Final Packet

General Committee
WORKING GROUP TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL FOR THE CREATION OF A SPECIALIZED INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF CORRUPTION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

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

The First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994) in which Member States adopted the Miami Plan of Action, thereby committing to “develop mechanisms of cooperation in the judicial and banking areas in order to facilitate rapid and effective response to the international corruption investigations”;

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

Article 14.2 of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) (1996), which asserts that “States Parties shall also provide each other with the widest measure of mutual technical assistance on the most effective ways and means of preventing, detecting, investigating, and punishing acts of corruption”;

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

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

The “Report of Buenos Aires on the Mechanism for Follow-up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption” (San Jose 2001), which set out the terms for the Mechanism for Follow-up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC);

The Declaration on Security in the Americas (Mexico City, 2003), in which the member states identified corruption as “a threat to the security of our States” and committed themselves to strengthening the MESICIC;

Chapter 1, Article 1.a of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (October 2003), which furthers the purposes “to promote, facilitate, and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption”;
The Declaration of Nuevo Leon of the Special Summit of the Americas (Monterrey 2004), which recognized that “corruption and impunity weaken public and private institutions, erode social values, undermine the rule of law, and distort economies and the allocation of resources for development,” and pledged to “intensify...efforts to combat corruption”;

CJI/RES.134 (LXXI-O/07), in which the Inter-American Juridical Committee noted that the proposal of an Inter-American Court of Justice was an important topic worthy of continued study”;

The XIV Ibero-American Judicial Summit (Brasilia 2008), which emphasized the need for “effective access to justice for vulnerable people, without any discrimination, so that said persons can make full use of judicial system services”;

The Open Government Declaration (New York 2011), which pledged a commitment “to espouse these [transparency] principles in our international engagement, and work to foster a global culture of open government that empowers and delivers for citizens, and advances the ideals of open and participatory 21st century government”; and

CONSIDERING:

That corruption is often transnational, requiring international collaboration on investigation and prosecution;

That the effects of corruption are often egregiously deleterious to the protection of human rights, a cause for which this Organization has already granted jurisdiction to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Inter-American Court of Human Rights;

That national judicial systems often have an overabundance of cases requiring further investigation, evidence gathering, and processing, but limited budgets to execute their mandates;

That, while the IACAC and MESICIC have stood as landmark advances in legal instrument codification and legislative harmony, the bulk of the campaign against corruption lies in translating this foundational work into enforcement, i.e. investigation and prosecution of corruption perpetrators;

That, while Member States continually make great strides toward stronger democratic institutions, there is still room for improvement in ensuring the optimal functionality and autonomy of national judiciaries, a key to balancing power for democratic governance,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States, the General Secretariat, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Department of Legal Cooperation, MESICIC, and all civil society participants and non-governmental organizations contributing to the fight against corruption in our hemisphere.

2. To urge all Member States to continue taking substantive actions in accordance with the provisions set forth by the IACAC and in accordance with the particular needs of Member States, as highlighted by rounds conducted by MESICIC.

3. To initiate dialogue regarding the future creation of a specialized Inter-American Court of Corruption under the auspices of the Department of International Legal Affairs (“The Department”).
4. To highlight the potential value of such a court, including, but not limited to:
   a. alleviating financial burdens of developing national judiciaries,
   b. granting equal access to legal recourse against corruption perpetrators hemispherically,
   c. pioneering a uniquely specialized regional judicial authority that will be highly effective by virtue of its specific focus and concentration of premier legal experts,
   d. strengthening efforts of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights by way of close collaboration with the proposed judiciary on cases where corruption and human rights abuses overlap, and
   e. establishing overarching persuasive legal precedent throughout the hemisphere to further MESICIC’s goal of harmonized anti-corruption law.

5. To Consult with the General Secretariat to determine the most effective source of funding for the aforementioned working group of experts, and that the possible sources includes but is not limited to volunteer donations of member states and relevant NGO’s.

6. To suggest that this working group:
   a. be composed of legal experts with backgrounds in international law and corruption prosecution and that these experts come from legal bodies including, but not limited to, experts from within The Department, Member States’ local and national judiciaries, Member States’ bar association representatives, the United Nations international law community, Transparency International, civil society organizations, and any other organization that the Department deems a valuable addition,
   b. focus its report on determining whether or not the creation of such a body is feasible, amenable to the legal community, likely to produce results, and any other determinations that The Department sees fit,
   c. consult as needed with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to gain insight into the challenges, benefits, and goals of exercising international law while cooperating with national governments, and
   d. complete its study no later than December 2014 and that the comprehensive report be presented to the General Assembly at its annual meeting in 2015, at which time Member States can weigh the decision to create the specialized corruption court.

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

Cosignatories:

1. __________________________  Paraguay  (Signature of Delegate)  (Country Represented)
   (Signature of Delegate)
   (Country Represented)

2. __________________________  Mexico

3. __________________________  Venezuela

4. __________________________  Canada

5. __________________________  Costa Rica
PROMOTION OF REGIONAL STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That a fundamental purpose agreed upon at the VI Summit of the Americas (Medellín, 2012) is “to strengthen and promote bilateral, subregional, regional, and international cooperation to prevent and combat violence, corruption, and transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations, and to promote institutional strengthening and, where applicable, rehabilitation and social reintegration, within the framework of the international conventions and instruments in force, with full respect for the rule of law, domestic and international law, and human rights, and, to that end, call upon all citizens to participate and lend their support”;

The preamble of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, noting that “corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes at society, moral order and justice, as well as at the comprehensive development of peoples,” and also stating that in some cases “corruption has international dimensions, which requires coordinated action by States to fight it effectively, and showing concern of steadily increasing links between corruption and the proceeds generated by illicit narcotics trafficking which undermine and threaten legitimate commercial and financial activities, and society, at all levels”;

The report of the Meetings of the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (Port of Spain, 2011): focusing on “fostering and strengthening comprehensive long-term governmental public security policies”; strengthening, within the context of those policies “the capacity of our states to promote citizen security and to respond effectively to insecurity, crime, and violence, by adapting their legal framework, structures, operational procedures, and management mechanisms, as necessary”; and promoting, “the modernization of police management by incorporating transparency and accountability and [enhancing] the professionalization of security forces”;

The report of the Meetings of the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (Port of Spain, 2011), in regards to crime, which seeks “to foster, in coordination with the pertinent institutions, public policies designed to prevent crime, violence, and insecurity”;

RECALLING:

Resolve 2 of AG/RES. 2629 (XLI-O/11), The Follow-Up to the Meetings of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (Port of Spain, 2011), which encourages “the Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas to continue to strengthen the capacity of member states in public security management; prevention of crime, violence, and insecurity; police management; citizen and community participation; and international cooperation;”

The seminars held in Montevideo, Uruguay, Legislation and Public Security Policies: Towards a State Policy (August, 2010), focusing on aspects relating to the formulation, implementation, and oversight of public security policies and strategies;

The VI Summit of the Americas, calling on member states to “continue implementing comprehensive policies, strategies, and actions that seek to prevent crime and insecurity, taking into account links between
security and development, as well as to address all causes of violence and promote peaceful coexistence and resolution of disputes among citizens, with special attention to youth and other vulnerable groups,” as well as to “strengthen the system of hemispheric cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, taking into consideration the economic purpose associated with this phenomenon, through mechanisms that support the strengthening of the necessary national capacities, as appropriate, to confront these threats in a concerted manner, taking advantage of experiences and available resources from existing networks, bodies, and mechanisms, in accordance with international and domestic law”; and

CONSIDERING:

The function that the OAS serves in creating hemispheric norms and standards;

The success of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, having been signed by 30 member states and ratified by 28, and noting that major advances can be made in the fight against corruption through information exchange, coordination of efforts, and partnership-building among the different branches and levels of government, parliamentarians, the private sector, and interested civil society organizations;

The Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program between Honduras and Canada, providing more than $2.2 million in programming to Honduras, including training and equipment to the Honduran National Police on the use of special investigative techniques to combat crime;

That, as stated in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, “peace and development of the region, requires, by its nature, the combating of every form of corruption in the performance of public functions as well as acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

The domestic issues facing nations throughout the hemisphere that hinder their capacity to combat international crimes with ties to corruption, making these issues difficult to solve without international cooperation;

The relationship between equitable compensation and probity in public service, as mentioned in Article III, Section 12 of Inter-American Convention Against Corruption;

That, since the law enforcement sector serves as a public representation of the government, with whom the public interacts on a daily basis, it becomes important to promote transparency and accountability in order to maintain a positive representation of democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To define “Law Enforcement Practices” as: Methodology employed by law enforcement in order to maintain established domestic law within the confines of accepted norms, including the maintenance and governance of those employed to enforce said law.

2. To ask for technical assistance from the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in the calling and facilitating of a meeting among Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General of all member states, who will:
   a. Discuss standards of law enforcement practices in order to combat corruption, transnational gangs, narco-trafficking, and the neglect of human rights.
   b. Determine the respective regional bodies in which member states will be grouped, in light of that discussion.
   c. In their respective regional bodies, reach agreement upon regional standards of practices.
3. Once regional bodies are established, to promote reciprocal law enforcement cooperation throughout said regions, by:
   a. The encouragement of fair wages commensurate with their duties for law enforcement officials, according to the budgets and priorities of each member state within the region.
   b. Furthering promotion of accountability, intelligence sharing, technology sharing, and education between member states within the regions.
   c. Allowing member states and regional groups to call upon other member states outside of the established regions for assistance in the promotion and implementation of their objectives and established standards.
   d. Agreeing upon a standard compensation for law enforcement work equivalent to that which would maintain the probity of law enforcement.

4. To assist the member states in their respective regional bodies as they interact to create and maintain these standards by:
   a. Requesting the Inter-American Development Bank to make funds available for member states that do not have adequate funds to do so.
   b. Encouraging any member state that has available funds to support these regional efforts in the aforementioned purposes.

5. For member states to commit themselves to furthering these regional standards towards eventual hemispheric standards and integration.

Approved for form and substance ________________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. ____________________  ____USA   __________ (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. ____________________  ____Bahamas________

3. ____________________  ____Chile__________

4. ____________________  _   Domican Republic___

5. ____________________  __      Guyana________
CREATION OF THE T.E.C.H. PLATFORM: TACKLING EFFECTIVELY CORRUPTION IN THE HEMISPHERE TO MONITOR AND DIMINISH CORRUPTION IN THE AMERICAS

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

STRESSING:

The collective priority of the fight against corruption not only in the Americas, but in the entire world, through the education of our peoples and civic participation;

The extent of the actions taken by all the parts involved: individual states, private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and the international community;

FULLY BELIEVING:

That encouraging education and strengthening the participation of civil society is pivotal in both preventing and combating corruption;

That “democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region” as stated in the preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), corruption being one serious threat to that form of government;

RECOGNIZING:

This globalized era we are living in, as well as the interconnection among countries worldwide, and this the great advantages technology can offer in many fields, including the one of anti-corruption;

BEING CONVINCED:

That the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACC) represents a valuable legal instrument to dampen corruption both domestically and abroad;

That the Follow-up Mechanisms of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) are the engines that activate said instrument; and

REAFFIRMING:

Article VIII of the Convention, which places the Western Hemisphere at the vanguard regarding the regulation of corruption and the commitment to punish it;

Section 8, Chapter V of the Report of Buenos Aires on the MESICIC, approved by the Conference of States Parties of the IACC in that city on May 2 to 4, 2001, which emphasizes the participation of civil society in the fight against corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate one of the most relevant steps taken hemispherically for dampening corruption: the MESISIC, as well as the Member States of the OAS that have signed and ratified said follow-up instrument, and to encourage ratification among those which have not so far done so.
2. To promote a technological and educational platform called T.E.C.H. in each member state, for civil society to engage in corruption-decreasing activities in order to assess the governmental management in the Americas, by:
   a. Including the T.E.C.H. link in the website of every member state through which people can upload & download information related to anti-corruption to be moderated by representatives of civil society organizations.
   b. Encouraging civil participation through projects, debates, forums, and other activities to come up with proposals and strategies aimed at diminishing corruption for promoting collective knowledge exchange and dynamic self-learning; and
   c. Emphasizing broad technical cooperation among this and other platforms to exchange experiences with regard to their best practices, giving special attention to the means through which citizens freely –and anonymously– participate.

3. To engage the private sector financially and technically through a strategic initiative of regional businesses committed to the Hemisphere’s welfare—the OAS Global Compact, which is aligned with the UN Global Compact and would directly benefit American countries in several areas, including anti-corruption and its follow-up mechanisms—so as to deepen the work with organizations that have funded projects dealing with corruption—open to the inclusion of others—such as: the Global Organization Against Corruption (GOPAC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Intersecretarial Commission for Transparency and Combating Corruption (CITCC), and the OECD-Latin America Anti-Corruption Program.

4. To establish an alliance between T.E.C.H. and Transparency International (TI) to carry out studies on effective actions taken by regional governments for promoting sustainable and feasible anti-corruption strategies, those researches operating by:
   a. Recalling the Technical Secretariat of the MESICIC to include these studies in the Plan of Action for reducing corruption and implementing the recommendations formulated by the Committee of Experts; and
   b. Contrasting the actions taken by the countries in North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean whose corruption indexes have improved, to set the standard for all the American States.

5. To submit to the 2014 General Assembly the first T.E.C.H. report, which will include the results achieved during the first year of functioning of this innovative platform.

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

Cosignatories:
1. _______________________________          _______Honduras_________________  
   (Signature of Delegate)  (Country Represented)
2. _______________________________          _______Panama_________________  
3. _______________________________          _______Haiti___________________  
4. _______________________________          _______Peru____________________  
5. _______________________________          _______Canada__________________
COMMISSIONING A REPORT TO EVALUATE
CURRENT MEMBER STATE SUSPENSION MECHANISMS

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Chile

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

That the OAS is the foremost political forum of the Americas, where the independent countries of North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean come together to advance their common goals and work out their differences;

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter is a commitment for collective action in the defense and promotion of democracy throughout the Hemisphere;

That unity among and cooperation between American states requires continued deliberative dialogue among those states, and that political discourse is an indispensable aspect within each of the four pillars of the OAS—democracy, human rights, security, and development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That, in the 1991 Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System, the ministers of foreign affairs expressed their fortitude to adopt a series of effective, suitable, and prompt procedures to ensure the promotion and protection of representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; and that AG/RES. 1080 (XXI-O/91) therefore established a mechanism for a collective response in the event of a sudden or irregular interruption of the democratic process, or of the unlawful exercise of power by the democratically-elected government in any of the Organization’s member states, thereby fulfilling a long-standing aspiration of the Hemisphere to be able to react swiftly, collectively and inclusively in the proactive defense of democracy;

That in the Declaration of Nassau AG/DEC. 1 (XXII-O/92), it was agreed to develop mechanisms to provide aid, when requested by a member state, to uphold, maintain, and reinforce representative democracy, in order to complement the provisions of AG/RES. 1080 (XXI-O/91);

That in the 1993 Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development, the member states articulated their conviction that the Organization’s mission is not restricted to the defense of democracy wherever its essential values and principles have disintegrated, but also calls for enduring and innovative work to consolidate democracy, as well as a continuing effort to prevent and forestall the very causes of the problems that affect the democratic system of government;

BEARING IN MIND:

The progressive development of international law and the advisability of clarifying the provisions set forth in the Inter-American Democratic Charter and related basic instruments on the preservation and protection of democratic institutions, according to established practice;
EMPHASIZING:

That at the time of the approval of the 1992 Protocol of Washington, some Member States expressed concern that the preservation and strengthening of democracy in the hemisphere cannot be enhanced through isolation, suspension or exclusion, and that cooperation and dialogue are the most effective means of resolving international conflicts between states or internal conflicts within states; and

HAVING SEEN:

The difficulties that suspension of a Member State may impose on the OAS's ability to carry out its function of fostering dialogue towards the resolution of conflicts,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for their active engagement in continued diplomatic dialogue throughout the hemisphere.

2. To instruct the Secretariat for Legal Affairs to:
   a. Prepare, within six months time and as an element of its ongoing duties within the regular budget, a report that identifies all OAS documents that relate to the suspension of a Member State, as well as those committing the OAS to dialogue as a primary instrument of crisis resolution.
   b. Analyze whether the OAS legal framework for suspension permits extension of any OAS services or membership privileges to suspended members for the purpose of preserving open channels of communication through which dialogue might be pursued.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare, also within six months under the regular budget, a report documenting the array of diplomatic measures used to date in response to democratic crises in the hemisphere under the Inter-American Democratic Charter, including but not limited to suspension of a Member State.

4. To request that the Permanent Council hold a session in which to discuss these reports in relation to one another, within six months of their completion, and solicit Member State views about whether any prerogatives of membership in the organization that preserve channels for dialogue could conceivably be temporarily extended to a member suspended under the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and to report its findings to the General Assembly at its earliest opportunity.

Approved for form and substance: ____________________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. ___________________________________  ____________________  
   (Signature of Delegate)  (Country Represented)

2. ____________________  ____________________
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STRENGTHENING OF DATA COLLECTION THROUGH GAP ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

General Committee Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Mexico

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That one of the purposes of the Organization of American States (OAS) is “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent,” as stated in Article 2a of the its Charter;

That for the purpose of integral development “Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination programs…and organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge,” as stated in Article 51 of the Charter;

RECALLING:

That the world drug problem, as defined by the Twentieth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (1998), includes the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants, the diversion of precursors and related criminal activities;

UNDERSCORING:

That according to the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2011-2015, “the world drug problem, including its political, economic, social and environmental costs, constitutes a complex, dynamic and multi-casual phenomenon that presents a challenge to States and their governments”;

RECOGNIZING:

That the third objective in the area of institutional strengthening of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2011-2015 is to “establish and/or strengthen national observatories on drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject,” and that this objective is supported by the following activities laid out in the Plan of Action:

a. Establish or strengthen National Drug Observatories (NDOs) or other similar technical offices.

b. Establish and/or strengthen national drug information systems for the generation, collection, organization, analysis and dissemination of information.

c. Promote the development and adoption of methodologies and information-gathering mechanisms that, whenever possible, allow for the comparison of data among countries.

POINTING OUT:

That according to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), “a national drugs observatory (NDO) is an organization that provides its country with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information concerning drugs and drug addiction and their consequences…while also ‘scanning’ national sources of drug-related information to identify strengths and gaps”; that an ‘information map’ is “a document that identifies and classifies potential data providers of drug information and partner organizations” and is essentially a
representation of “where we are”; that a national drugs information network is “put together based on the potential partners and data providers identified in the information map, and represents the know-how ‘in the field’”; and that a national drug information system is “a structure organization of heterogeneous sources of information that is needed to produce a comprehensive picture of the drug situation”;

NOTING:

That the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) in its “Hemispheric Report: Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control Fifth Evaluation Round” continues to stress how vital the availability of objective, reliable and updated information is for informed decision-making in drug control, and how this information is necessary to provide an overview of the drug situation at the national level;

REITERATING:

That it is the duty of all Member States to cooperate in building a more accurate picture of the drugs situation, and that all Member States should recognize the critical role that national drugs observatories play, as the data and information they provide is the cornerstone of any drugs monitoring system, notwithstanding the fact that a NDO is nothing without data and information;

NOTING:

That various kinds of drug-related information are usually already produced in some form by agencies at local and national levels and that existing NDOs or other designated authorities can have the role of bringing together all available information into a national picture; and

STRESSING:

That a problem frequently encountered is that this information is not collected in a coordinated and systematic manner within Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the efforts of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD to promote drug-related research, information exchange, specialized training, and technical assistance, and to extend congratulations to all Member States which have worked toward implementing the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2011-2015 and its Plan of Action by creating an observatory or centralized office that is in charge of collecting, organizing, analyzing, and producing drug-related information.

2. To request that all Member States through their National Coordinating Entities (NCE), who are responsible for liaising with national organizations to gather data for the purpose of reporting to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), create an ‘information map’ by performing a gap analysis that identifies and classifies current and potential data providers of drug information and partner organizations as presented by the EMCDDA and CICAD in chapter 3 of their joint handbook for building a national drugs observatory.

3. To request that all Member States report on their findings within one year.
4. To encourage the Member States to embody the results in a ‘living document’—living in that it should constantly be updated to reflect new needs for information, or new data sources—in a webpage that allows for open consultation by the stakeholders.

Approved for form and substance: ________________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALLIANCE (APACS) BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICAL PARTIES AS A WAY TO REDUCE CORRUPTION IN THE HEMISPHERE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

That the Declaration of Managua, adopted by the General Assembly in Managua (1993), states that “The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption is the most important legal instrument at the regional level for fighting corruption,” while affirming that “civil society’s participation in monitoring public management is essential to preventing and addressing corruption through the promotion of a culture of transparency and of ethical values and is an essential tool of democratic governance”;

That the Declaration of Managua is concerned about “regarding corrupt, illegal, and fraudulent practices in the management of some national and transnational enterprises that may have a negative impact on economies, in particular those of developing countries, and on their producers and consumers”;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Mechanism for Follow-up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) is “developed in the framework of the purposes established by the Charter of the OAS,” “takes into account the principles of sovereignty; non-intervention; and juridical equality of the states,” and “is impartial and objective in its operations”;

CONSIDERING:

That one of the purposes of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC) is “to promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

BEING AWARE:

That the Inter-American Convention against Corruption has been signed by 34 Member States and ratified by 29;

Of the interests of the Inter-American Program Of Cooperation To Fight Corruption to “foster the participation and contributions of civil society in the national activities and developments taking place at the hemispheric level regarding transparency in public administration and the fight against corruption”;

RECOGNIZING LIKewise:

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

That this Charter also establishes the need for the OAS “to continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and that these programs will be designed to promote governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations”;
CONSIDERING:

One of the essential principles recognized by the Charter of the OAS, in Article 45f, which states: “The incorporation and increasing participation of the marginal sectors of the population, in both rural and urban areas, in the economic, social, civic, cultural, and political life of the nation, in order to achieve the full integration of the national community, acceleration of the process of social mobility, and the consolidation of the democratic system. The encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community;”

That AG/RES. 2045 (XXXIV-O/04), “Program for Democratic Governance in the Americas,” adopted by the General Assembly in Quito, adopted lines of action for that program that recommended “to improve strategies and mechanisms for the fight against corruption and to increase transparency in public administration and political activities;” and

INSPIRED:

By the resolves in the Social Charter of the Organization of the American States, one of which affirms that the “communities and social movements have the right to become organized into development-oriented integrated networks, so as to strengthen transparent, wide-ranging, and inclusive social dialogue at the local, national, regional, and hemispheric levels as a basic instrument for consolidating the representative and participatory democracy currently in place in our Hemisphere and for building societies in which social justice prevails”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate those Member States of the OAS that have already signed or ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, and propose that those Member States of the OAS that have not yet done so to ratify, as appropriate, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

2. To recommend that Member States be open to alternatives and solutions to eradicate corruption in the hemisphere.

3. To encourage Member States to give all possible political and financial support to the MESICIC to ensure its proper functioning.

4. To suggest the implementation of The Alliance for strengthening the participation of the civil society (APACS) in each member state, between political parties and civil society members, excluding elected public officials, that verifies and follows up the actions of the government to fight against corruption and power concentration, by which its functions shall consider, but not be limited to:
   a. Being a bridge between the State and civil society regarding the efficiency of the institutions and public officers.
   b. Accessing information related to the function of the organisms and entities of the State in order to ensure compliance and transparency in public positions, bearing in mind, not to threaten the public order and the national security.
   c. Controlling action in which any public officer takes or uses the goods of the State to his or her own interest.
   d. Designating delegates from each country’s Alliance to participate in the preparation, development and surveillance of the electoral process, taking into account not to go against the laws of the country.
   e. Monitoring the financing of parties and political campaigns, with the firm intention of preventing manipulation of future decisions of the representatives in favor of certain sectors, companies or sponsor parties.
   f. Issuing a public report derived from objective and impartial studies, considering the previous aspects, with the purpose of maintaining the population informed about the
5. To convene international financial institutions such as the Transparency Trust Fund (TTF), The
United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) and The United Nations Development Program
(UNDP), and the Member States to finance a fund for supporting the functioning of The Alliances.

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

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

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5. ______________________________
STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY DAY THROUGH EDUCATION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The preamble of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which considers that “education is an effective way to citizens’ awareness concerning their own countries and thereby achieving meaningful participation in the decision-making process, and reaffirming the importance of human resource development to achieve a sound democratic system”;

The preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which recognizes "representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development in the region”;

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

That International Democracy Day has not had a significant recognition and that its celebration has not been promoted in an effective way, discarding activities that can raise consciousness of its crucial importance in schools, universities, businesses and the community in general;

GUIDED BY:

The fact that education is the best tool to promote formalized knowledge about democracy, educating citizens capable of facing relevant decisions in their country, and with a commitment to be part of democratic practice; and

RECALLING:

Article 24, Chapter 5 of the Millennium Declaration, which emphasizes that “We do not spare effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized internationally, including the right to development”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for the continued effort to encourage the practice of democracy through education and the example they give from their government.
2. To encourage Member States to celebrate International Democracy Day (IDD) in schools, universities, and companies, by:
   a. Creating a website called Full American Democracy (FAD) to place and share important information about democratic development.
   b. Inviting universities across the continent to organize conferences and debates on International Democracy Day, on topics such as human rights, education, participation of women in democratic development, etc., and to place documents or reports in the FAD soon after IDD.
   c. Encouraging universities to send interns to companies to do conferences on IDD about human rights, poverty and inequality, etc.
   d. Involving indigenous groups to participate in these activities, not only as observers, but as protagonists.

3. To recommend that member states include in official web pages information about hiring processes by governments and goods & services providers and include detailed justifications about relevant administrative decisions.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ____________________________        ____________________________
   (Signature of Delegate)               (Country Represented)

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ADOPTING THE GOAL OF YEARLY HEMISPHERIC CONFERENCES SEEKING TO ADDRESS ELECTION AND VOTING RIGHTS CONCERNS AMONG THE MEMBER STATES

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND:

That Article 2b of the Charter of the Organization of American States tasks the OAS with the purpose of seeking to promote representative democracy amongst the member states;

That Article 31 of the Charter states that the OAS will continue to seek out opportunities and programs for the integral development of democratic principles with regards to increasing social development;

RECALLING:

That Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that representative democracy, with an emphasis on ensuring that human rights are respected in the process, is a crucial element of hemispheric values; and

CONSIDERING:

That Article 23 of that Charter emphasizes that free and fair elections are an integral part of the further social and political development amongst the member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud those Member States who continue to make progress in securing a better future for their people by strengthening the institutions in their individual member states that allow for free and fair elections.

2. To adopt as the goal of creating an international legal conference, to be held on a yearly basis, called together by the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, who will also create a curriculum for discussion which will
   a. Bring representatives and academics from Member States together to discuss issues pertaining to the development of free and fair elections, which are crucial to the development of a secure and more democratic hemisphere.
   b. Give special emphasis to problem of gangs and other groups that use intimidation.
   c. Address contemporary issues arising among member states in an informal manner.

3. To seek to use the conference to act as a public forum for goals and strategies, with regards to publicizing effective measures that can be shared throughout the hemisphere in order to better promote best practices that have worked previously.

4. To recommend that the annual conference be funded through requests for voluntary contributions from individual member states.
5. To urge that additional funds be sought from NGOs and other international bodies that seek to promote free and fair elections within the Hemisphere.

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

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

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5. _______________________________
GRANTING GREATER ORGANIZATION AND PARTICIPATION
TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER

General Committee                                     Topic No. 1 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

The necessity to ensure that fair, cooperative, and transparent democracies remain impartial and viable throughout the region, as set forth by the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC);

That one of the most important measures tasked to the Organization of American States (OAS) is ensuring the strength and preservation of democratic institutions throughout the region, as stated in Chapter IV of the IADC;

The need for more organized record-keeping from the Secretary General on all cases in which action on his part is called for in the Charter of the Organization of American States (COAS) and the IADC, as requested in AG/RES. 2705 (XLII-O/12), “Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-Up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter”;

RECALLING:

The Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development [AG/DEC. 4 (XXIII-O/93)] and the commitment to the ideal that democracy, peace and development are interrelated and interdependent values, and understanding that solidarity and cooperation are the most effective ways to create local and regional strategies for prosperity of such principles;

REAFFIRMING:

The importance of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the promotion and protection of democratic institutions and processes, as well as in advocating for greater transparency, moral responsibility and accountability in human rights, socio-economic development, and governmental rule, as researched by the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL) in their 2006 Conference report;

RECOGNIZING:

The essential integrity and sovereignty of all American states ensured in the OAS Charter and the necessity to maintain mutual understanding and respect for the independence of each one; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That OAS member states have to hold themselves accountable and are largely able to accomplish this (such as the case of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption) through the creation of innovative procedures, review mechanisms, and advisory committees,
RESOLVES:

1. To applaud and respect State leaders for creating more accountable and inclusive democracies by incorporating civil society organizations and participating in OAS programs geared towards making democratic procedures visible and politically conscientious.

2. To encourage all member states to ensure that their democratic institutions are sound, transparent, and ethically responsible.

3. To invite all member states to join in the creation of a hemispheric advisory board for the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

4. To recommend that this advisory board will serve the following purposes:
   a. Act as a medium for the member states to present claims, notices and tips “When situations arise in a member State that may affect the development of its democratic political institutional process or the legitimate exercise of power,” as cited by Article 18 of the IADC.
   b. Exist as an extension of the Secretary General and his/her delegated authority in the IADC, with the following powers, to:
      i. Receive and document member States’ claims of democratic deterioration, including early detection notices as cited by Article 17 of the IADC;
      ii. Receive and document evidence submitted by CSOs and specialized, inter-governmental OAS organs;
      iii. Collect submitted evidence and transmit it to the Secretary General, from which normal IADC mechanisms will begin;
      iv. Commission studies on the nature of democratic erasure in the region and the methods most successful in combating it, paying particular attention to Article 20 and what constitutes an “unconstitutional alteration”; and
      v. Create model laws through which member States can better develop and structure their own democratic institutions.
   c. Serve solely as a review board and inter-governmental/civil society intermediary with the following limitations:
      i. The board will have no power to grade, assess or make rulings on evidence submitted by member states and non-governmental organizations (CSOs);
      ii. The board may not interrupt normal Charter functions, ie: submit democratic deterioration evidence to the Permanent Council/General Assembly or commission visits or other actions in order to analyze situation- only the Secretary General can accelerate these processes.

5. To staff this advisory board with officials appointed by the Permanent Council from member states with a minimum of 15 appointees from the collective body and with a maximum of 1 from any individual member state.
6. To task this advisory board as a primary committee to begin discussing the creation of an annual, peer-review follow-up mechanism to ensure the continual growth and preservation of democracy in the hemisphere.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ____________________________           _______________________________
   (Signature of Delegate)                                    (Country Represented)

2. ____________________________

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5. ____________________________
CREATING AN OAS DEMOCRACY INDEX

General Committee T Topic No. 1 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

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

Article 4 of that Charter, which states: “Transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy. The constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority and respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are equally essential to democracy”;

Article 12 of that Charter, which says: “Poverty, illiteracy, and low levels of human development are factors that adversely affect the consolidation of democracy. The OAS member states are committed to adopting and implementing all those actions required to generate productive employment, reduce poverty, and eradicate extreme poverty, taking into account the different economic realities and conditions of the countries of the Hemisphere. This shared commitment regarding the problems associated with development and poverty also underscores the importance of maintaining macroeconomic equilibria and the obligation to strengthen social cohesion and democracy”; and

RECOGNIZING:

That all the rights and obligations of member states under de OAS Charter represent the foundation on which democratic principles in the Hemisphere are built;

That the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite of the existence of a democratic society;

The importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the inter-American human rights system for the consolidation of democracy;

That there is no reliable index of democracy upon which member states can draw for self-evaluation and to implement the necessary policies to strengthen their democracies,

RESOLVES

1. To renew the member states commitment to the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

2. To ask the Secretariat of Political Affairs (SPA) to create a democracy index based on the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

3. To fund this project through requests from the Inter-American Development Bank and EuropeAid.
4. To encourage countries to make use of this index in order to implement the necessary polices to fortify their democracies.

Approved for form and substance: ________________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. _______________________________  _______________________________
   (Signature of Delegate)             (Country Represented)

2. _______________________________

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5. _______________________________
CONFERENCE TO CREATE
A COOPERATIVE PRESCRIPTION DRUG COLLECTION PROGRAM

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The mission of the Organization of American States (OAS) “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent,” as stated in Article 2a of its Charter (1948);

The words of Principle 5 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy adopted by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) at its forty-ninth regular session (May 2011 in Paramaibo, Suriname): “The principle of common and shared responsibility is fundamental to strengthening hemispheric and regional cooperation in all its forms. Cooperation should be based on collective and coordinated efforts to address the world drug problem, with the goal of continual improvement of member states’ policies on drugs”;

NOTING WITH ALARM:

The words of Dr. Laxmaiah Manchikanti, MD, in his testimony before the United States House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources in 2006 on “Prescription Drug Abuse: What is Being Done to Address this New Drug Epidemic?”, which reported: “Prescription drug abuse today is second only to marijuana abuse. In the most recent household survey, initiates to drug abuse started with prescription drugs (especially pain medications) more often than with marijuana. The abuse of prescription drugs is facilitated by easy access (via physicians, the Internet, and the medicine cabinet) and a perception of safety (since the drugs are FDA approved)”;

The finding, by the aforementioned study performed by Dr. Manchikanti, that “The number of people seeking treatment for addiction to legal opiates increased 400 percent between 2004 and 2008”;

The findings of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its discussion paper regarding the non-medical use of prescription drugs, which states: “In South America, most countries report the use of opioids, rather than heroin. The nonmedical use of prescription opioids accounts for most of the use of opioids”;

The conclusion of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health conducted by the Office of Applied Studies of the U.S. Department of Health that “More than 70 percent of people who abused prescription pain relievers got them from family members or acquaintances, while approximately 5 percent got them from a street dealer or via the Internet”;

HAVING SEEN:

The mandate of CICAD’s Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Abuse (OEA/Ser.L/XIV.4.14 October 2 - 5, 2012 CICAD/DREX/doc.01/12 rev.1), which states that “External factors, such as availability and access. . . must be collectively addressed”;

Action 9 of the above document, which states that “Law enforcement and health officials may participate in community-based programs, such as prescription drug disposal programs, aimed at reducing the supply of unnecessary prescription medications”;


NOTING:

The success of various drug collection programs, such as the National Take-Back Initiative of the Drug Enforcement Agency in the United States, which collected two million pounds of prescription medication between 2010 and 2011;

The important work performed by organizations such as Dispose My Meds and Smartrx Disposal, which work to inform people about drug disposal methods and encourage their use;

The relative novelty of this form of program, which contributes to the current dearth of similar programs in most Member States;

REITERATING:

The importance of having up-to-date strategies and mechanisms that facilitate hemispheric cooperation to address all aspects of the world drug problem; and

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the work done by the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and the Group of Experts on Pharmaceutical Products of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud the continuing cooperative efforts of CICAD and each Member State to combat the threat that illegal drugs of all types pose to our Hemisphere in all levels of society.

2. To emphasize the dangers of prescription drug abuse and to urge member states to actively cooperate with past and future initiatives of CICAD’s Group of Experts Concerning Chemical Substances.

3. To hold a conference in St. Johns, Antigua one year from the enactment of this resolution to formulate a cooperative prescription drug collection program that would seek to dispose of, or recycle, unused prescription drugs, with a particular emphasis on commonly abused drugs.

4. That the officials invited to this conference include:
   a. Representatives of each Member State’s respective governmental agency dealing with controlled substances.
   b. Representatives of major pharmaceutical corporations or relevant NGOs whose cooperation and expertise would prove invaluable in the disposal or recycling of these drugs.

5. To urge the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances to formulate an agenda for the conference that reflects the most efficient methods of achieving a reduction of the availability of drugs that can potentially be abused.

6. To ask that the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances present a report of the outcome of the conference within one month’s time of its close.

7. To urge the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of CICAD to evaluate the implementation of any programs created by the conference one year from the close of the conference.
8. To request volunteer donations of participating Member States, Permanent Observers, pertinent Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and pharmaceutical corporations wishing to cooperate in the initiative.

9. To request the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution, the execution of which shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ____________________           __Honduras___________
   (Signature of Delegate)            (Country Represented)

2. ____________________ __St. Lucia___________

3. ____________________ __Panama____________

4. ____________________ ___Mexico____________

5. ____________________ ____Costa Rica_________
INTER-AMERICAN YOUTH FORUM FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY 
THROUGH EDUCATION

General Committee                             Topic No. 1 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

That Article 47 of the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes that “the Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

That the Draft Inter-American Program on Education For Democratic Values and Practices states: “The values and practices of formal and non-formal education institutions as well as the content of what they teach mold the skills and attitudes of young people. This can have a negative effect if the actions of school systems, universities, social organizations, and political parties do not convey democratic values and practices”;

RECOGNIZING:

That CP/CG-1785/09 emphasizes “the importance of promoting the principles, values and practices of a democratic culture,” and requests “the General Secretariat to continue supporting this objective through training programs to promote the principles, values and practices of a democratic culture”;

That AG/RES. 2320 (XXXVII-O/07) highlights “the importance of the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices, which will help generate and provide information to strengthen democratic culture through formal and non-formal education, and to develop and strengthen teaching methods in education for democratic values and practices”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the Secretary General of the Organization of American States highlighted in 2010 “the tremendous efforts countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals”;

That article 28 of the 2008 Declaration of Medellin determines “that the participation of young people in decisions relating to their own development is a right and a responsibility, which makes them necessary actors in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies and gives them an important role in the fulfillment of the development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the members of the Organization of American States for their progress towards the completion of the education component of the Millennium Development Goals.

2. To advise the Millennium Development Goal participants to adopt an initiative that infuses the principle of democracy into the public education system.
3. To strongly urge member states to establish an Inter-American Youth Forum by the year 2015, intended for the following purposes:
   a. To offer a program in each state, in which youth between the ages of 14-21 meet to discuss and decide the issues most pressing to them.
   b. To provide a platform for each national youth forum to meet at a hemispheric level and decide on a final action agenda.
   c. To include the final agenda established by the Inter-American Youth Forum into the Organization of American States’ agenda for consideration.

4. To establish a Democratic education commission, under the unit for the for the promotion of democracy under their regular budget and as a new element of their ongoing duties, which will hold the following responsibilities:
   a. To oversee the member states’ implementation of policies into the education system.
   b. To promote the collaboration and cooperation between the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices and the Inter-American Youth Forum.
   c. To oversee the collection and allocation of funding for the education initiative and the youth forums.

5. To place the discussion of the Inter-American Youth Forum’s final agenda on the agenda of the ordinary session of the General Assembly beginning in 2015.

6. To request that member states, non-government entities, private citizens and non-member states contribute to the fund.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ___________________________  U.S.A. ___________________________
   (Signature Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. ___________________________  Canada ________________

3. ___________________________  St. Vincent & the Grenadines

4. ___________________________  Grenada ________________

5. ___________________________  Barbados ________________
HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS, A NEW ELEMENT FOR “DEMAND REDUCTION”

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

EMPHASIZING:

   That Article 2a of Charter of the Organization of American States, which states that one of the organization’s essential purposes is “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent,” is consistent with a specified commitment to combat the usage, transportation and trade of illicit drugs within the Western Hemisphere;

RECALLING:

   The main goals of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD) of preventing and reducing the use of illicit drugs, reducing the availability of the illegal substance, and strengthening national drug controls facilities and machineries;

   AG/RES.2556(XL-0/10), with its declared initiative of endorsing the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and its continuous efforts to invite Member-States to continue their contributions in drafting the Plan of Action in the framework of CICAD;

DECLARING:

   The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015 as an active strategy to target the illicit use of drugs from various directions;

   The “Demand Reduction” goal of the Plan of Action as a comprehensible strategy within the plan that is extremely dependent on cooperation between Member-States;

EMPHASIZING:

   Objective Number 5 of the Demand Reduction goal, which calls to “promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system” to ensure that healthy individuals be widespread within the Western Hemisphere;

   The underlined mission of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which includes, but is not limited to, strengthening national and local health systems and improving health outcomes for all people in the Americas;

ALARMED BY:

   The high number of illicit drug users within the Hemisphere, and the hazardous consequence that the usage of drugs has on the health of the individuals of this hemisphere; and

DEEPLY CONVIENCED:

   That health educational programs will facilitate the reduction of demand for illicit drug use, in addition to its expectations of nurturing the bases for healthy future generations,
RESOLVES:

1. To urge national leaders of respective member states to pledge a commitment to healthy consumption habits and announce their pledge to its citizens.

2. To adopt recommendations made by the PAHO to address the marketing of foods and beverages to children in:
   a. Engaging discussion between government officials and industry leaders to increase knowledge and awareness of the adverse affects of marketing to children.
   b. Developing policies on marketing food to children with the objective of decreasing the desire for high-fat and sugary foods.
   c. Designating a body of experts to evaluate the effectiveness of said policies.

3. To request member states to educate their citizens on the positive outcomes of healthy eating habits and its relationship to drug use.

4. To request that the World Health Organizations provide educational materials for the programs and assist with the development of policy.

5. Ask that world health organization provide financial assistance to countries who wish to grow healthy alternatives locally in accordance with the recommendations made by the PAHO.”

Approved for Form and Substance: _____________________________
(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosginatories:

1. ____________________       Haiti________
   Signature of Delegate       Country Represented
2. ____________________       Grenada____
3. ____________________       Bahamas____
4. ____________________       St. Vincent & the Grenadines
5. ____________________       Guyana____
6. ____________________       U.S.A.____

INTRODUCING AN OAS HACKATHON AS AN ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY PER THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REMEMBERING:

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it,” and Article 4, which lists transparency as an essential part of democracy;

The Preamble of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (1996), which affirmed that “the member states of the organization of American States are convinced that corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and strikes as society, moral order and justice”;

CONSIDERING:

The representative democracy, the chosen vehicle of government for this hemisphere, should, at its core, seek to root out new and changing forms of corruption in the region;

RECALLING:

Article 26 in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which affirms that “the OAS will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere”;

Transparency as one of the Democratic Values of that Charter;

HAVING SEEN:

Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Follow-up Mechanism for its Implementation (MESICIC), adopted by the OAS, which provides the “principal cooperation instruments for preventing, detecting, punishing and eradicating corruption in the Americas”;

The Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas, which provides information regarding transparency in public administration and anticorruption, including developments within the MESICIC framework and technical cooperation efforts;

The efforts of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the Internet Governance Forum to support public policy through the creation of an annual forum providing access to international agencies, governments, internet professionals, business and civil society organizations;

AFFIRMING:

That information is fundamental to making informed decisions, and that corruption thrives when there is a lack of access to information and basic rights are neglected, as argued by Transparency International;
BEARING IN MIND:

That the OAS already sponsors information technology centers to facilitate better public policy and governance through the Office of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Innovation in the Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism;

The Declaration of Nuevo León (Special Summit of the Americas, 2004), which encourages member states to share best practices to strengthen the democratic process;

The Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas (Québec City, 2001), which supported strengthening the Inter-American Network of Institutions and Experts in the Fight Against Corruption in the context of the OAS, and which devoted a special chapter to the fight against corruption;

The Plan of Action of Managua on Additional Concrete Measures to Increase Transparency and Combat Corruption within the Framework of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption;

NOTING:

The World Bank (2010) argues that “E-Government, defined as “the use of information and communications technologies to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the government’, helping “to increase the transparency of decision-making process by making information accessible…allowing the on-line tracking of applications on the web by the public and press” (World Bank, 2010);

Frank La Rue, United Nations Special Rapporteur, who highlighted the importance of Information and Communication Technology, stating that: “Access to means of communication and, in particular, to electronic communications is now seen as necessary for achieving development, and therefore, should also be considered as an economic and social right” (SPIDER ICT4D Series No. 3, 2010);

OBSERVING:

That countries with Information and Communications Technology have seen a reduction in corruption, as seen in Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index, the United Nations’ N E-Government readiness index, and its e-participation index; and

RECOGNIZING:

The support of democracy through the beliefs of Random Hacks of Kindness that “Open source software and open data are well suited to social development because it gives people the freedom to learn, use, improve and share technology”, and “Open technology can revolutionize social development through increased participation, economic development opportunities and accelerated innovation” (Random Hacks of Kindness, rhok.org);

The success of past Hackathons in Kenya, Colombia, Budapest, Russia, Indonesia, and Morocco, in which programmers and software developers work for twenty four hours to address a number of transparency issues previously identified by citizens of these countries through the use of technology;
RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate previous anti-corruption Hackathons—events lasting between 24 hours and 1 week in which corruption issues are addressed through the development of technology—for their success in bringing together computer programmers, technology experts, and software developers to create technological means of increasing electoral democracy, monitoring political campaigns, and allowing citizen reports of corruption;

2. To establish a regional Hackathon event in the hemisphere as a strategy against corruption, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, whereby it will:
   a. Be hosted by Panama in 2014;
   b. Have as its primary purpose the improvement of Information and Communications Technology in the region in order to address corruption issues; and
   c. Be funded by Panama, with accommodations for other nations’ delegates to be paid for by said nations.

3. To invite speakers give presentations at this conference on the importance of technology in the fight against corruption and the support of democracy, including representatives from Transparency International, Random Hacks of Kindness, UNESCO, Movistar Innova, HackDays, as well as the Executive Secretary of the National Council on Transparency against Corruption, the Global Head of Anti-Corruption and Bribery, and any nations that have excelled in fighting corruption through the use of technology.

4. To evaluate this Hackathon under the Anti-Corruption Portal of the Americas within the MESICIC framework with the intentions of
   a. Reporting the results to member states within six months of the conference; and
   b. Sharing progress in anti-corruption technology within the region as a process of the MESICIC.

5. To launch an annual Hackathon event in collaboration with Desarrollando América Latina and Transparency International, with the purpose of addressing different social issues affecting levels of corruption in the region.

Approved for form and substance: ________________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. ______________________________  _____Mexico________________________
   (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. ______________________________  _____Costa Rica____________________

3. ______________________________  _____U.S.A.________________________

4. ______________________________  _____Peru___________________________

5. ______________________________  _____Canada_______________________
CALL FOR NEW STRATEGIES TO FIGHT DRUG ABUSE

General Committee                                           Topic No.2 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Nicaragua

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AWARE:

That it is imperative to continue in the fight against drug abuse through cooperation and transnational strategies;

CONSIDERING:

That many institutions, think tanks, universities, NGOs, and individuals around the world currently investigate the drug problem in the region, and that they have come up with analyses, solutions, strategies, action plans of their own; and

RECALLING:

The Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, Institutional Strengthening, Objective No. 2, point B, which calls for promoting “where appropriate, the participation of civil society actors in the process of designing, implementing and updating national drug policies and programs, where applicable, thus encouraging a broad and open dialogue that contributes to their strengthening”;

Demand Reduction of the same Plan of Action, Objective No. 9, which calls for strengthening “governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs”;

Point B of the same Plan of Action, which seeks to: “Establish and/or strengthen the relationship between the National Drug Authorities and academic and research institutions as well as specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs),” and point C to “Establish or strengthen forums at which drug researchers can present their findings to legislators and policymakers”;

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the CICAD to invite organizations and individuals from all over the world to submit their views and proposals on strategies to fight against Drug Abuse, in which:
   a. The follow up mechanism of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015 (MEM) will organize a commission that will coordinate de submission of proposals and the logistics of the call to participate.
   b. The MEM will analyze the submitted proposals, and for to give priority to the proposals submitted by organizations and individuals belonging to the member states.

2. To request all member states to promote this call through their local media networks, such as television, newspapers, radio and official internet web pages.
3. To hold a conference in the city of Managua, six months after the end of submissions, to:
   a. Share the selected strategies that the MEM considered applicable or enriching to the CICAD strategy.
   b. Invite the authors of these strategies to participate in the conference.
   c. Facilitate a space for dialogue.

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

Cosignatories:
1. __________________________   Costa Rica
   (Signature of Delegate)       (Country Represented)

2. __________________________   Chile

3. __________________________   Mexico

4. __________________________   Venezuela

5. __________________________   U.S.A.
A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND STRENGTHEN
THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Grenada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 17 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims that “When the government of a member state considers that its democratic political institutional process or its legitimate exercise of power is at risk, it may request assistance from the Secretary General or the Permanent Council for the strengthening and preservation of its democratic system”;

Article 18 of that Charter, which states: “When situations arise in a member state that may affect the development of its democratic political institutional process or the legitimate exercise of power, the Secretary General or the Permanent Council may, with prior consent of the government concerned, arrange for visits or other actions in order to analyze the situation. The Secretary General will submit a report to the Permanent Council, which will undertake a collective assessment of the situation and, where necessary, may adopt decisions for the preservation of the democratic system and its strengthening”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The Third Summit of the Americas and the Declaration of Quebec City (2001) and its continued renewal of commitment to strengthening representative democracy, promoting of good governance, and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Article 19 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which makes clear that “Based on the principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) and subject to its norms, and in accordance with the democracy clause contained in the Declaration of Quebec City, an unconstitutional interruption of the democratic order or an unconstitutional alteration of the constitutional regime that seriously impairs the democratic order in a member state, constitutes, while it persists, an insurmountable obstacle to its government’s participation in sessions of the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation, the Councils of the Organization, the specialized conferences, the commissions, working groups, and other bodies of the Organization”;

Article 20 of that Charter, which procribes: “In the event of an unconstitutional alteration of the constitutional regime that seriously impairs the democratic order in a member state, any member state or the Secretary General may request the immediate convocation of the Permanent Council to undertake a collective assessment of the situation and to take such decisions as it deems appropriate. The Permanent Council, depending on the situation, may undertake the necessary diplomatic initiatives, including good offices, to foster the restoration of democracy. If such diplomatic initiatives prove unsuccessful, or if the urgency of the situation so warrants, the Permanent Council shall immediately convene a special session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will adopt the decisions it deems appropriate, including the undertaking of diplomatic initiatives, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization, international law, and the provisions of this Democratic Charter. The necessary diplomatic initiatives, including good offices, to foster the restoration of democracy, will continue during the process”;
Education, as playing a vital role in the strengthening of democracy, calling into reference the partnerships and commitments of the Organization of American States to strengthen democracy through Civic Education;

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which proclaims that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

Article 27 of that Charter, which states: “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice”;

The continuing practice of revitalization of education in the hemisphere as the contributor to socio-economic mobility and stimulation of civilian educational institutions to further promote democracy at the cultural level, so as not to exacerbate the generational gap in relation to educational crisis,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest that Member States utilize educational awareness of democracy, as used in civic education programs, to further advance both political and economical benefits of maintaining strong democratic values.

2. To encourage Member States to improve civic knowledge of democracy by stressing the importance of civic studies in primary education, public schooling, and expanding the civic knowledge of a member state’s citizenry through electively accessible programs that discuss democratic values outside of educational institutions.

3. To consider with great attention that member states are responsible for their democratic institutions, but that a dialogue between the government of the member state and its people must be accounted and noted.

4. To reiterate the importance of both Article 19 & 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which allow the Secretary General to convene the Permanent Council to collectively assess a situation involving an unconstitutional alteration in the democratic order.

5. To reaffirm that member states facilitate their democratic institutions under the guise of their democratic constitutions without exception.

6. To emphasize the importance of established mechanisms to act as preventative measures to the alteration of democracy, as defined in articles 3 and 4 of the IADC, such as, but not limited to:
   a. The invocation of Article 20 in a timely manner to prevent destabilization of democratic order and an institutional breakdown.
   b. The use of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) reports to compile a collective assessment, as outlined in Article 18 of the Charter.

7. To recommend the clarification of the terms “Unconstitutional Alteration” and “Unconstitutional Interruption” as they differ in application and when taken at face value can lead to redundancy.
8. To further recommend after the clarification of the terms “Unconstitutional Alteration” and “Unconstitutional Interruption”, defining when member states of the OAS consider an unconstitutional alteration to democratic order has taken place.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ______________________________                ____Costa Rica__________________
   (Signature of Delegate)                                             (Country Represented)

2. ______________________________                ____Uruguay_____________________

3. ______________________________                ____St. Lucia___________________

4. ______________________________                ____Haiti_______________________

5. ______________________________                ____Nicaragua___________________
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING: THE USE OF UNARMED, UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV) AND THE RULES OF CONDUCT

General Committee Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

Article 38 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which declares 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,” as a principle fundamental to the achievement of effective inter-American cooperation;

Article 3b of the Charter, which notes that “International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law,” as a major reaffirmation of the obligations regarding Member States of the inter-American system;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy, which mandates that “mechanisms for the control of drug trafficking and all types of related crimes, including the development of capabilities for identifying and restricting emerging modalities, should also be optimized”;

That a deliberate entrance of a sovereign nation’s territorial land, airspace or waters with a military asset and without invitation, qualifies under the International Laws of Armed Conflict as an act of war and thus constitutes a legal justification for armed conflict; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Organization of American States as the preeminent platform for establishing inter-American peace and security, promoting effective multilateral cooperation strategies among the Member States in order to address the various aspects of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs more effectively;

The respect the Member States hold towards prevailing international law, both treaty law and customary law, in supervising, enforcing and thereby promoting the existent rules and regulations to ensure security and prosperity of all Member States of the Organization of American States,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend effectively reducing the illicit narcotic drug trade with the increased use of unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) to monitor the illegal drug trade, thereby:
   a. Maximizing the strategic benefits in reducing the trafficking of narcotics by positioning the unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) at the borders of Member States.
   b. Enhancing security along all borders in pursuit of protecting civilians and ensuring the ability to peacefully settle disputes between Member States affected by the drug trade.

2. To encourage the installment of sonar technology to detect the numerous underground tunnels utilized in the trafficking of narcotics to ensure security and stability of all Member States affected.
3. To promote and expand Objective No. 9 - Control Measures of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015, in which Member States are encouraged to share information obtained from the unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) surveillance in the spirit of cooperation and advancing the goal of hemispheric security.

4. To acknowledge the existing, beneficial role of unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) among several Member States of the in the pursuit of heightening security measures.

5. To ensure that the concerns of security measures accompanying the use of unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) in monitoring the transportation of illicit narcotic drugs be restricted by prevailing international treaty law and customary law, such that:
   a. International law is to be respected at all points in time by every Member State and failure to comply with international law attaches state responsibility.
   b. A violation of a sovereign nation’s airspace is to be held accountable under the legal proceedings of international law of committing an act of war against a sovereign nation.

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

Cosignatories:
1. ___________________________  ____Bahamas________________
   (Signature of Delegate)  (Country Represented)
2. ___________________________  ____Uruguay________________
3. ___________________________  ____St. Lucia________________
4. ___________________________  ____Paraguay_______________
5. ___________________________  ____Haiti__________________
DEVELOPING THE PREVENTIVE POSSIBILITIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER THROUGH AN INTERNAL REVIEW MECHANISM

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the Preamble to the Charter of the Organization of American States sets forth that “representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region”;

That Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “the peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it”;

That democracy is the sole legitimate political system of the Americas, and that it is the key role of the Organization of American States to develop, strengthen, and safeguard it;

RECOGNIZING:

That Article 2b of the Charter of the Organization of American States proclaims as one of its purposes “to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

That the mechanisms for collective action in the case of a sudden or irregular interruption of democracy in any of the Organization’s member states, born out of the Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System and AG/RES. 1080 (XXI-O/91), have fulfilled a long-standing aspiration of the Hemisphere to be able to respond rapidly and collectively in defense of democracy; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That shoring up the implementation of the Inter-American Democratic Charter and improving the effectiveness of its application are essential to the future of the Organization and to the consolidation of democracy in the region;

That the promotion and strengthening of democracy in the region requires long-term conscious effort by all Member States and all levels of society within each Member State,

RESOLVES:

1. To see the Inter-American Democratic Charter as a foundation to further enhance the quality and effectiveness of democracy and consolidate democratic citizenship in its threefold political, civil, and social dimension.

2. To reaffirm, as applicable, the mandates contained in AG/RES. 2705 (XLI-O/12), “Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-Up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter”.

3. To consider the preventative possibilities of the Inter-American Democratic Charter through the implementation of an internal review mechanism, whereby, voluntarily and at regular periods, member states themselves would self-evaluate the level of compliance with the Democratic Charter’s provisions, facilitating the identification of shortcomings, gaps, and areas for improvement, in which this review mechanism would:
   a. Be supervised and organized by the Secretary General and the Secretariat for Political Affairs.
   b. Would assess the following essential elements and components of democracy, inter alia: respect for human and social rights and fundamental freedoms, rule of law, periodic, free, and fair elections, separation and equality of the branches of government, freedom of expression and of the press, respect for ethnic, racial, and cultural diversity and gender equality, transparency, probity, responsible public administration, promotion of citizen participation.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ____________________________          ____Barbados___________________
   (Signature of Delegate)                                (Country Represented)

2._____________________________          ___Brazil______________________

3._____________________________          ___Uruguay____________________

4._____________________________          ___Venezuela__________________

5._____________________________          ___Peru_______________________
HEMISPHERIC STRATEGY FOR A COMPREHENSIVE STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY: “I REPORT DEMOCRACY WEB PORTAL OF THE AMERICAS” AND “PREVENTIVE EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS FOR DEMOCRACY PROGRAM”

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

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

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

Article 2b of the Charter, which proclaims as an essential purpose of the OAS: “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Article 3d of the Charter, which reaffirms as a principle that “The solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy”;

Article 47 of the Charter, which states: “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress”;

Article 95c3 of the Charter, which emphasizes the importance of the “Strengthening of the civic conscience of the American peoples, as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man”;

HAVING SEEN:

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, adopted at the third plenary session, held on March 29 in 1996, which considers that “representative democracy, an essential condition for stability, peace and development of the region, requires, by its nature, the combating of every form of corruption in the performance of public functions, as well as acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

The Hemispheric Drug Strategy, held in Washington, DC (2009), which recalls in its introduction: “The world drug problem constitutes a global challenge that negatively impacts on the public health, security and well-being of all humanity. It also undermines the bases of sustainable development, the judicial systems, political and economic stability and democratic institutions, representing a threat to security, democracy, good governance and the rule of law”;

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of Democracy in the Americas as a principle that guides all actions and measures of the Organization of American States;

That corruption and drug trafficking, impact the consolidation of democracy in the Hemisphere; and
BEARING IN MIND:

The imperative need of providing a comprehensive strengthening of Democracy based on solutions that tackle the main issues of the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts and actions taken to promote democracy, by fighting against corruption and drug trafficking, inviting them to renew their commitment to it by the strength of the rule of law.

2. To emphasize the importance of co-responsibility of the inter-regional cooperation between supra-national, national, sub-national and transnational actors, involved and/or affected by democracy weakness, corruption and drug trafficking phenomenon.

3. To suggest that Member States create the “I Report Democracy Web Portal of the Americas”, consisting of an open virtual space to the people of the Americas, aimed to promote democracy in the hemisphere based on the principles of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, by:
   a. Encouraging people to upload and share (on the OAS web page) videos, photographs, songs, paintings and every kind of creative means collected by themselves, through which they can broadcast relevant experiences of democracy in their own countries, in order to participate in an “I Report Democracy of the Americas” annual competition.
   b. Creating a virtual database available to research and access to information, share and exchange democratic experiences, with the purpose of generating awareness among the citizens of the Americas about their role on democracy and on the political life of their countries, this democratic virtual database to be under the responsibility of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT).
   c. Calling upon people to identify common and relevant problems beyond national borders, in order to join inter-American sub-national efforts to encourage participation and social mobilization in favor of their own democracies.
   d. Suggesting that the implementation of this program be guided by the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT), which would provide the technological resources required by Member States and individuals.

4. To create the “Preventive Educational Awareness for Democracy in the Americas (PEADA),” as an innovative program of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE), for these commitments, by:
   a. Suggesting the establishment of “Democratic Simulation Scenarios of the Americas” in schools and universities with the support and guidance of the public sector, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in order to help young people construct a democratic awareness based on: the particular realities of their countries or communities, and the participation mechanisms available or needed.
   b. Promoting different educational activities—such as conferences, forums and debates through local, national and regional scenarios—with the support of the Office of Education and Culture of the OAS and member States.
   c. Including in the activities previously proposed all actors of society, such as: individuals, private and public sector, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and foreign investors, as co-responsible with the governments to endorse, promote and finance the commitment of promoting democracy.
   d. Creating different national and hemispheric mechanisms for the dissemination of the information, such as brochures, magazines and reports.
5. To provide the knowledge needed for the creation of strong “Americas Grassroots”, as a special mission of the Department of Democratic Sustainability of the OAS, in order to promote political movements aimed to strength and support democracy by using online social networks to organize virtual communities and lobby, inspiring respect for democracy itself and calling for participation.

6. To request the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) to make a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the drug trafficking in the promotion and preservation of democracy, bearing in mind the negative effects of this phenomenon and its consequences in terms of corruption and violence.

7. To suggest, based on the Inter-American Democratic Charter, the establishment of the “Organization of American States´ Rapporteurs of Democracy” as a special mission of the Department of Democratic Sustainability of the OAS, with the purpose of monitoring and reporting failures and advances on different issues that threaten democracy.

8. To seek funds from Member States and Permanent Observers of the OAS, individuals, private and public sectors, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and foreign investors to accomplish the purposes and goals for the strengthening of Democracy in the Hemisphere.

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

Cosignatories:

1. _______________________________ Haiti
   (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. _______________________________ Venezuela

3. _______________________________ Suriname

4. _______________________________ Belize

5. _______________________________ Ecuador
ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRALIZED ANTI-CORRUPTION TRAINING PROGRAM

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The preamble of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that the “progress and civilization of the world will require continental cooperation”;

The preamble of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), which states that “Member States of the OAS are convinced that corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions”;

Article II of the IACAC, which sets forth among its purposes to “promote and strengthen the development by each of the State Parties of mechanisms to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article III of the IACAC, which states preventive measures to “create, maintain and strengthen standards of conduct for the correct, honorable, and proper fulfillment of public functions”;

RECALLING:

The Statement of the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the OAS on August 7, 2001 in Washington, D.C., reaffirming Uruguay’s commitment to ensuring law and order prevail throughout the Americas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The studies conducted by the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), which evaluate and review how Member States implement the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and make recommendations to Member States based on their country reports in order to prevent and reduce corruption;

The absence of OAS training programs to train Member States and their officials in tactics for investigating and detecting;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That the MESICIC objectives are to “promote the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC) and contribute to the achievement of its goals…To follow up on the commitments assumed by the state parties to the IACAC and to review how they are being implemented…To facilitate technical cooperation, the exchange of information, experiences and best practices, and to harmonize the legislation of State Parties”;

The foundation that the board of experts has created for a training program that trains Member States on tactics for investigating and detecting corruption through its recommendations listed in the follow up to country reports on corruption; and
REAFIRMING:

That pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption, which charged the OAS General Secretariat, as the Technical Secretariat of the MESICIC, to provide technical support necessary for the implementation of this program, including training to strengthen democracy and public integrity, public ethics and transparency, transparency and good governance, training of experts and public officials in the areas of freezing of assets, forfeiture and the recovery of assets, and programs in areas related to anti-corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To direct the Committee of Experts of MESSIC, with the cooperation of OAS Member States, to develop lesson plans and teaching tools to train Member States and their officials on tactics for investigating and detecting corruption, by which:
   a. Upon the development of the lesson plans and teaching tools, the OAS shall distribute the curriculum to all institutions of higher learning in the hemisphere.”
   b. The program shall be offered to delegates of all Member States or their designee.

2. That the Committee of Experts will provide an annual report to all Member States on the progress, development and success of the training program, whereby:
   a. The curriculum for the training program must be developed within two (2) years of the effective date of this resolution, and distributed and approved by institutions of higher learning within five (5) years of the effective date
   b. Following the distribution of the training program, the program shall not last longer than five (5) years before it is reviewed for effectiveness and restructured to address new tactics used five (5) years along, with a proposition to either continue or discontinue the program.

3. That the Committee of Experts, with cooperation of Member States, will seek funding for the development and implementation of this program from international organizations offering grants concerned with anti-corruption, as well as through soliciting donations from Member States.

Approved for form and substance ______________________________

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

1. ___________________________ ___________________________ Peru
   (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. ___________________________ ___________________________ St. Lucia

3. ___________________________ ___________________________ Grenada

4. ___________________________ ___________________________ Costa Rica

5. ___________________________ ___________________________ Ecuador
BORDER SECURITY, MONEY LAUNDERING AND INFORMATION TRANSPARANCY

General Committee Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Lucia

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

Article 2a of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which states as one of the fundamental purposes of the Organization “To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3e of the Charter, which states that “the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

NOTING:

Objective No. 6c Control Measures of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015 Strategy, which requests that member States “strengthen cooperation and exchange of information among law enforcement agencies dealing with drug trafficking and related crimes,” and asks that member States “strengthen law enforcement and interdiction capacities and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by air, land, or sea”;

AG/RES. 2735 (XLII-O/12), which urges “member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in said resolutions through the development and execution of activities, the submission of reports, the exchange of information, the adoption of measures and policies, and cooperation, support, and mutual assistance; and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary support to those ends”;

HAVING SEEN:

That the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control released an assessment on organized crime and security in the Caribbean, one of whose findings was that, according to a report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Caribbean is the “most important destination for the laundering of cocaine-related trafficking income”;

CONSIDERING:

That cooperation in transparency of criminal as well as financial records, and of other pertinent information, by deportation and other federal authorities is vital in fighting transnational crimes; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That it is essential that Member States offer their cooperation and technical assistance in combating drug trafficking in the Americas;

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their cooperation with the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative and other such programs and for their successes in fighting drug trafficking and related crimes.
2. To propose that each member state make available pertinent information in regards to criminal and financial records of individuals deemed to be involved in the activities of local, regional and multinational criminal activities within their own borders.”

3. To seek technical support, assistance, and sponsorship from the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the Regional Centre of Excellence on Maritime Security in Panama, and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force in the creation of a transnational information-sharing network.

4. To request that the aforementioned taskforce be created inclusive of members from each Member State to assist with assessment of border security as it relates to the trafficking of drugs and laundering of money.

5. To request that the taskforce work collectively to strengthen border security, by creating and maintaining a database of criminal and financial information collected from each Member States’ criminal files, in order to prevent transnational crime, money laundering, and the trafficking of illegal drugs and weapons in the hemisphere.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ___________________________  ____Barbados______
   (Signature of Delegate)            (Country Represented)

2. ___________________________  ____Uruguay_______

3. ___________________________  ____Grenada_______

4. ___________________________  ____El Salvador______

5. ___________________________  ____Costa Rica_______
MECHANISM FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO STRENGTHEN HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY

General Committee                               Topic No. 2 of the Agenda
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegations of Belize and the Plurinational State of Bolivia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

Article 54b of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which sets forth that one of the principal powers of the General Assembly is “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”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Objective 7 of the International Cooperation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, which calls for strengthening “the CICAD’s institutional capacity to promote international cooperation aimed at implementing the recommendations emanating from the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, as well as the objectives set out in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and this Action Plan”;

CONSIDERING:

That even though Member States should be autonomous in the definition and implementation of their national policies to control the illegal traffic of drugs and other forms of organized crime, according to their particular political, economic and sociocultural contexts, regional organizations serve as intermediaries for cooperation in the Hemisphere in order to increase and improve the control of illicit traffic of drugs, bringing new views, strategies and resources into the solution to this fundamental challenge for the Hemisphere; and

HAVING SEEN:

The Lima Declaration of the International Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Specialized National Agencies against the World Drug Problem (2012) which calls for the world drug problem to be addressed “in a multilateral, regional and bilateral framework, through concrete, comprehensive and effective evidence-based measures, to reduce significantly both the demand for and the supply of illicit drugs, under the principle of common and shared responsibility”,

RESOLVES:

1. To emphasize the relevance of cooperation among the countries of the hemisphere to reduce illicit drug trafficking, as well as the key role that regional organizations and civil society play in this process as developers of target-based policies that need to be integrated into broader policy frameworks.

2. To recognize the relevance of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2011-2015 and its Plan of Action in the fight against illegal drugs, aiming to achieve its main objectives, such as supply and demand reduction, institutional strengthening, control measures and international cooperation; and the non-intervention principle in the sovereignty and autonomy of each Member State.

3. To propose that the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security strengthen its work by creating, as part of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, a mechanism for cooperation that annually brings together intergovernmental organizations in the Hemisphere and representatives of the Member States as a space for deliberation and action in matters concerning the illicit traffic of drugs.
4. To suggest that the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security with the assistance of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), call for a meeting whose objective is the development of a common framework for the resolution of the hemispheric problem of drugs, which includes the vision of all regional intergovernmental organizations and civil society around this problem, how to confront it, and the necessary policies to improve the results in drug trafficking reduction while maintaining the autonomy and sociocultural context of the Member States.

5. To establish a Technical Secretariat for this cooperation mechanism, to be rotated on a yearly basis between the regional organizations being part of the cooperation mechanism, to assist the process of definition and implementation of common strategies and policies to integrate their actions in combating illegal drugs and to develop the specific indicators and instruments to measure its effectiveness.

6. To have the Common Framework for the Hemispheric Problem of Drugs and the Technical Secretariat:
   a. Ensure that demand reduction activities be considered as equally important to and as necessary as supply reduction activities as well as the objectives of the entire Hemispheric Plan.
   b. Collaborate with regional organizations and civil society in the development and analysis of local and international drug policy in order to develop innovative new strategies to reduce illicit drug use and the harms associated with drugs.
   c. Recommend policies for Member States that are evidence-based, supported by scientific data, and that are culturally and socially sensitive.
   d. Evaluate Member States’ drug policies for results, including an analysis of any unintended consequences.

7. To request the General Secretariat to report on the implementation of this resolution in the Forty-Third Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Approved for form and substance: ____________________________________________
                                      (Signature of Faculty Member)

Cosignatories:
1. _______________________________    Nicaragua
   (Signature of Delegate)            (Country Represented)

2. _______________________________    Venezuela

3. _______________________________    Canada

4. _______________________________    Ecuador

5. _______________________________    Belize

6. _______________________________    Bolivia
STRENGTHENING THE HEMISPHERIC DRUG STRATEGY 2011-2015

The General Assembly,

Considering:

That the Organization of American States works within the parameters set on the cooperation of its Member States as indicated in Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. That cooperation from the Member States will be crucial solving the problem of poverty, drug abuse and drug trafficking in the next decade. It is necessary to take measures to restrict the use of narcotics, estimating that to be effective measures against the use of such substances, requires a concerted and effective action in the American bloc and the overall impact it generates;

Taking into account:

The contributions of the OAS, Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse (CICAD) and the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) that have helped in the process of reducing the consumption of drugs in the Caribbean region;

Reaffirming:

The commitment assumed in the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 for the use and trafficking of drugs and the commitment of all Member States of this organization, State’s intention to design programs for the prevention and reduction of drugs in the Americas;

and

Having seen:

Resolution A/res/55/2 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration stating the need “To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem”;

Bearing in mind:

Resolution AG/RES. 1458 (XXVII-O/97) of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, stating that “The elimination of the supply of and demand for illicit drugs is one of the top priorities of the national and international policies of the Member States;

“That the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas required a broad and coordinated hemispheric strategy to reduce illicit drug use, production, and trafficking;”

Recalling:

That the third term of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere states that “Controlling illicit drugs must be part of a comprehensive anti-drug policy, which along with preventing drug abuse and helping to rehabilitate those affected, must ensure through appropriate laws and policies that illicit drugs and drugs diverted to the illegal market are not available and that drug traffickers receive proper sanctions; and

Taking into account
That during its forty-ninth regular session, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) approved the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2011-2015,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend all Member States for their efforts to address the world drug problem and to recognize the findings of the rapports of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).

2. To call for a meeting of relevant experts of member states and agricultural or counter-narcotics organizations to discuss the most effective options available for alternative crops and the methods of encouraging their use.

3. To support local awareness programs concerning drug consumption considering that family and school prevention is a long-term key to reduce domestic drug consumption.

4. To strengthen institutions for the rehabilitation of people with additions to psychotic substances promoting public health in the Americas supported by OAS member states, relevant NGO’s, and CICAD.

5. To assure the constant evaluation of all ongoing programs to determine the effectiveness and to better target areas in need of significant improvement.

6. To strongly urge Member States to provide up-to-date data to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in order to improve drugs situation assessment, to improve international cooperation with the support of experts throughout the hemisphere through the active participation of the Member States on the virtual forum of the CICAD and through data sharing.

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

Cosignatories:

1. ________________________      ___Panama________
   Signature of Delegate          Country Represented

2. ________________________      ___Dominican Republic___

3. ________________________      ___Paraguay___________

4. ________________________      ___USA_______________

5. ________________________      ___Argentina__________

6. ________________________      ___Mexico_____________
GUARANTEEING DEMOCRACY
THROUGH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS AND EDUCATION

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2b of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes as one of the most important purposes to “promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention;”

Article 47 of the Charter, which proclaims that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture, oriented toward the overall improvement of the individual, and as a foundation for democracy, social justice, and progress;”

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development. This is also a necessary condition for the full and effective exercise of democracy. Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy;”

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

Article 27 of that Charter, which emphasizes: “The objectives of the programs and activities will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations. Special attention shall be given to the development of programs and activities for the education of children and youth as a means of ensuring the continuance of democratic values, including liberty and social justice;”

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 57 (XXXVIII-O/08) “Declaration of Medellín: Youth and democratic values”, which recognizes “the commitment of the member states to promote and strengthen in the youth of the Hemisphere the values, principles, and practices of a democratic life, including liberty and social justice, progress, respect for human rights in their universality, indivisibility, and interdependence;”

AG/RES. 2745 (XLII-O/12) “Inter American Program on Education for Democratic Values”, which promotes a culture of democracy and non-violence through formal and informal education in the Hemisphere, providing implementation guidance from an Advisory Group composed of education officials from Member States, academics and experts from civil society and other relevant stakeholders;
AG/RES 2705 (XLII-O/12) “Promotion and strengthening of democracy: Follow up to the Inter American Democratic Charter”, which emphasizes the important role of participation by all sectors of society, including civil society, in the consolidation of democracy, given that such participation is one of the vital elements for the success of development policies;

NOTING:

That only in some countries of the Hemisphere are there participation tools to include citizens in the democratic process, tools which, taking into account representative democracy, are a means to strengthen democratic institutions and to achieve the goals of the Organization;

CONSIDERING:

That the consolidation of democracy in the region requires a culture based on profound democratic principles and values, which, under close observance, should be fostered through education for democracy;

That youth participation in political activities and public life, including the electoral process, is a favorable condition for the promotion and exercise of a democratic culture; and

That the participatory nature of democracy in the Hemisphere in different aspects of public life contributes to the consolidation of democratic values,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for strengthening and promoting in youth of the Hemisphere the values, principles, and practices of a democratic life.

2. To implement a Hemispheric Program called “Ensuring Hemispheric Democracy”, under the supervision of the Department of Education and Culture for the promotion of education in democratic values and practices, whose main objectives will include, but not be limited to:
   a. Examining the educational situation in each Member State to find out whether or not educational programs on values and democratic practices are implemented, and to present a report about it.
   b. Producing a document that will contain a specialized curriculum, which shall include relevant topics such as:
      i. Learning the principles of democracy.
      ii. Periodic, free and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage.
      iii. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
      iv. Access to and exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, as well as knowledge of the Inter-American Democratic Charter and other relevant documents.
   c. Introducing practical suggestions into curriculum about the best ways to apply it in educational institutions for the benefit of society in general.
3. To suggest that Member States implement the curriculum in accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Education and Culture, through their Ministers of Culture and Education.

4. To instruct the Department of Education and Culture, in cooperation with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), to collaborate with this program, on the following tasks:
   a. To make specific recommendations to each country based on the reports about their situation.
   b. To prepare and present a final report to the CIDI, with the result of the implementation of the program.

5. To combine this Hemispheric Program with the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic values and practices, in order to unify resources and to work jointly.

6. To encourage NGOs to collaborate with the implementation of the curriculum.

7. To recommend that Member States agree on the most effective course of action in order to facilitate the access to participatory democracy tools, such as popular initiative, referendum, plebiscite and recall.

8. To finance and administer this proposal with specific funds allocated to the budget of the Department of Education and Culture and contributions of Member States, and requests to Permanent Observers, Non-Governmental organizations related to the promotion of democracy, and any other organization that would be interested in the implementation of this regional program.

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

Cosignatories:
1. ____________________________  __Venezuela__
   (Signature of Delegate)  (Country Represented)
2. ____________________________  __St. Vicent__________
3. ____________________________  __Uruguay__________
4. ____________________________  __Bolivia__________
5. ____________________________  __Argentina__________