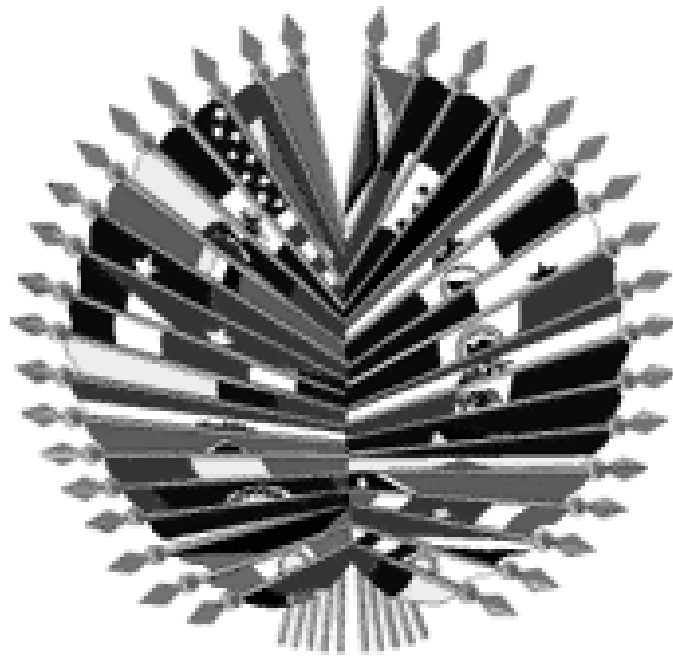


**2017 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

Second Committee



INCREASING ENERGY SECURITY BY TRAINING RURAL WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

RECALLING:

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

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

EMPHASIZING:

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

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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

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

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

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

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

NOTING:

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

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

STRESSING:

The importance of developing stable, renewable energy production during times when the main energy supply is in over-demand, such as periods of El Niño, to reduce region-wide reliance on variable hydroelectricity, which still accounts for 47% of electricity generation in the region;

The vastly untapped potential of geothermal energy in the Caribbean and Latin American nations located along the Pacific Ring of Fire, with total geothermal energy potential being as much as 16,000 MW in some countries, which is the total energy demand for a country the size of Pakistan,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to create technology and resource sharing initiatives to improve scientific and technical capacities in developing countries of the Hemisphere, ensuring they are adequately equipped to conduct accurate prefeasibility studies and maintain stable energy production once geothermal capacity is installed.
2. To invite OAS Permanent Observers, NGOs, and international financial institutions to contribute financing to begin prefeasibility studies in areas with untapped geothermal potential, to help construct geothermal power plants, and to help integrate generated geothermal energy into a larger energy grid.
3. To encourage member states to invest in, and further expand, all current cross-border energy grids to facilitate a regional goal of more efficient energy production with help from IGOs such as the UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.
4. To encourage member states to pass official legislation regarding geothermal production with an emphasis on incentives for investment and the creation of clear land-use laws.
5. To urge member states to invest in improving and maintaining infrastructure, with help from NGOs such as the Development Innovations Group to help facilitate partnerships with public and private investors to aid development in remote areas where geothermal potential is the highest.

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

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

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

Second Committee

Agenda Topic No. 1

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

RECALLING:

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

RESOLVES:

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

2. To hold a Summit for Hemispheric Energetic Security, in which:
 - a. The first meeting will be held in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as host country, on September 12, 2017.
 - b. In each Summit, a Member State will voluntarily propose to be host country and choose the date for the next year's Summit.
 - c. The host country will fund the Summit. In the event a country requires funding to become host country, the Member State will independently seek funding from, but not limited to, voluntary contributions of other member states, international organizations, among others.
 - d. The function of the Summit is to engage in integral development and multilateral cooperation by studying the experience of Member States that already have implemented specific programs towards the energetic security.
 - e. Each Member State can select specific topics based on the type of energy they are specialized.

3. To produce an annual report based on the initiatives taken by each member state, which will be delivered to the OAS, in order to exchange information and better practices through hemispheric cooperation.

4. To recommend the creation of a Multilateral Energy Security Reserve Treaty, in order to accomplish regional integration of the member states energy markets, which will be drafted after the 10th session of the Summit for Hemispheric Energetic Security, time lapse that can be modified by two thirds of majority of member states.

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

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

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COMBATTING AND MINIMIZING WESTERN HEMISPHERIC CYBER ATTACKS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

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

ALARMED BY:

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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

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

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CARIBBEAN CYBER-SECURITY AND CYBER CRIME COURSE: SHARK

Second Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Dominica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

FULLY AWARE OF:

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

DEEPLY CONCERN OF:

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

UNDERLINING:

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

- ii. In the CARICOM Headquarter in the city of Georgetown, Guyana.
 - g. At the end of the course, the participants will receive a certificate endorsed by the OAS, The Dominican State College Business Training Center, the Center of Hemispheric Defense Studies “William J. Perry” and the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police.
4. To request additional financial support to the Inter-American Development Bank through its programs of the Integral Security Department, CARICOM, Symantec Corporation and from the Caribbean Development Bank through the Special Development Fund, in order to execute the proposed Inter-American Platform for Cyber Security.
 5. To request the Permanent Council to report about the implementation of this resolution in the OAS General Assembly 2019.

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

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

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

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

Cosignatories:

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REDUCING ILLEGAL ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE CARIBBEAN STATES THROUGH EDUCATION

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

REAFFIRMING:

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

NOTING:

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

CONSIDERING:

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

RECALLING:

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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

Cosignatories:

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**CREATING A JOINT POLICE COLLABORATIVE TO ENHANCE THE MONITORING
OF AND COORDINATION AGAINST ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFICKING AND
MANUFACTURING IN THE AMERICAS**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

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

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

BEARING IN MIND ALSO:

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

RECALLING:

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

TAKING NOTE:

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

REALIZING:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

Approval for form and substance

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**STANDARDIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF BLOCKCHAIN DATABASE
SOLUTIONS TO INCREASE HEMISPHERIC SECURITY RESPONSE**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 54 (b) of the OAS Charter, which commends “To establish measures for coordinating the activities of the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization among themselves, and such activities with those of the other institutions of the Inter-American system”;

AGNOWLEDGING:

The Treaty no. 185 of the Council of Europe, “Convention on Cybercrime”, which raises concerns of “the risk that computer networks and electronic information may also be used for committing criminal offences and that evidence relating to such offences may be stored and transferred by these networks”;

The resolution of the United Nations A/RES/57/239 (2003) “Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity”, which recognizes that “rapid advances in information technology have changed the way Governments, businesses, other organizations and individual users who develop, own, provide, manage, service and use information systems and networks (“participants”) must approach cybersecurity” and that “participants should adopt a comprehensive approach to security management based on risk assessment that is dynamic, encompassing all levels of participants’ activities and all aspects of their operations”;

UNDERLIGNING:

That the 2016 Cybersecurity Report of the OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) shows that several countries in the OAS are vulnerable to potentially devastating cyberattacks, out of which “four out of five countries do not have cybersecurity strategies or critical infrastructure protection plans” and that “two out of three do not count on command centers and cybersecurity control”; and

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04), Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity, June 8 2004, which stresses “the need to develop trustworthy and reliable Internet information networks and systems, thereby enhancing user confidence in such networks and systems”;

AG/RES. 2866 (XLIV-O/14), Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach, June 5 2014, which implies “that the exchange of information between national public security institutions is key to strengthening international cooperation aimed at preventing, confronting, and investigating criminal activities that pose a threat to public security”,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognise the continuous efforts of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to promote and coordinate the implementation of the OAS Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity and the need to strengthen partnerships among all cyber-security stakeholders.
2. To acknowledge the efforts of its Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS) to develop cyber security standards in order to improve the security of information technology (IT) systems, networks, and critical infrastructures for Member States, in coordination and collaboration with Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), and the Group of Governmental Experts on Cyber-Crime of the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA), and other bodies of the OAS.
3. To recommend the creation of a pilot project within the OAS that utilises a Blockchain technology database network to increase hemispheric security responses:
 - a. By establishing a special taskforce to evaluate the feasibility and cost for creating such transparent and standard decentralized computing platform and database, in cooperation and collaboration with, but not limited to:
 - i. The CHS, CICTE, CITEL, REMJA and any other bodies of the OAS deemed appropriate.
 - ii. Private organizations such as IBM Blockchain, BigchainDB and The Linux Foundation’s Hyperledger Project.
 - b. By promoting such developmental and innovating emergent technology to national and regional bodies of the OAS by:
 - i. Adding Blockchain features to existing databases as a cost-effective solution for hemispheric security response.
 - ii. Taking into account the reduction of security vulnerabilities for Blockchain file systems and databases, such as health records and judicial records.
 - iii. Permitting the use of a network with known identities and a history of transactions, hence limiting the possibilities of potential cybersecurity threats to information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure, networks and file systems.
4. To request support for this project from the Inter-American Developmental Bank (IDB), the International Cyber-Security Protection Alliance (ICSPA), the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), pertinent Non-Governmental Organizations, and with voluntary contributions by Member States and Permanent Observers of the OAS.

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

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

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CREATION OF A CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ANTI-GANG TASK FORCE

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

- 1. To commend Member States on their efforts to combat gangs throughout the Hemisphere.
- 2. To create an anti-gang task force in the Caribbean and Central America to:
 - a. Work with law enforcement of Member States in the Caribbean and Central America to combat gangs inside the Member State in a manner that the Member State sees fit.
 - b. Be comprised of anti-gang law enforcement specialists from participating Member States.
- 3. To ask that CARICOM oversee the operation of this task force.
- 4. To ask Member States for donations of equipment such as:
 - a. Firearms
 - b. Armored Vehicles
 - c. Aircraft
- 5. To seek funding for this task force from voluntary contributions from Member States, Polaris, The Defense for Children International, International Human Rights Association, Alpha International, other interested NGO's, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- 6. To instruct the task force to send a yearly report to the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in order to evaluate its effectiveness and consider the need for continuance.

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

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

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Social Charter of the Americas reads “Member states, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

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

REAFFIRMING:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

EMPHASIZING:

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

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN:

That although Caribbean states have acknowledged terrorism as a global issue, it needs to be acknowledged on a regional level by both the OAS and Caribbean States to avoid Daesh using these islands as safe haven,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS for its actions regarding terrorism as a whole with the creation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.
2. To recommend that the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security gather more information that is free from bias, stereotypes, and Islamophobia to better understand and create policies that is specific to the newer issue of Daesh in Caribbean States:
 - a. Analyze who is reporting on the issue and how they are reporting on it to determine if bias, stereotypes, or Islamophobia are present.
 - b. Evaluate Daesh's level of threat to the Caribbean region by looking at the rate of presence and influence in Trinidad and Tobago.
 - c. Assess what aspects of Trinidad and Tobago's social, political and geographic climate make it a hot-spot for Daesh activity.
3. To review the UN's, the OAS's, and the EU's counter-terrorism strategies and tailor them to fit the relatively new circumstances in the Caribbean, as the rise of Daesh in the area may be due to the lack of regional policies.

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

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

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CYBER SECURITY COOPERATIVE

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, which states that “states parties undertake to render to one another mutual assistance in criminal matters”;

Article 11(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica), which defines the Right to Privacy and asserts that “No one may be the object of arbitrary or abusive interference with his private life, his family, his home, or his correspondence, or of unlawful attacks on his honor or reputation”;

Article 13(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica), which defines Freedom of Thought and Expression and asserts that “Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion. This right includes freedom to maintain or to change one's religion or beliefs, and freedom to profess or disseminate one's religion or beliefs, either individually or together with others, in public or in private”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES 2004 (XXXIV-O-04), “Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity” which established the Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity;

CICTE/DEC.1/12 rev. 1, “Declaration Strengthening Cyber-Security in the Americas”, as adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 8, 2004;

RECOGNIZING:

The lack of progress of member states to establish cybersecurity strategies or plans for protecting critical infrastructure;

The need to expand cybersecurity programs to include mechanisms for research, transfer of knowledge, and consolidate joint Ameripol relationships;

The need to create a support network to disseminate cybersecurity information to better evaluate and respond to incidents, crises, and threats to hemispheric security; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/ 57/239 on creation of a global culture of cybersecurity; and A/RES/58/199 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information systems;

The Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) 2016 Cybersecurity Report, which affirmed that sixteen countries in the region lacked coordinated capacity to respond to incidents whilst only six have comprehensive structured programs,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), particularly its Cyber Security Program, and the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Minister or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) for their continuing commitment to identify and fight emerging terrorist threats and facilitation of the coordination efforts to implement the Strategy.
2. To establish the Inter-American Cyber Security Cooperative (IACSC):
 - a. The main objective of the IACSC shall be helping member countries establish or identify national "alert, watch, and warning" groups, also known as "Computer Security Incident Response Teams" (CSIRTs)
 - i. Member states shall be encouraged implement, as appropriate, recommendations of the aforementioned body into their own domestic legislation on cybercrime security.
 - ii. Member states who have already identified CSIRTs in their territories are urged to assist others who have not yet done so.
 - b. This organization shall be under the oversight of the Cyber Security Program of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE).
 - c. The IACSC shall take advantage of the information provided by the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
3. To examine the possibility of exchanging information and fostering cooperation between experts, mutually interesting areas, with the American Police Community (AMERIPOL).
4. To safeguard the Human Rights of the citizens of the Americas, as laid out by the Pact of San José, Costa Rica, especially the Right to Privacy and the Freedom of Thought and Expression, when dealing with online activities.
5. To fund the IACSC with resources allocated in the CICTE's budget and voluntary contributions by member states and relevant international agencies, which applies to both personnel and non-personnel related expenses.

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

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

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**MANAGING STOCKPILE AND MONITORING OF ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF
AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS**

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 22 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which dictates “The American States bind themselves in their international relations not to have recourse to use of force, except in the case of self defense in accordance with existing treaties or in fulfillment thereof”;

Article 25 of the OAS Charter, states “There following are peaceful procedures: direct negotiation, good offices, mediation, investigation and conciliation, judicial settlement, arbitration, and those which the parties to the dispute may especially agree upon at any time”;

Article 24 of the OAS Charter, which acknowledges that “International disputes between Member States shall be submitted to the peaceful procedures set forth in this Charter”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials (CIFTA), which states “The purpose of this convention is: to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials; to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials”;

CONSIDERING:

The current work done by CIFTA, which provides updates on homicides by firearms on the OAS Department of Public Security website. CIFTA has kept track of homicides in Latin America and states that 42% homicides are done with firearms and that Latin America is in fact the region with the highest level of armed violence in the world; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Japanese government requires that all prospective gun owners (for hunting and shooting) must attend classes and pass a written and practical exam. They must go through extensive psychological assessments to determine if one is fit to own a firearm. One must also go through an extensive police background check;

In 2002 the State of New Jersey passed a law requiring guns retailers to sell only “Smart Guns” within three years after they become available,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the continuing work done by the Organization of the American States, in junction with

The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), in tracking homicides caused by firearms.

2. To create a new system, consistent with the OAS Firearms Guidelines, to maintain a firearms registry by local law enforcement within each Member State and that each potential gun owner pass a physical, written and psychological test as well as an extensive background check.
3. That firearms system will:
 - a. Fall under the supervision of the direction of CIFTA, under a newly created Law Enforcement Subdivision.
 - b. Ensure that each firearm is correctly registered, and correctly linked to each citizen that has been granted permission of ownership of the firearm.
 - c. Recommend the law enforcement in each member state report all information collected to CIFTA
4. To assist with crime weapon identification, the LA subdivision will oversee an OAS requirement that all suppliers permanently mark all weapons and all ammunition with its source manufacturer, prior to shipment into any Member State. Non-compliant suppliers of any weapon or ammunition may, at the discretion of each Member State, lose all export rights of these products to Member States by 2018 and be subject to fines imposed by Member States as they might wish.
 - a. These markings are recommended to be imprinted with a 2d data matrix, which can hold significantly more data than a traditional 1d data matrix/barcode; important data regarding the manufacturing source, the owner's license and other important info about the weapon.
 - b. That the 2d data matrix/barcode/dot matrix has a minimum imprint of .004 inches so that it is impervious to human erasure or manipulation; manipulation or or erasure that would inhibit collecting information in the event of an investigation.
 - c. To urge member states to invest in the laser technology, which utilizes one of the following laser mechanisms: fiber, carbon dioxide CO₂, diode pumped solid state (DPSS), and Green/UV laser systems; or to invest in dot peen pin technology, which utilizes an electro-mechanically powered diamond tip, to print 2d data matrices on regulated weaponry.
 - d. To urge member states to invest in RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) chip technology to be surgically implanted in human fatty tissue and a chip embedded in the firearm. This will allow law enforcement to be able to locate firearm and owner, which will only be used in states of emergency.
5. To fund the resources and projects necessary for the success of this new firearms registry system through grants from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as donations from privatized companies. These non-profits indulge the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), Coalition to Stop Gun Violence (CGSV), and the Brady Campaign.

6. To hold an annual conference, in Managua, Nicaragua, funded by the above sources, to share best practices, and monitor realization of these shared objectives and measures.

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

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**CONFERENCE ON COMMON POLICIES IN CUSTOMS CONTROL TO PREVENT AND
COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING**

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

Topic No. 4 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 110 (b) of the OAS Charter, which affirms that "The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the General Assembly or the Permanent Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten the peace and security of the Hemisphere or the development of the Member States";

Article 33 (c) of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that "Inter-American cooperation is a common and shared responsibility in the framework of democratic principles and the institutions of the American System";

Article 35 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms that "In hemispheric cooperation, Member States will promote inclusive mechanisms that favor the development of horizontal, South-South, and triangular cooperation actions, complementing traditional cooperation mechanisms";

BEARING IN MIND:

The OAS Special Conference on Security, held in Mexico City in 2003, which affirms that "strengthening bilateral and sub regional agreements and mechanisms for Cooperation on security and defense matters contributes to the region's peace and political stability and to security in the Hemisphere";

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), which stresses the importance of "encouraging and promoting technical assistance as well as the exchange of best practices and lessons learned to address the world drug problem regarding institutional capacity, demand reduction, supply reduction, and control measures";

The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2016-2020), which highlights as a key objective to "Design and coordinate national drug policies and/or strategies with other public policies and/or strategies that address fundamental causes and consequences of the drug problem" and considers as a priority action the "Establishment of policy and technical coordination mechanisms, at the inter-agency and multi-sectoral levels, for a comprehensive, balanced, and multi-disciplinary approach to the drug problem including all its causes and consequences";

The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2011-2015), which acknowledged the need for pre-export notification systems, non-intrusive control equipment at customs and encouraged the exchange of information among the Member States to develop better practices in the fight against drug trafficking;

The Report on Drug Use in the Americas (2015), which confirms the need for well-designed public policies that are properly implemented with clear evaluation criteria for which relevant and updated qualitative and quantitative information is needed;

CONCERNED:

About the threat that drug trafficking represents to the peoples of the Americas as a transnational crime, which generates violence and increases crime activities in all forms among the Member States;

Over the situation of many Member States, especially in the Caribbean, that are seriously affected by this threat but have few resources to fight against it;

Over the need for stronger mechanisms among the Member States to face this transnational threat, which demands actions in multiple areas to provide feasible solutions to the problem; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The efforts and progress made by the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) and the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) in the Caribbean;

The support given to the Caribbean and Central-American Member States by the SICA-UNODC Mechanism to enhance policy coordination in the field of drug trafficking and organized crime;

The valuable support of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to the Member States by providing education, guidelines and assistance to develop national policies,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of the Member States to cooperate in the fight against Drug Trafficking.
2. To commend the work done by the CARICOM IMPACS and CCLEC in the Caribbean, as well as the assistance given by CICAD.
3. To host a Conference on Common Policies in Customs Controls to prevent and combat drug trafficking in the islands of the Caribbean, which will be held at the Eighth Summit of the Americas in 2018 in Lima, Peru.
4. To suggest that the Conference will address, but not limited to:
 - a. The major threat posed by drug trafficking in the Hemisphere.
 - b. The collective policies on customs controls and their link to fight against international drug trafficking in the Hemisphere.
 - c. The importance of using the World Customs Organization's Customs Enforcement Network (CEN) and to access its database which is essential in terms of defining strategies, preparing risk indicators and identifying trends.
 - d. Strategies implemented by Member States' Ministries of Security as well as Customs Heads to address the issue.
5. To encourage Member States to adopt Common Policies in Customs Control to prevent and combat drug trafficking.
6. To request the General Secretariat to produce a report with the results from the conference and to upload a summary of the conference to the OAS website.

7. To finance this project with funds allocated in the CICAD budget and also invite Member States, Permanent Observers, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide funding for the Conference.

Approved for form and substance: _____

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

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

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

Topic 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

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

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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

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

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Paraguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 33 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “members states, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

HAVING SEEN:

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

REAFFIRMING:

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

RESOLVES:

1. To urge Member States to prevent, fight and eliminate illicit trafficking in firearms through cooperation among member countries by fostering alliances at the borders as well as greater protection of them.
2. To urge Member States to establish a register in which the level of illegal weapons is measured, which will serve to establish the origin of those weapons thus other countries, can prevent such illegal activity.
3. To promote the fight against the illicit arms trafficking resulting of the increasing levels of crime and violence caused by the illicit trafficking could be effectively reduced.

4. To set up objectives and to promote dialogue intended to safeguard peace among the members of the OAS respecting the human rights and the security of civilians.

5. To encourage Member States to monitor the destination of the inputs used for the manufacture of weapons so that they are not destined for illegal factories.

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

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

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

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

Topic No. 2 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

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

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

BEARING IN MIND:

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

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

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

STRESSING:

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest all member states to adopt the legislative measures in their domestic law, such as the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials as it was established in the CIFTA.
2. To reaffirm the cooperation in the application of the control systems proposed in 1997 Inter-American Convention against the Manufacturing and Trafficking Illegal Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials approved by the General Assembly of the organization of American States – OAS by the member states.
3. To request the cooperation of the member states to share the information of the programs that have been succeed in the control of illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms in the hemispheric.

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

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

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**IMPROVEMENT THE HEMISPHERIC RESPONSE TO CYBER INCIDENTS THROUGH
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL CSIRT
IN ALL OF THE OAS MEMBER STATES**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

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

CONSIDERING ALSO:

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

RECALLING:

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING THE ENERGY AND CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP OF THE AMERICAS
THROUGH THE STOCKPILING AND DISSEMINATION OF
ENERGY BASED PROTOCOLS AND PATENTS**

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING:

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

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

Co-Signatories:

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PROMOTING ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH INFORMATION SHARING

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (g) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes the goal "to eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere";

Article 33 of the OAS Charter, that establishes "Development is a primary responsibility of each country and should constitute an integral and continuous process for the establishment of a more just economic and social order that will make possible and contribute to the fulfillment of the individual";

BELIEVING:

Article 6 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain that affirms "the solutions to the challenges facing our peoples are closely inter-dependent with our efforts to promote sustainable development and social inclusion";

Article 57 of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain that recognizes "that social and economic development and protection of the environment, including the sustainable management of natural resources, are mutually reinforcing, interdependent pillars of sustainable development";

RECALLING:

The OAS General Secretariat's "Regional Electricity Cooperation and Integration in the Americas" report, which states that the Hemispheres' interconnectedness regarding information sharing of energy security can enhance the reliability and overall demand in the power sector;

The Paris Agreement of the United Nations (2016) which affirms "the importance of education...public access to information and cooperation at all levels on the matters addressed in this Agreement"; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Development Bank's comprehensive research indicating that 30 million people in the Americas are without access to consistent and reliable energy;

A/68/309 of the United Nations' "Decade of Sustainable Energy for All" stressing "that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for sustainable development...[and is needed for the] coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development",

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for continuing emphasizing the Summits of the Americas' dialogue on the issues of sustainable energy and energy security that specifically address energy access for the remaining 5% of people in the Hemisphere.

2. To establish a database with the goal of energy access through energy diversification with the intention of encompassing the 30 million people residing in the Americas who currently do not have access to consistent and reliable energy:
 - a. The database will be called "Database for Energy Access of the Americas Initiative" (DEAAI).
 - b. The DEAAI will act as an information bank that emphasizes energy diversification to exhibit suggested action plans for energy access and security as well as successful initiatives and implementation strategies.
 - c. DEAAI will be accessible to all through the OAS website.
 - d. El Salvador will create and maintain the database until 31 December 2017 at which point will be passed on to the OAS Department of Sustainable Development (DSD).
3. To urge the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other inter-governmental organizations to contribute funds to the establishment and maintenance of the DEAAI.
4. To petition the IDB, International Energy Agency (IEA), as well as other United Nations' affiliates and partners to contribute to the database before its launch in August 2017.

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

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**AN EXPLORATORY COMMISSION FOR MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF
SOUTH AMERICAN OIL PRODUCERS**

Second Committee

Topic No.1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

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

CONSIDERING:

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

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

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

RECALLING:

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

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

Approved for form and substance: _____
(Faculty Advisor)

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COOPERATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS

Second Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

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

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Third Summit of the Americas held in Quebec City and the First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Sustainable Development acknowledges that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change;

That the Seventh Summit of the Americas held in Panama City in 2015 evokes the importance of energy in promoting sustainable development;

RECOGNIZING:

The Green Growth Knowledge Platform and the Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) can assist Member States in accessing information regarding sustainable energy; and

CONTENT WITH:

The creation of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development on Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Section (ECCM);

The OAS initiative to help implement renewable energy programs including the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), Renewable Energy and Climate Science (RECS), and Caribbean Sustainable Energy Program (CSEP),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for supporting increased and enhanced multilateral cooperation for sustainable energy security in the Americas.
2. To advise Member States to gradually move away from fossil fuels and transition to using renewable sources of energy by:
 - a. Investing in energy efficiency technology.
 - b. Increasing public spending for renewable energy projects.
 - c. Further developing public-private partnerships.
 - d. Implementing carbon taxes to encourage the use of renewable energy.
 - e. Increasing capacity building on green projects related to energy security within the region

3. To recommend Member States better improve information sharing and technology transfers for improved used of renewable energy technology by:
 - a. Sharing of information through the Green Growth Knowledge Platform and the Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA).
 - b. Collaborating with UN entities such as United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Expert Group on Technology Transfer and NGOs like the World Information Transfer.

4. To suggest for Member states to work in increasing projects in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations that are committed to improving the environment and help:
 - a. Conserve and protect natural resources and ecosystems.
 - b. Give people sustainable sources of energy primarily in rural environments.
 - c. Improves water and air quality.
 - d. Improving resource efficiency.
 - e. Increase sustainable urban development.

5. To encourage for neighboring Member States to assists in the transferring and sharing of energy to countries confronted by natural disasters.

6. To call on the OAS to support the holding of the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean Conference on Sustainable Energy (SIDS CCSE) to:
 - a. Consult on the process of the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Program (CSEP).
 - b. Increase the program's membership by inviting Member States from the Caribbean region.

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

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