlet.
4. To ask the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to create of a hotline to place in said pamphlets as a trusted source of outreach and advice:
 - a. To request local law enforcement departments to provide the hotline with contact information for them to redirect them to a nearby source of help.
 - b. To also request local medical facilities to provide the hotline with same information listed above.

5. To further request the OAS to use its official Facebook and Twitter accounts to reach out to its followers to request donations to fund both the pamphlets and the hotline:
 - a. To utilize Stripe.com to have a trusted account for easy online transactions that accepts all major debit and credit cards from all countries with more than 135 different currencies.
 - b. To request public relations personnel to oversee the operation and maintenance said Facebook and Twitter accounts.

6. To request financial assistance from, but not limited to: Voluntary Member States, permanent and observer, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, Amesty International, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, and Save the Children.

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

Cosignatories:

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**MECHANISMS THAT AIM AT PROMOTING THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF
THE HEMISPHERE BY PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING THE NEGATIVE
CONSEQUENCES DERIVED FROM MONEY LAUNDERING AND TAX HAVENS
AND THEIR LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY**

First Committee

Topic No.4 in the agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by The Delegation of the United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “the Member States, inspired by the principles of the 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 essential conditions for peace and security”;

Article 34(b) of the OAS Charter, which indicates that “the Member States have agreed to devote their utmost efforts to accomplishing adequate and equitable systems of taxation”;

Article 36 of the OAS Charter that specifies that “transnational enterprises and foreign private investment shall be subject to the legislation of the host countries and to the jurisdiction of their competent courts and to the international treaties and agreements to which said countries are parties, and should conform to the development policies of the recipient countries”;

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

CONSIDERING:

The Committee Bulletin on the XXIII Summit of the Americas, which indicates that: “while tax evasion and havens may not be the sole culprit causing income inequality, they are certainly exacerbating the problem. By using shell corporations and tax havens, elites have increasingly been able to shield their wealth and reduce the funds available for redistribution. The money that currently sits in offshore bank accounts is money that could be put back into strengthening education systems, improving infrastructure, and fortifying social welfare programs”;

The report given by the World Bank on Governance for Development, which indicates that: “(1) losses caused by corruption and tax evasion are powerful examples of how criminal activities can potentially have tremendous negative effects on economic development, (2) less money spent on productive investments that can have a multiplier effect on an economy and benefit the significant majority of a population, rather than just a select few, (3) policymakers in governments and development institutions

cannot afford to ignore issues that stand in the way of achieving economic progress, because it means that many people remain in poverty and (4) developing countries are to adopt, for their own benefit, customized legal regimes and institutions to go after dirty money”;

ACKNOWLEDGING

E/RES/2003/36 which emphasizes that “the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and other serious offences has increased throughout the world to become a global threat to the stability and security of the financial and commercial system, and even to government structures, and that concerted efforts by the international community are required in order to deal with the problems posed by organized crime and the proceeds derived from it”;

E/RES/2017/3 (2017) which insists on the “development of international norms, practical steps and capacity-building programs that those States may follow, with a view to preventing and combating international tax evasion and protecting their tax bases from non-compliance with their tax laws”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH:

The report shared by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs on the consequences of money laundering, which informs that “there are devastating economic, security and social consequences associated with money laundering since it provides the fuel for drug dealers, terrorists, illegal arms dealers and corrupt public officials to expand their criminal enterprises. Furthermore, it increases the governments’ expenditure since the need for increased law enforcement arises; especially when considering the rapid advances in technology and the globalization of the financial services industry”;

The following negative consequences derived from having tax havens: “(1) damaging tax competition since low taxes are combined with legal structures, which represent a violation on the sovereignty of other countries, (2) inefficient allocation of investment, (3) increase the difference between socio-economic and private returns since the profitability of some investments could be enhanced by routing them through tax havens, (4) jurisdictions where no real activity occurs and where technology is provided to promote transfer pricing and tax evasion thus violating national rights to the tax base, (5) establishing safe houses to cover criminal activity, (6) driver of the 2007 financial crisis since the use of complex new financial instruments made it difficult for investors to understand the risk profile they were acquiring and (7) illegal transfer pricing since national differences in nominal corporate taxes drive illegal price-setting of intra-group transactions”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Financial Action Task Force intergovernmental organization for the efforts and achievements made in the fight against money laundering.
2. To invite the Member States to join forces with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to cooperate on tax issues and develop new tools and standards to end tax base erosion and evasion.

3. To strongly encourage the Members States to educate its citizens to combat money laundering by giving the following indications to individuals and/or organizations:
 - a. Always require a legal and valid invoice of any transaction or purchase.
 - b. Be alert to situations that might seem unusual or against the characteristics of the market in which a specific type of business operates in.
 - c. Undertake businesses that one understands and which can be traced.
 - d. Doubt easy businesses.
 - e. Never lend anyone's name or identification for a financial transaction
 - f. Obtain tax/employer identification number(s).
 - g. Report suspicious behavior to the local authorities.

4. To urge the Member States to evaluate and incorporate the following strategies that aim at combating money laundering:
 - a. Criminalize money laundering according to each Member State's legislative branch.

 - b. Strengthen the role of banks, life insurance companies and other financial entities and authorities as follows: maintain records for identifying their customers and their transactions and prohibit the constitution of anonymous accounts by promoting transparency and legitimacy in the transactions.

5. To strongly encourage the Members States to implement the following strategies that aim at minimizing the negative effects from tax havens:
 - a. Financial entities should be incited to inform their respective tax administration control entities about the accounts opened in them and the identity of their holders; as well as their administrators or representatives.
 - b. Prohibit transnational companies from making internal transfers without economic and productive justification.
 - c. Guarantee that the payment of taxes by multinational companies, is made where the benefits are generated and value is created.
 - d. Nullify the right to operate of any companies registered in tax havens if their transparency and access to knowledge of the identity of their holders is not guaranteed.

4. To invite the Member States to implement the above stated strategies in their territories considering their social, economic and political conditions and needs.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate)

(Country Represented)

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GENERATING INFORMATION TO INFORM YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN CAMPAIGN FINANCE CORRUPTION PREVENTION

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 103 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States, which affirms the essential principles of “cooperative relations with universities, institutes, and other teaching centers” and “national and international committees,” including the circulation of legal information relevant to the international community;

The First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1999), in which the Heads of State and Government called on member states to “seek greater responsiveness and efficiency from our respective governments,” by strengthening “the modernization of the state, including reforms that streamline operations, reduce and simplify government rules and procedures, and make democratic institutions more transparent and accountable”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, which affirms the member states’ commitment “to promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

EMPHASIZING:

The document “Financing Democracy: Political Parties, Campaigns, and Elections,” which calls for the states’ OAS members to make “assurances of timely justice and an end to impunity in abuses of political financing” and states that the “enforcement of political finance laws and regulations requires the existence of independent oversight authorities and an effective system of sanctions to end impunity”;

RECOGNIZING:

Article 5 of the Miami Plan of Action, which states that the OAS will develop “a hemispheric approach to acts of corruption in both the public and private sectors that would include extradition and prosecution of individuals so charged, through negotiation of a new hemispheric agreement or new arrangements within existing frameworks for international cooperation”;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 85 (XLVI-O/16) , the “Declaration on Promotion and Strengthening of the Social Charter of the Americas,” which considers “the importance for social development of adopting policies to promote good governance, transparency, citizen participation, accountability, just treatment of citizens before the law, and the fight against corruption”;

Article 5 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “special attention will be paid to the problems associated with the high cost of election campaigns and the establishment of a balanced and transparent system for their financing”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The publication of “From Grassroots to the Airwaves: Paying for Political Parties and Campaigns in the Caribbean,” which details and compares the regulation — or lack thereof — of campaign finance regimes within Caribbean countries;

The publication of “Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns in the Americas,” which identifies and outlines the political funding systems of 18 Latin American countries throughout the Americas;

CONSIDERING:

That the Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) has conducted four rounds of review, in which “114 national reports were adopted,” and as of 2014, “139 major oversight bodies responsible for preventing, investigating and punishing acts of corruption were evaluated”; and

COMMENDING:

Current efforts by member states to identify and rectify instances of corruption in electoral affairs through the work of the MESICIC and the Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To propose the establishment of a technical committee within the MESICIC that specializes in campaign finance corruption in order to:
 - a. Develop comprehensive strategies to help member states contend with campaign finance fraud in elections by re-evaluating the objectives set forth in the 2003 “Financing Democracy: Political Parties, Campaigns, and Elections” conference and reaffirming member states’ commitments to the agreements chartered in the OAS Forum on Political Parties.
 - b. As part of the MESICIC's ongoing work in which it receives reports from member states on corruption and also evaluates oversight bodies whose work is to prevent corruption, request that member states include in their MESICIC reports information on campaign finance laws and regulations, and the oversight bodies charged with tracking campaign finance.
 - c. Foster youth engagement in campaign finance corruption prevention by requesting civil society organizations that regularly submit information to MESICIC reports to interact with the youth in the hemisphere.

2. To recommend the update of the volumes “From Grassroots to the Airwaves: Paying for Political Parties and Campaigns in the Caribbean” and “Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns in the Americas,” consisting of the following steps:
 - a. Encourage all member states’ electoral management bodies to submit to the OAS their current campaign finance laws and regulations, to be filed with the OAS Office of Legal Affairs.
 - b. Record in the updated volumes the changes in campaign finance laws and regulations in the region to preserve the documents' accuracy as an up-to-date source of information.
 - c. Condense the information into appendices that will be useful as a reference guide for instructing the region's youth about campaign finance, enabling them to engage more effectively with domestic election monitoring organizations and civil society groups concerned with maintaining transparency in campaign finance.

- d. Where appropriate, invite member states to employ the volumes to further encourage civics teachers to instruct high school students about democracy, elections, and transparency.
- e. Update the volume undertaken by the OAS Department of Democracy using its regular budget.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**STRENGTHENING OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY THE
INTER AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE AND
THE SEIZED AND FORFEITED ASSET MANAGEMENT PROJECT AS A
RELEVANT ACTION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the OAS Charter, which claims that: “To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The article 16.4 of the agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations which says: “Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime”;

The recommendation number 36 of the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (2013) which states: “Countries should rapidly, constructively and effectively provide the widest possible range of mutual legal assistance in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing investigations, prosecutions, and related proceedings”;

REALIZING:

That the BIDAL Project represented an important support for the institutions of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, where the project had a direct impact on the enactment of Law 18494, which, among the normative provisions, includes the so-called Full Law Confiscation and some other things related to the abandonment and administration of confiscated and forfeited assets, where additionally, the provisions related to the Fund of Lost Assets of the National Council of Drugs were modified by Law 18362 and the Regulation of the Fund of Lost Assets was created through the Executive Decree 339-2010, which is the framework regulation that establishes the procedures for the efficient administration of seized and forfeited assets.

CONSIDERING:

That according to the experience of CICAD and many experts in the region, the assets seized by the member states from drug traffickers and the people who launder the assets in most cases become an untapped resource.

That the BIDAL project represents an innovative method to determine how the legal and administrative system of a country could improve the detection and seizure of illegal funds from drug trafficking and money laundering, and then manage the assets implemented more efficiently by applying a series of measures, but remain flexible and, finally, channel resources for drug control measures and other programs.

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering belonging to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) for all their training activities and for assisting Member States in the control of money laundering.
2. To acknowledge the cooperation of the Member States that have contributed to keep constant the fight against any illicit act that encourages the embezzlement of capital.
3. To recommend that all OAS members participate at least twice a year in the training workshops offered by CICAD, in order to strengthen the technical capacities and increase the knowledge of the officials who participate in the financial investigation and confiscation, management and assignment of assets activities of illicit origin. Each training workshop will be designed to meet the needs of each member state.
4. To suggest that countries which are not consignees of the BIDAL Project join this initiative to continue strengthening the fight against money laundering.
5. To strengthen the commitments acquired as members of the OAS to face the challenges presented by money laundering, and to promote and strengthen the training programs implemented by CICAD and the BIDAL Project.

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

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE ERADICATION OF
CHILD TRAFFICKING IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

REAFFIRMING:

Article 1 Section 4 of the United Nations Charter, which states that “To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”;

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Member states reaffirm their commitment to universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential elements to achieve social justice and strengthen democracy”;

RECOGNIZING:

Efforts made by the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children”, one of the three Palermo protocols of the United Nations, that support and protect victims of human trafficking while simultaneously punishing the perpetrators of human trafficking on a global scale;

Efforts made by the OAS Resolution 1948 entitled, “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women, Adolescents, and Children,” which acknowledges that “trafficking in persons, especially in women, adolescents, and children is a modern form of slavery”; and

CONSIDERING:

The high levels of child trafficking in the hemisphere, particularly the lack of a mechanism that monitors the well-being of children in high risk trafficking countries,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS General Assembly’s adoption of Resolution 1948 entitled, “Fighting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women, Adolescents, and Children.”

