

**2023 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Final Packet**

## **First Committee**



### **Washington Model Organization of American States**

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



# **OAS**

More rights for more people

**April 3 - 7, 2023**

**STRENGTHENING REGIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEMS TO PREVENT CORRUPTION  
THROUGH COLLABORATIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN MEMBER STATES**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) which establishes as one of its main purposes to "seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them";

Article III (8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) in which States Parties agree "to consider the applicability of measures within their own institutional systems to create, maintain and strengthen systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities, in accordance with their Constitutions and the basic principles of their domestic legal systems";

Article III (9) of the IACAC in which State Parties agree to consider the applicability of "oversight bodies with a view to implementing modern mechanisms for preventing, detecting, punishing and eradicating corrupt acts";

Article III (11) of the IACAC in which State Parties agree to consider the applicability of "mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society and non-governmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption";

Article 2 of the Lima Commitment, which commits to "strengthening judicial autonomy and independence, following applicable inter-American and universal standards on this matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice as well as to promote and encourage policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system";

CONSIDERING:

That corruption, whose various forms are recognized and defined by the IACAC, constitutes a transnational phenomenon that undermines economic growth, social development, and democratic governance, weakening citizens' trust in institutions and the ability of governments to provide high-quality goods and services;

That the prevention of and fight against corruption are fundamental to strengthening democracy and the rule of law in Member States;

That the accomplishment of the goals established requires a coordinated and collective response from all Member States that arises from full participation and dialogue;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The acknowledgement and action Member States have taken in addressing corruption by implementing legal instruments and strengthening judicial bodies, in addition to initiatives to increase transparency and improve accountability;

The involvement of different regional anti-corruption initiatives, such as anti-corruption treaties including the UNCAC, the IACAC, and the Lima Commitment, the dialogue such as the regional platform for South America and Mexico created by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean which considers the development of a tailor-made regional anti-corruption initiative a key aspect to counter corruption and economic crime; and

#### RECOGNIZING:

That, according to Transparency International, most countries in Central and Latin America have a Corruption Perception Index (CPI) below the global average;

That, according to Latinobarometro, 78% of Latin Americans believe that corruption is a very serious problem in their region and 62% of respondents believe that their government is not doing enough to combat corruption.

That, according to a 2020 survey by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), 17.5% of respondents in the region reported being offered money or a gift in exchange for a vote or political support,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States for the effort and progress made hitherto in preventing and fighting against corruption in the Western Hemisphere.
2. To encourage each Member State to review and strengthen their respective domestic legal framework to ensure the most vulnerable sectors of civil society regarding cases of corruption, such as whistleblowers, witnesses, journalists, and those involved in investigating cases of corruption are legally recognized and protected from intimidation and retaliatory actions.
3. To suggest that each Member State invites non-government officials, such as citizens and other non-political stakeholders, to state concerns and give feedback on the impact of their existing anti-corruption policies related to their judicial systems and how to reduce it by conducting an anti-corruption forum that will be held once a month and whose operations will be decided individually by each Member State.
4. To create a new committee, the Anti-Corruption Committee of the Americas (ACCA), as a subcommittee under the administrative supervision of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, whose chief goals and elements will be:
  - a. To promote regional dialogue and cooperation among all Member States and to collectively address corruption while fostering a culture of transparency and political integrity across the Western Hemisphere.
  - b. Consistent with the IACAC and the Lima Commitment.
  - c. Comprised of thirty-five judiciary representatives, one from each Member State, nonpolitical stakeholders, agents from the private sector, and representatives from international organizations and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations, Transparency International, and Freedom House, as an effort to bring diverse agents from civil society together to provide a better understanding of corruption and give an active voice to the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

- d. To carry out an annual in-person meeting at the OAS headquarters in Washington D.C, with the option of conducting online meetings using a free platform.
  - e. To address common obstacles in reducing corruption, set collective objectives and standards, discuss anti-corruption practices and policies, and evaluate progress both in each Member State's territory and in the Western Hemisphere.
5. To request funding from different nongovernmental organizations which will be able to attend and participate in the meetings, such as the United Nations, Transparency International, and Freedom House.

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

Cosignatories:

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| 1. |                         |                       |
|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**SUPPORTING THE INTER-AMERICAN PLAN TO COMBAT CORRUPTION AND/BY  
PROMOTING THE CREATION OF AN ANONYMOUS  
AND SAFE ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORK**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

**HAVING SEEN:**

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

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

Article 45(f) of the Charter of the OAS, which emphasizes “the encouragement of all efforts of popular promotion and cooperation that have as their purpose the development and progress of the community”;

Article 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which declares: “Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non- governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption”;

**CONSIDERING:**

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (Res B-58), stating 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”;

Article 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which sets forth that “Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non- governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption”;

That fighting corruption legitimizes governments and increases public trust in institutions, demonstrating the social value of the rule of law;

**RECOGNIZING:**

That one of the main purposes of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption is “to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption’s (MESICIC) Resolution 1784 at the Buenos Aires Convention, which recognizes: “To promote and strengthen the development, by each of its States Parties, of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish, and eradicate corruption, and to promote, facilitate, and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to combat acts of corruption in the performance of public functions”;  
and

**BUT DEEPLY CONCERNED:**

That Mexico's ongoing corruption crisis—as well as the impact of this problem in many other member states—has been worsening, especially in the wake of COVID-19, and that issues such as bribery, embezzlement and procurement corruption are all very common practices in public service,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend Member States for their diligent cooperation in ensuring the effectiveness of methods to prevent, detect, punish, and eradicate corruption in both the fields of public administration and the private sector.
2. To commend the Committee of Experts and the Conference of the State Parties within the framework of The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) for its impressive work against corruption.
3. To call for a special meeting of the Conference of the State Parties within the framework of MESICIC, at the OAS headquarters, with the goal of recommending the creation of an anonymous reporting system that will highlight the corruption across the Hemisphere, by:
  - a. Generating a free downloadable app, in which citizens can report corruption by a private or public sector employer/individual by choosing from various corruption factors.
  - b. Crowdsourcing the various corruption factors that are attached to each employer in order to authenticate the claims and prevent abuse of the system.
  - c. Using the crowd-sourced nature of the information to ensure that no names or other methods of identification are recorded with regard to whom the reporters are, in order to prevent retaliation by the reporters.
  - d. Requesting the Committee of Experts, within the framework of MESICIC, (beginning with its 40th meeting in 2024) to annually evaluate and certify the developmental progress and efficacy of this anonymous reporting system, by making recommendations on whether to continue, eliminate, expand or contract development of this system.
4. To affirm that accusations received through crowd sourcing will be reported to the proper authorities and that only those authorities have the power to investigate acts of corruption within their respective jurisdictions.

5. To seek funding for the conference, and for the creation and maintenance of this anonymous reporting System, from Member States, Permanent Observers of the OAS, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and relevant international organizations such as, but not limited to, the Western Hemisphere Anti-Corruption Index (WHACI).

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**ENHANCE AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST  
CORRUPTION TO TACKLE CORRUPTION**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Belize

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article I(a) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which establishes as one of its main purposes to: promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article II(b) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which states that another of its main purpose is “to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance”;

Article VI (a) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which defines corruption as “The solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, by a government official or a person who performs public functions, of any article of monetary value, or other benefit, such as a gift, favor, promise or advantage for himself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his public functions”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article VII of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which asserts that “each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offenses it has established in accordance with this Convention when the offense in question is committed in its territory”;

Article XXVII of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which asserts that “any State Party may submit for the consideration of other States Parties meeting at a General Assembly of the Organization of American States draft additional protocols to this Convention to contribute to the attainment of the purposes set forth in Article II thereof. Each additional protocol shall establish the terms for its entry into force and shall apply only to those States that become Parties to it”;

The Convention A/58/422 (2005) “United Nations Convention Against Corruption”, which, having been signed and ratified by all OAS members, which purpose is to promote anti-corruption frameworks, international anti-corruption networks, and greater integrity and transparency;

CONSIDERING:

That regional justice systems, can play a vital role in fighting corruption which causes distrust of government and constitutes a threat to a democracy;

That addressing corruption improves the public’s trust in governmental institutions by demonstrating the power of the rule of law.;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That corruption is an issue that plagues Central America and undermines public trust in government and slows down the development of nations;

With the disbanding of international anti-corruption programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras due to the fact that it affected leaders and allies;

With the short length of the statute of limitations on corruption which makes it harder to prosecute public officials involved in corruption years later; and

RECOGNIZING:

Transparency International's research conveying that more than six in 10 people living in Latin America and the Caribbean felt that the level of corruption had increased;

Transparency International's 2019 Global Corruption Barometer study that 57% of people surveyed in Latin America and the Caribbean think that their government is not doing enough to tackle corruption;

Accountability and prosecuting are an effective method of curbing corruption, and research has shown countries that hold corrupt officials accountable have less levels of corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) on its efforts to promote the implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption in member states.
2. To applaud the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH) and the International Commission against Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES) for its effort to hold corrupt public officials accountable.
3. To encourage Member States in accordance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption to adopt more laws domestically to effectively curb corruption.
4. To call upon the member states that are party to the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption to hold a conference to ratify the convention and address corruption in the Americas with the following amendments:
  - a. The inclusion of additional protocols, such as the criminalization of the obstruction of justice in corruption investigations.
  - b. The inclusion of additional protocols, such as the definition of obstruction of Justice as the interfering in the giving of testimony or production of evidence, to induce false testimony, to interfere in the exercise of law enforcement.
  - c. The statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offense listed in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption be increased to 10 years.

- d. An additional protocol including protection of witnesses, victims, and experts, that testify concerning offenses listed in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, against retaliation and intimidation.
  - i. To create a program that provides security to witnesses, victims, and experts who testify in corruption cases.
  - ii. To request that this program be financed by voluntary donations from Member states, registered non-governmental organizations (NGO's) such as Transparency International, *inter alia*.
- 5. To recommend a provision to take measures to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures and in the funding of political parties.
- 6. To propose a timeframe for party states to implement the ratifications to the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption with a due date of two years from the day the resolves are signed.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **STRENGTHENING REGIONAL DEMOCRACY THROUGH HIGHER ELECTORAL DATA TRANSPARENCY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Bolivia

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

As the General Assembly states in the Inter-American Democratic Charter that “the Organization of American States recognizes that representative democracy is indispensable for the stability, peace, and development of the region”;

With Article 17 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states that when a government or member state feels its democratic political institutional process “at risk, it may request assistance from the Secretary General or the Permanent Council for the strengthening and preservation of its democratic system”;

Article 23 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which establishes Member States as “responsible for organizing, conducting, and ensuring free and fair election processes”;

Article 25 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which establishes one of the electoral observation’s jobs as the advising of the Permanent Council about the presence of free and fair elections, and “with the consent of the state concerned, (may) send special missions with a view to creating or improving said conditions”;

CONSIDERING:

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in conjunction with the OAS, developed ISO/TS 54001 which is a technical specification which provides a blueprint for the design of an effective management system that will allow an electoral body to better meet the standards of democracy;

The Organization of American States (OAS) public website makes it very difficult for the public to find the official functions and roles of Electoral Observers, which hinders transparency between the OAS and OAS Nation citizens, thus impeding democratic values;

The Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation’s (DECO) Electoral Observation Mission Database only offers electoral data (which is incomplete) from the last electoral cycle for one OAS Member State, illustrating a disconnection in OAS transparency and election data collection;

The Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation’s (DECO) Electoral Observation Mission Database offers extensive and helpful recommendations to OAS Member States regarding the strengthening of democracy and electoral processes in the Member State;

RECOGNIZING:

Electoral observers which work to achieve Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs) to help strengthen the hemisphere’s electoral processes, while enhancing professional and technical capacities within the organization;

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) which is an NGO that aims to advance democracy through collaboration with civil society, public institutions, and even the private sector by assisting in conducting credible elections as well as assisting in the election process for any who may require assistance;

The Electoral Observation Mission Database as a tool which collects data from Organization of American States (OAS) Member States in order to take “an important step forward in terms of transparency” by allowing this data on electoral processes to be available to the public;

The Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) as the entity within the Secretariat which strengthens democracy in OAS Member States as well as establishing electoral cooperation between the OAS and its member states;

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

The International Organization of Standardization’s (ISO) resolution of an International Management System which “was promoted and developed by the OAS in conjunction with a group of electoral experts” that “to help strengthen the hemisphere’s electoral processes, while enhancing professional and technical capacities within the organization”; and

#### RECALLING

AG/RES. 2528 (XXXIX-O/09) Modernization and use of Electoral Technologies in the Hemisphere, fourth plenary session, held on June 4, 2009;

AG/RES. 2694 (XLI-O/11) Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter, adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 7, 2011;

AG/RES. 963 (XIX-0/89) a AG/RES. 1024 (XIX-0/89) Resolution on Human Rights, Democracy, and Electoral Observation, adopted on December 22, 1989;

#### RESOLVES:

1. To recommend OAS Member States to provide information and data to the OAS’s Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) to augment the electoral data which can be found on DECO’s Electoral Observation Mission Database, in order to help reach the database’s goal of achieving more transparency by allowing information available to the public.
2. To create a new subcommittee under the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO), which will serve to mobilize and direct Electoral Observers in different OAS Member States, to add transparency and efficiency to DECO’s attempts to complete their electoral observation missions (EOM).
  - a. Let DECO’s EOMs and Electoral Observers be available to any OAS Member State who may desire assistance in administrating or coordinating local and/ or national elections.
  - b. Any Member States who are assisted by the Electoral Observers newly directed by the new subcommittee will allow the subcommittee to gather electoral data to display on DECO’s Electoral Observation Mission Database; so as to assist in the database’s collection of data to add transparency through the display of electoral data to the public.
  - c. Allow the Electoral Observers to assist in any non-partisan tasks which may facilitate election processes in OAS Member Nations such as the distribution of ballots to indigenous citizens, the translation of ballots to these same indigenous citizens who may not be fluent in the nation’s language, the accessibility of ballots to disabled persons through the use of accessible ballots (and other manners), etc.



## **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POLITICAL MISINFORMATION COMMITTEE**

First Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

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

Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which asserts that “Democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas”;

Resolution AG/RES. 2989 (LII-O/22), which includes initiatives to strengthen democracy, and all previous resolutions adopted on this matter;

NOTING:

The rise in prevalence of misinformation with respect to elections, which has led to an increased distrust in democracy;

The violence committed after recent elections because of misinformation; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions and their efforts in handling political and institutional conflicts;

The Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation and their continued efforts in the observation of over 240 elections;

The creation of the Center for Media Integrity of the Americas to promote independent journalism and social media production in the Americas;

The need to support initiatives that strengthen democracy,

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud Member States on their devotion to media integrity.
2. To create a committee called the Political Misinformation Committee (PMC) under the auspices of the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions with the following provisions:
  - a. Composition of the PMC will be a chairperson, appointed by the Secretary General, and 20 members:
    - i. Membership will be on a voluntary basis for those passionate about strengthening electoral processes.



**RENEWING CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH CREDIBLE, FAIR,  
INCLUSIVE, AND TRANSPARENT LEADERSHIP IN HAITI**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which proclaims that “equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income and the full participation of [Member States’] peoples in decisions relating to their own development are, among others, basic objectives of integral development;”

CONSIDERING:

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter highlights 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;”

RECALLING:

Article 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that, “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;”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

A press release by the OAS on August 8, 2022, highlighting that, “Building democracy requires citizens, strong institutions that must be constantly strengthened, and a political system with the capacity for dialogue, as well as honesty. Essentially, it requires the branches of State government to be in place and with the independent capacity to act. It requires the exercise of and full respect for liberties and fundamental guarantees (and for the State to ensure it) in the framework of the fullest possible exercise of economic and social rights, along with an electoral process that is trustworthy, fair, and transparent;”

BEARING IN MIND:

That the same press release states that, “Building Haitian democracy means encouraging capacity for dialogue, which includes building mutual trust among the various social and political actors in Haiti. Today, there is no system of checks and balances, neither politically nor socially. On the contrary, violence is prevalent; as is the abuse of force internally, actions with criminal intent, failed institutions, and a lack of civil society capacity;” and

## NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

That the OAS adopted a resolution on Haiti (AG/RES. 2982 (LII-O/22)) on the security situation in Haiti and hemispheric cooperation for the preservation of democracy,

## RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and acknowledge the ongoing commitment and efforts of the Member States to the people of the Republic of Haiti and its leadership.
2. To invite the heads of political parties to emphasize and establish a set of national priorities for the Republic of Haiti while deemphasizing parties' and individuals' interests to facilitate a Haitian agenda.
3. To request that the OAS Secretariat collaborate with the government of the Republic of Haiti to craft legislation that addresses issues arising from the leadership transition following the assassination of their former president by:
  - a. Revisiting the Haitian Constitution to reinforce the smooth transition of interim leadership within twenty-four hours of a vacancy in the presidency.
  - b. Revisiting the Haitian Constitution to provide for a swift, inclusive, and transparent election following a vacancy in the presidency so that order will be maintained.
4. To encourage dialogue between the OAS Secretariat and the Republic of Haiti concerning the challenges affecting the Republic of Haiti in building confidence in the electoral process by:
  - a. Establishing committees that will meet quarterly to plan and implement strategies until effective and transparent electoral systems are in place.
  - b. Facilitating semiannual meetings to assess progress with planning and implementation strategies to facilitate fair elections.
5. To recommend that the government of the Republic of Haiti work with the OAS Secretariat to start and sustain continuing discussions with all relevant stakeholders in the state:
  - a. Involving the business sector, social sector, political parties, youth, women, disciplinary forces, and other stakeholders.
  - b. Highlighting, finding solutions, and implementing strategies addressing current issues including those relating to political unrest, cholera outbreaks, gang violence, sexual and gender-based violence, kidnapping and trafficking in persons.

6. Review the policies influencing the number of electoral candidates accepted to participate in the electoral process in an effort to reduce the impact of the excessive fractioned political sentiments experienced by Haitians.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## STRENGTHENING THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guyana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 of The Inter-American Democratic Charter states (IDC) which recommends the: “holding of periodic, free, and fair elections” as “an expression of the sovereignty of the people”;

Article 23 of the IDC that states “Member States are responsible for organizing, conducting, and ensuring free and fair electoral processes. Member States, in the exercise of their sovereignty, may request that the Organization of American States (OAS) provide advisory services or assistance for strengthening and developing their electoral institutions and processes, including sending preliminary missions for that purpose”;

Article XX of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man that states: “Every person having legal capacity is entitled to participate in the government of his country, directly or through his representatives, and to take part in popular elections, which shall be by secret ballot, and shall be honest, periodic and free”;

BEARING IN MIND:

Article 24 of the IDC states that “the electoral observation missions shall be carried out at the request of the member state concerned. To that end, the government of that state and the Secretary General shall enter into an agreement establishing the scope and coverage of the electoral observation mission in question. The member state shall guarantee conditions of security, free access to information, and full cooperation with the electoral observation mission. Electoral observation missions shall be carried out in accordance with the principles and norms of the OAS. The Organization shall ensure that these missions are effective and independent and shall provide them with the necessary resources for that purpose. They shall be conducted in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner and with the appropriate technical expertise. Electoral observation missions shall present a report on their activities in a timely manner to the Permanent Council, through the General Secretariat”;

RECALLING:

Albert Ramdin, the former Assistant Secretary General for the OAS addressing a public forum in Georgetown, Guyana 2006, highlighted the prerequisites for public trust in the electoral process by stating “public trust can be gained through assurances of an independent, well-mandated and equipped electoral office or commission; timely execution of election activities from the start of the process through the end; clear deadlines for defined activities; thoroughly trained electoral workers; an ongoing process of public education and public outreach; a credible voters’ list; and a secure environment for voters”;

CONSIDERING:

The Heads of State and Government of the Americas, gathered at the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City and highlighted the importance of free and fair elections as a chief pillar of democracy;

The 154th session the Inter-Parliamentary Union unanimously adopted the declaration on criteria for free and fair elections, expanding the role of the United Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, regional organizations and parliamentary assemblies, and international and national non-governmental organizations in providing electoral assistance at the request of governments;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That the nation states declare electoral victory prior to completion of official tabulation often leading to civil unrest, mistrust in the process, and failure to accept the electoral results; and

REAFFIRMING:

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government [and] this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States that have maintained the promise and overseen peaceful transition of power and free and fair elections.
2. To congratulate the Organization of American States on the success of the Electoral Observation mission to observe and report on the security and validity of elections in the Americas.
3. To recommend member states establish stronger laws and execution of effective penalties for voter registration and registration malpractice:
  - a. Member States are encouraged to modernize their electoral registration process, allowing for an internet-based system, as well as increasing the availability of voter registration sites.
  - b. Encourage communication between voting districts to allow for decreased over inflation of voter registration by removal of persons from one district and adding them to the correct district.
  - c. Improve access to voter registration services via trained officials at government buildings and in community centers.
4. To encourage member states to strengthen voter access and protection during elections by:
  - a. Improving access to physical voting locations by increasing polling locations to allow for no person to be more than 7 kilometers away from polling locations.
  - b. Strengthening laws surrounding voter intimidation with strict punitive actions for offenders.
5. Suggest member states establish national regulations for voting procedures including:

- a. Voting systems should be both paper and electronic ballot to allow for proper audit processing and recounting.
- b. Establishment of national standards, including background checks, for those tasked with electoral count and tabulation, to prevent extremism and corruption.
- c. Establish security protocol to ensure all ballots are monitored by electronic systems and human systems.

- 6. To encourage a policy to welcome election observers created for the promotion of democratic processes and free and fair elections:
  - a. Host citizens, nonpartisan organizations, international election observers, academic observers, and the media to view the election process:
    - i. Broadcast the election process giving all the opportunity to watch the election process.
    - ii. Host a public viewing of equipment testing, processing and tabulation of ballots.
  - b. Create and pass legislation for regulation of non-government organization observation standards:
    - i. Mandate a 45-day minimum window for observers to put forth official notice of election observation.
    - ii. Require all observers to be non-disruptive.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEMISPHERIC COMMITTEE FOR THE FACILITATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMUNICATION (CFACC) WITH LOCAL SOURCES**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED:

Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms that anti-corruption measures are necessary in that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace,” both of which require governmental institutions standing firmly against corruption;

The 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption states 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,” which emphasizes the time-honored goal of the organization to promote security, development, and democracy; and encourages member states to “take a firm stance against corruption in their governments and to institute formal anti-corruption legal structures”;

The Mechanism for Follow-Up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, adopted at the third plenary session on June 5, 2001, which establishes a structure that allows Member States to collaborate on issues of corruption through independent and unbiased reviews of national governments and the issuance of recommendations based on their findings;

GUIDED BY:

AG/RES. 1784 (XXXI-O/01) “Mechanism for Follow-Up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption”, which has provided an unbiased system of reporting on corruption, and states should continue to work together bring positive change to the hemisphere through its system of investigation and recommendation;

The recognition by the MESICIC of the need for constant development of the OAS monitoring system regarding corruption, in that it states that “the Conference shall periodically review the operation of the mechanism, taking account of observations made by the committee of experts, and may introduce such changes as it deems appropriate,” depending on the needs of the hemisphere;

The Hemispheric Report of the Fifth Round of Review, as compiled by the MESICIC Committee of Experts, which emphasizes “the need to include institutions, the private sector, and civil society in efforts to address corruption,” which would include local media sources; and  
RECOGNIZING:

The OAS leading efforts in the fight against corruption in the governments of the Americas, and that through the sustained efforts of the General Assembly and each member state, anti-corruption measures have been strengthened across the hemisphere;

That corruption in the hemisphere affects everyone, and thus residents of the hemisphere should be involved in the recognition and elimination of governmental corruption on any level;

That corruption is a systemic problem, which requires elimination efforts on multiple fronts: legal, structural, and local, which in turn necessitates the cooperation of nongovernmental channels, including an open-ended channel of communication with media groups and civilians in each state,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their dedication to eliminating corruption from the hemisphere and their implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.
2. To open a channel of communication between the Committee of Experts of the Mechanism for Follow-Up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) and the local media of each member states to relay achievements and signs of corruption to include residents of the state in the identification and formation of recommendations concerning corruption through the creation of a subcommittee to connect experts and member state residents.
3. To create a subcommittee called the Committee for the Facilitation of Anti-Corruption Communication (CFACC) under the MESICIC Committee of Experts to work closely with local media in each state participating in the Convention to establish trust and implement an additional layer of reporting during the investigatory cycle, by considering the following:
  - a) To identify and compile a comprehensive list of signs of governmental corruption.
  - b) To encourage communication between corruption experts, OAS delegates, and the local media in each Member State.
  - c) To improve anti-corruption measures in each state through the implementation of an additional step in the investigatory process in which an impartial representative of the OAS meets with representatives from local media stations to collect their corruption-related reports.
  - d) To open communication with civilians and local news agencies in each Member State through:
    - i. Periodic reports on the progress each state has achieved in terms of eradicating corruption to local news agencies.
    - ii. Maintenance of transparency concerning recommendations contained in each report.
    - iii. Dissemination of descriptions of corruption by the local media to help residents identify it, and
    - iv. Facilitation of dialogue between corruption experts and media to exchange local reports and expert recommendations.
  - e) To promote cooperation through the appointment of a Special Rapporteur for Anti-Corruption and Communication by the Secretary General.
4. To further the cooperation and sharing of resources between Member States to improve the overall stability and development of the hemisphere, as aided by Trust for the

Americas donors, including the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the Andean Development Corporation.

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

Cosignatories:

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|    | (Signature of Delegate) | (Country Represented) |
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**CREATION OF A WORKING GROUP FOR THE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION ON  
WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS TO POTENTIAL REPORTERS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States which establishes that one of its essential purposes is: “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 3 (c) of the Charter of the Organization of American States which states that: “strengthening of the civic conscience of American peoples as one of the bases for the effective exercise of democracy and for the observance of the rights and duties of man”;

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

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter asserts that: “Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development”;

GUIDED BY:

Article 3 (8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption which asserts that one of the preventative measures is, “Systems for protecting public servants and private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities, in accordance with their Constitutions and basic principles of their domestic legal systems.”;

Article 3 (11) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption states that, “Mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society and non-governmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption.”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 1 (1) of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training which emphasizes that “Everyone has the right to know, seek and receive information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms and should have access to human rights education and training.”;

The efforts of the Whistleblowing International Network to assist citizens who, in good faith, report acts of corruption by connecting the whistleblowing protection community and bringing together civil society organizations all over the world to ensure appropriate laws protect each citizen;

The United Nations Human Rights ongoing project entitled “World Programme for Human Rights Education” which encourages all member nations to adopt legislation that creates agencies for the sole purpose of educating citizens about their own rights as a prevention method for human rights violations; and

RECOGNIZING:

The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) utilizes a committee of experts to create guidelines for anticorruption initiatives within the framework of the OAS Conventions along with following up on the initiatives member states commit to;

The Meetings of Ministers of Justice, other Ministers, Prosecutors and Attorney Generals of the Americas (REJMA) aims to provide a forum in which member states can exchange crucial information, recommend actions for members, and strengthen coordination between all countries’ legal systems;

The 2013 report from the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) entitled *Whistleblower Protection Legislation, and Mechanisms* which states that protections “encourage reporting; decrease corruption risks; increase detection of corruption; and helps authorities monitor compliance with anti-corruption.”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

Transparency International’s 2022 survey which shows that two-thirds of Latin American citizens believe that regional corruption has risen within the past twelve months, while more than half said their own government is failing to address corruption;

Latinobarómetro’s 2021 report which states that 57% of Latin American citizens feel that corruption is growing in their countries, and only 29% feel that significant progress has been made in the fight against corruption;

The lack of resources for whistleblowers in Latin America to guarantee said person(s) know their rights and appropriate protections under both national and international law; the education of one’s rights ensures that a person will report acts of corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States of the OAS for implementing laws that protect whistleblowers and their ongoing commitment to combat corruption by improving regional justice systems and protecting the rights and welfare of all citizens.
2. To reaffirm the will and the commitment of OAS Member States to respect and support the decisions agreed upon in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and adopted during the third plenary session of the OAS held on March 29th, 1996, in Caracas, Venezuela.
3. To advise Member States to reinforce policies for the protection of citizens who, in reporting in good faith and on reasonable grounds suspicions of corruption to competent authorities against discriminatory and disciplinary actions.
4. To call on The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) and The Meetings of Ministers of Justice, other Ministers, Prosecutors, and

Attorney Generals of the Americas (REJMA) to create a working group of legal experts with the following purposes:

- a. Maintaining respect for the principle of non-intervention as established in the OAS Charter.
  - b. Creating a digital hotline where potential whistleblowers can call to receive information about their rights and protections under both national and international law.
  - c. Ensuring the anonymity and safety of the caller to prevent any potential backlash from local authorities.
  - d. Attempting to collect the nation in which said caller resides to allow the working group to collect data to assist in researching regional corruption.
5. To seek the participation of NGOs related to whistleblowing on the elaboration of this working group's purpose and function.
  6. To instruct this working group to report on the number of calls made, any information collected about a caller's nationality, and potential human rights concerns at the next session of the General Assembly.
  7. To request funding for this project with resources allocated in both REJMA's and MESICIC's budgets and voluntary donations from Member States and Permanent Observer States.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL PROCESSES THROUGH SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS), which proclaims the purpose “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention”;

Article 38 of the OAS Charter, which points out that “The Member States shall disseminate among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge”;

Article 47 of the OAS Charter, which proclaims “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 51 of the OAS Charter, which establishes that “The Member States will develop science and technology through educational, research, and technological development activities and information and dissemination and programs. They will stimulate activities in the field of technology for the purpose of adapting it to the needs of its integral development. They will organize their cooperation in these fields efficiently and will substantially increase exchange of knowledge, in accordance with national objectives and laws and with treaties in force”;

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

Article 23(1)(b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which promises the right “to vote and to be elected in genuine periodic elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and by secret ballot that guarantees the free expression of the will of the voters”; and

CONSIDERING:

That blockchain is a decentralized technology that uses a database that maintains an identical copy of the transaction log and that becomes a permanent and immutable record;

The high security of the blockchain allows any attempt to falsify or modify a block of information to alter the databases, so that any irregularity can be publicly evidenced and invalidated so that it restores the original version verified by the entire network;

That there have been dictatorial governments in the Americas that have violated human rights, allowed political persecution, torture and disappearance of people, as well as the suppression of freedom of the press and expression,

## RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge Member States for their commitment to construct and strengthen representative and solid democracies within their territories by taking actions such as:
  - a. Allow all citizens to exercise the right to free, universal, secret, and informed electoral suffrage.
  - b. Transition to the use of high-security technologies, such as blockchain, to hold popular elections.
2. To recommend Member States to internally create, promote, and strengthen scholarship programs for studies related to technology, development, and innovation, especially with regard to the implementation of blockchain technologies in electoral processes.
3. To instruct the Department of Human Development, Education, and Employment (DDHEE) to promote, beginning in 2024, study programs related to technology, development, and innovation through the OAS Academic Scholarship Program:
  - a. Member States, Observer States and NGOs may voluntarily make donations to finance scholarships for studies of technology, development, and innovation related to electoral processes.
  - b. The DDHEE will give priority for the award of scholarships to those people who present innovative projects for the implementation of blockchain technology in electoral processes.
  - c. Professionals who have been beneficiaries of scholarships granted by the DDHEE and who have carried out innovative projects for the implementation of blockchain technology in electoral processes, will have privileges when applying for job vacancies offered in the OAS departments which promote the development of these technologies.
4. To designate the Department for Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) to provide all the necessary support in the transition to the use of blockchain technology for Member States that require it.
  - a. The DECO shall request to be part of all the pilot tests of the use of blockchain technology in the Member States.
  - b. The DECO and other international actors will observe with special care the electoral processes that are carried out using blockchain technology.
  - c. Priority will be given when applying for job vacancies to those who have been beneficiaries of scholarships granted by the DDHEE under the terms of clause 3(c).

- 5. To invite Member States to gradually introduce blockchain technologies into electoral processes.
  - a. The Member States are asked to allow the DECO to observe the transparency of the elections.
  - b. The Department of Information and Technology Services (DSIT) may provide support to reinforce computer security in electoral processes that use blockchain technology.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate)      \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**STRENGTHENING THE CONDITIONS FOR EQUALITY OF ELECTORAL PROCESSES  
IN THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED:

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

Article 3(j) of the Charter of the OAS which asserts that, “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 13 of the Charter of the OAS which establishes that “The political existence of the State is independent of recognition by other States. Even before being recognized, the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interests, to administer its services, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights is limited only by the exercise of the rights of other States in accordance with international law”;

RECALLING:

Article 2 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which proclaims: “The effective exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of the constitutional regimes of the member states of the Organization of American States. Representative democracy is strengthened and deepened by permanent, ethical, and responsible participation of the citizenry within a legal framework conforming to the respective constitutional order”;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which states: “Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage, as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which highlights: “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”; and

REAFFIRMING:

Article 4 of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, which proclaims that “The states undertake to prevent, eliminate, prohibit, and punish, in accordance with their constitutional norms and the provisions of this Convention, all acts and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance”;

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter proclaims that “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”;

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

**RESOLVES:**

1. To honor the Member States that are dedicated to upholding the sanctity of the individual rights and liberties that are fundamental to all inhabitants, especially women and gender-fluid communities, in their respective states.
2. To sponsor a commission to increase political participation by:
  - a. Studying the causes of low participation among all communities, including women and other minorities in the Member States such as the Afro–Latino population.
  - b. Recommending that the OAS support citizen assemblies in these areas to provide individuals a political voice and an economic stake in their communities, as well as to counteract political isolation among minorities and other demographic groups living in extreme poverty.
  - c. Working collaboratively with civil society organizations to advance restrictions on presidential terms by cooperating with entities from the civil society that support democratic reforms. These initiatives can encourage public participation and raise the public's consciousness about the issue.
3. To promote equity for vulnerable communities and request OAS support for the establishment of educational councils by requesting additional assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank through its Global Partnerships Social Investment Fund.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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**ESTABLISHMENT OF A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MECHANISM FOR FOLLOW-UP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (MESISIC) AND THE DEPARTMENT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (DATOC) TO STRENGTHEN REGIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Republic of Argentina

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING:

Article 17 of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) defends each State's right to freely and naturally develop so long as "In this free development, the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality";

That AG/RES. 2680 (XLI-O/11), "Promotion of the Rights to Freedom of Assembly and of Association in the Americas," adopted in the fourth plenary session of the Forty-First Regular Session stated that "each state has the right to develop its cultural, political, and economic life freely and naturally. In this free development, the state shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality";

Article 1 of the American Convention of Human Rights (ACHR) in which states parties agreed "to ensure to all persons subject to their jurisdiction the free and full exercise of those rights and freedoms, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition";

EMPHASIZING:

Article VIII of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) states that "States Part[ies] shall prohibit and punish the offering or granting, directly or indirectly, by its nationals, persons having their habitual residence in its territory, and businesses domiciled there, to a government official of another State, of any article of monetary value, or other benefit";

Article X of the IACAC which requests that "When a State Party adopts the legislation referred to in paragraph 1 of articles VIII and IX, it shall notify the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, who shall in turn notify the other States Parties";

That the Department Against Transnational Organized Crime defines its main purpose as providing "technical and legislative assistance to OAS Member States to confront and respond to Transnational Organized Crime in its different manifestations";

CONSIDERING:

That AG/RES. 2652 (XLI-O/11), “Observations and Recommendations on the Annual Report of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights,” was adopted in the fourth plenary session of the Forty-First Regular Session and stated that “on various occasions, the heads of state and government have expressed their support for continued efforts toward ‘strengthening the functioning of the bodies of the Inter-American System of Human Rights,’ to which end they will take concrete actions to achieve, among other objectives, ‘greater adhesion to the legal instruments, an effective observance of the decisions by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights . . . , the improvement of access of the victims to the mechanisms of the system, and the adequate financing of the bodies of the System, including the fostering of voluntary contributions”;

RECOGNIZING:

The importance of the IACAC and the fact that it has been ratified by 33 Member States of the OAS, and that 31 of those states participate in the Mechanism for Follow-Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); and

AWARE OF:

AG/RES. 1784 (XXXI-O/01), “Mechanisms for Follow-Up of Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption,” was adopted in the fourth plenary session of the Forty-First Regular Session and stated that “the First Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from May 2 to 4, 2001, to establish a mechanism for follow-up on the implementation of the Convention and that a consensus was reached during that conference and recorded in the ‘Report of Buenos Aires on the Mechanism for Follow-up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption,”

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate all Member States on their active pursuit of curtailing corruption within the hemisphere.
2. To recognize all Member States who have complied with Article X of the IACAC.
3. To create a Specialized Conference to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from November 5 through 12, 2023.
4. To direct the Permanent Council to set the agenda for the conference to establish best practices for cooperation between MESICIC and DATOC, including:
  - a. Avoiding duplicative efforts and ensuring efficient use of resources.

- b. Coordinating information about cases of transnational bribery in accordance with Articles VIII, IX, and X of the IACAC.
  - c. Strengthening the effects of both organizations.
  - d. Improving dissemination of information among the States Parties.
5. To request that the Ministers of Justice and members of MESICIC and DATOC attend this Specialized Conference.
  6. That funding for this Specialized Conference will be provided by the host country and donations by willing Member States.
  7. To request the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth 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. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**RENEWED SUPPORT FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES AND PREVENTION  
RELATING TO VOTER INTEGRITY AND BRIBERY IN MEMBER STATES**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No. 3 of Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DEFINING:

Per the OAS, corruption as simply “the abuse of public office for private gain”;

PROMOTING:

Article 2(b) of the OAS charter declaring the purpose “To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

Director of Legal Co-operation and Information of the OAS, Jorge Garcia-Gonzalez’s statement on the matter; “The growing conscience on the severity of this problem, lead the countries of this region, within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), on being the first to commit themselves not only from a political point of view but also a legal one, in order to strengthen cooperation among them to prevent and prosecute corruption”;

IN ACCORDANCE:

With the Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC)’s purpose to “promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The methodologies developed by the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) to serve as a guide for the observation of key aspects of electoral processes and the development of recommendations to improve procedures;

NOTING:

With concern that corruption and the implications brought with it is one of the major obstacles and threats to the free promotion of democracy;

UNDERSTANDING:

That corruption only further disenfranchises marginalized groups through the form of political suppression;

That anti-corruption measures are necessitated by member-state cooperation to ensure the effective implementation of improved policies;

That resolving the current complex crisis calls for the collaboration of all parties involved in each member nation, such as the government, opposition groups, civil society, as well as the private and religious sectors.

The region's trouble past related to the issues with electoral corruption, and the perception held by nations around the globe;

That rooting out corruption stabilizes not just member states themselves, but the region as a whole;

TROUBLED:

That three-quarters of Latin American countries scored below 50 on a 100-point scale in the 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index;

WELCOMING:

The efforts undertaken by Transparency International to end the injustice of corruption by promoting accountability, cooperation, and integrity through research and advocacy for power to be held accountable; and,

The values of inter-American cooperation and solidarity in maintaining fair and honest elections;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate and recognize Member States who have cooperated with and acted upon these anti-corruption guidelines.
2. To encourage Member States, to the extent of their resources and capacity, to act urgently in conducting internal audits of current electoral procedures and investigations into instances of corruption specifically regarding bribery, voter education, and retaliation against voters.
3. To promote the work conducted by Transparency International, in ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to look to the organization as a resource for successful methods of combating and identifying corruption across all political levels.
  - b. Serving as a mediating resource to encourage and help sponsor membership in Transparency International for all Member States who are currently not.

- c. Show that corruption is an issue that has an existing framework in terms of solutions, and can provide the necessary motivation to member states that are hesitant to tackle the problem.
  
- 4. To enact the following measures to initiate the process of further preventing, detecting, penalizing, and eradicating corruption in our member nations:
  - a. To ask that MESICIC review and formulate recommendations for member-states through the development of legislative guidelines addressing preventative measures to ensure free and fair elections.
  - b. To establish by June 1, 2023, a Working Group of the Permanent Council, to host regular meetings of the OAS on the issues of electoral corruption; and, in establishing the Working Group, to be guided by Article 15 of the Statutes of the Permanent Council and Articles 12 and 25 of the Rules of Procedures of the Permanent Council.
  - c. To request that the General Secretariat supply the necessary aid to the Working Group on electoral corruption to achieve its designated responsibilities and that the Working Group provide a report to the Permanent Council by July 1, 2023, and on a quarterly basis thereafter regarding its findings and suggestions.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

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## **FIGHTING CORRUPTION THROUGH STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AMONG REGIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) affirms that “every state has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and organize itself in the way best suited to it”;

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

The Preamble to the Inter-American Democratic Charter emphasizes that the work of the OAS shall be guided by “due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

The OAS has a long history of promoting horizontal cooperation rather than top-down intervention as a means of addressing hemispheric issues, as noted in Article 33 (3) of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states that “Inter-American cooperation is a common and shared responsibility in the framework of democratic principles and the institutions of the inter-American system”;

The OAS strongly endorses collaboration with non-OAS Member States and organizations, as spelled out in Article 35 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which emphasizes that in pursuing their security and development goals, “Member States will promote inclusive mechanisms that favor the development of horizontal, South-South, and triangular cooperation”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption recognizes “the responsibility of member states to hold corrupt persons accountable as a means of combatting corruption and to cooperate with one another in Member States’ efforts to ensure effectiveness”;

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Resolution 1/18, Corruption and Human Rights, “underscores the importance of cooperation among the judicial systems of States with a view to confronting transnational [corruption], including the exchange of information, the creation of multi-lateral investigation units... and a coordinated policy for the identification of flows of assets used in corruption”;

The 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which seeks to promote both anti-corruption domestic frameworks and international anti-corruption networks, asserting “that the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another”;

AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), “Strengthening Democracy,” resolves “to continue promoting democratic cooperation in order to support member states, at their request, in their efforts to...fight corruption ...[and] enhance the rule of law”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT:

OAS Member States continue to struggle in their efforts to combat corruption, as Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Index documented, Latin American countries scored an average 43 out of 100 (100 indicates the lowest level of corruption), and the 2022 report finds no significant improvements in average corruption scores over time. In fact, Transparency International reports that up to 53% of Prime Ministers, Presidents, and government officials in Latin American countries have engaged in corrupt practices, as well as up to 45% of police, and 27-42% of legal NGOs, Judges, and Magistrates;

Corruption in the hemisphere is deeply linked to crime, such that failure to reduce corruption means failure to reduce crime, leading Transparency International to conclude that "fragile governments are failing to curb criminal networks, social conflict and violence";

The interconnection of corruption, crime, and violence costs lives and contributes to high homicide rates in many Member States; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the OAS Department of Legal Cooperation of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs to promote multilateral cooperation on combating corruption;

The Meetings of OAS Ministers of Justices, other Ministers, Prosecutors and Attorney Generals of the Americas (REMJA) to reform regional justice systems to be more effective, efficient, and expeditious through cooperation among Member States;

The ongoing work of MESICIC (The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption) in investigating best practices for preventing and combating corruption, and crafting Model Laws to reflect the highest international standards in the fight against corruption;

The efforts of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to promote, coordinate, and support cooperation among developing nations in pursuit of goals such as promoting development, ensuring citizens' rights to security, fighting crime and violence, and reducing corruption;

The contributions made to MESICIC from generous donors such as the Government of Canada, through Global Affairs Canada's Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP);

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States for their commitment to fight corruption and strengthen regional justice systems.
2. To request that the OAS Department of Legal Cooperation and the Meetings of Ministers of Justices, other Ministers, Prosecutors and Attorney Generals of the Americas (REMJA) organize a conference in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Anti-Corruption Academy (ARAC). The conference will offer training for judges who specialize in corruption cases, and will provide a forum for Member States' Ministries of Justice to develop collaborative initiatives to fight corruption.
3. To recommend that the conference convene the following participants:
  - a. Representatives of participating Member States' Ministries of Justice.

- b. Member State legislators working on the development of anti-corruption strategies.
  - c. Legal experts on mechanisms to fight corruption through cooperation among regional justice systems.
  - d. Trainers and facilitators from ARAC and the UN Office for South/South Cooperation (UNOSSC).
  - e. Representatives from UNOSSC-affiliated developing nations that have expertise in designing successful anti-corruption initiatives in their nations' legal systems.
4. To recommend that the trainings for judges to include the exchange of best practices among participating Member States and other nations in the global south, including case studies of:
- a. Effective legal and institutional frameworks for fighting corruption.
  - b. Institutional mechanisms to coordinate anti-corruption policies and programs within and between states.
  - c. Communication strategies for building effective relationships among the various legal, legislative, and security bodies responsible for combatting corruption at that national and regional level.
5. To propose that the forums for officials from Member States' Ministries of Justice address:
- a. Taking steps to expand and enhance mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements to prosecute the perpetrators of corruption.
  - b. Strengthening information exchange on networks of corruption operating across state boundaries.
  - c. Establishing multilateral investigation units to conduct investigations into corrupt practices that involve actors from multiple member states,
  - d. Integrating technology to monitor cross-border patterns of corruption-related violence and money laundering.
  - e. Coordinating policies for identifying flows of corrupt assets and confiscating them.
6. To recommend that participating member states set up anti-corruption consortiums, one within each region of the hemisphere, to report and follow up after the conference that would:
- a. Organize follow-up conferences for Ministers of Justice in the regional anti-corruption consortiums to monitor and promote progress on the areas of cooperation noted above.
  - b. Assess the results of cooperative initiatives through yearly reports.

7. To propose that these efforts be funded by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Office of South-South Cooperation, the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), and donations from Member States and Observer States that have contributed to past OAS anti-corruption initiatives.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
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**ESTABLISHING THE VOTEnGO ELECTORAL TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE IN ORDER TO PROMOTE RURAL VOTING AND ELECTORAL DEVELOPMENT**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Dominica

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Article 26 of the Inter American Democratic Charter, which establishes that the Organization of American States (OAS) and its Member States “will continue to carry out programs and activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices and strengthen a democratic culture in the Hemisphere, bearing in mind that democracy is a way of life based on liberty and enhancement of economic, social, and cultural conditions for the peoples of the Americas”;

Article 27 of the Inter American Democratic Charter, which states that “the objectives of the programs and activities [that are implemented] will be to promote good governance, sound administration, democratic values, and the strengthening of political institutions and civil society organizations” in order to excel in democratic practices;

RECOGNIZING:

The International Mutual Fund and its goals of furthering international monetary cooperation, encouraging the expansion of trade and economic growth, and discouraging policies that would harm prosperity; and its active participation in economic remediation for Member States;

NOTING:

The 2019 OAS Mission Report conducted in Dominica that identified several challenges and recommendations to implement in order to fix electoral issues and the Registration of Electors Act, implying that electoral law in Dominica provides for the electoral sector to be updated annually and follow the democratic principles of easy and efficient voting;

CONSIDERING:

AG/RES. 2962 (L-O/20) and its focus on restoring democratic institutions and paying respect for human rights in Nicaragua through free and fair elections, and emphasizing the respect to other Member States for focusing on restoring these democratic institutions in accordance with human rights and needs;

EMPHASIZING:

The OAS use of the Inter-American Electoral Training Seminars in order to “contribute to the professionalization of electoral authorities in the region and strengthen the skills of members, officials of electoral bodies, and promote horizontal cooperation in the region” in accordance with Member States’ right to sovereignty;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the electoral sector is one of the utmost importance for Member States and in order to follow democratic principles of voting and elections, Member States must apply effective means of

ensuring transparency, integrity, and probable solutions without encroaching on the individual rights of their citizens and the sovereignty of fellow Member States; and

**REAFFIRMING:**

The necessary means of hemispheric cooperation in order to promote electoral reform and positive change while following Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC), stating that “The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it.”

**RESOLVES:**

1. To thank Member States for strongly encouraging and providing a necessary means of electoral integrity and strengthening electoral processes.
2. To convey gratitude to the Carter Center for establishing electoral observation missions in Member States’ electoral sectors in an effort to provide security and transparency during election cycles.
3. To establish VOTEnGO transportation electoral teams that travel to the Member States’ rural population and that will be tasked to:
  - a. Formulate teams of vehicles accordingly to the rural population of a given state.
    - i. 1 vehicle per 10,000 people in Caribbean countries.
    - ii. 2 vehicles per 100,000 people in North, Central, and South American countries.
  - b. Register new voters in rural areas for upcoming elections by:
    - i. Using multi-purpose identification cards.
    - ii. Observing released publications of the registrars from general electoral offices and departments to keep up to date with current citizens and their voting abilities.
  - c. Encourage rural citizens to cast ballots based on the rules and recommendations of Electoral Bodies by:
    - i. Emphasizing the importance of assigning only one polling district per voter.
    - ii. Delineating the line between regulations and disqualifications of an elector.
4. To coordinate data-sharing between the Electoral Observation Mission Database and Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) in accordance with a Member State’s electoral body in the spirit of transparency for voter registrars by:
  - a. Implementing formats of submission.
  - b. Using unique identifiers such as birth registration numbers.
  - c. Providing a frequent and speedy form of submission to transfer information and data sufficiently by:
    - i. Working in accordance with the ACE Project and Electoral Knowledge Network to provide comparative data for public use.
    - ii. Coordinating through the Election Commission and providing annual written reports on electoral progress and elections starting at the General Assembly meeting in 2025.
5. To urge Member States to effectively implement funds allocated by different institutions in order to promote electoral integrity and development by:
  - a. Addressing Article 2 Section 1 of the Inter-American Development Bank Agreement in order to implement new membership and receive allocated funds for different projects in the respective countries.



**PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES TO ENCOURAGE ELECTRONIC VOTING FOR  
ELECTIONS IN STATES AROUND THE HEMISPHERE**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Barbados

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that “Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems”;

Article 3 of Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares that “Essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government”;

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which declares that “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 23 of Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states that “Member states are responsible for organizing, conducting, and ensuring free and fair electoral processes. Member states, in the exercise of their sovereignty, may request that the Organization of American States provide advisory services or assistance for strengthening and developing their electoral institutions and processes, including sending preliminary missions for that purpose”;

Article 23 of the Social Charter of the Americas specifies that “Scientific and technological development helps to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and achieve integral development. Therefore, it is necessary to increase investment in education, scientific infrastructure, and applied research, as well as to take steps to promote and develop effective scientific talent and ensure that the increase in productivity and other advantages resulting from application of innovations benefit everyone”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 2001 Plan of Action of the Third Summit of the Americas, which urges the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere to continue “Strengthening electoral mechanisms, using information technologies where possible, in order to effectively guarantee the impartiality, promptness and independence of the institutions, courts and other entities responsible for organizing, supervising and verifying elections at the national and local levels”;

The efforts made by the Department for Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) of the OAS in regards to the work, study and analysis on the role of technology in the electoral field. This has made it

possible to develop a rigorous observation of the technologies used in electoral processes through the development of a methodology for the observation of the use of electoral technologies within the framework of the OAS;

CONSIDERING:

The fact that electronic voting (e-voting) greatly reduces direct human control, manipulation and influence in the process;

That e-voting provides an opportunity for solving previous electoral problems that Member States have faced internally, benefiting from functions that include encryption, randomization, communication and security systems;

That the right to vote lies in the foundations of democracy, and that, consequently, all voting channels, including e-voting, shall comply with the principles of democratic elections and referendums;

The use of information and communication technologies by Member States in elections has increased considerably in recent years;

That some Member States already use, or are considering using e-voting for a number of purposes, enabling voters to cast their votes from a place other than the polling station, facilitating the participation in elections and referendums of citizens entitled to vote that are residing or staying abroad, widening access for voters with disabilities or those having other difficulties in being physically present at a polling station, and reducing, over time, the overall cost to the electoral authorities of conducting an election or referendum;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That according to the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA), 40% of the Member States of the OAS have never held an election with any type of electronic voting mechanism;

That in the Hemisphere, according to the IIDEA, there is an average voter turnout of 74.73%, with some countries having turnout as low as 17.8%. Low levels of turnout may be attributed to the lack of infrastructure, road connectivity, and public transportation to voting centers;

With the number of countries that have implemented electronic voting as part of their electoral process, but still lack promotional mechanisms to inform and educate their citizens about it;

That the COVID-19 pandemic severely affected parliaments along with all other governance institutions. Parliaments had to balance their constitutional responsibilities to ensure democratic governance, while enacting and carefully overseeing special executive powers to combat the virus, including the implementation of safe working practices to protect the health of parliamentarians, staff, and other visitors to parliamentary buildings and institutional electronic voting practices;

That paper ballots or ballot-marking devices are not good enough for some security experts, who point out that the vote could have been corrupted in the transfer or distribution to counting or electoral centers; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That a number of countries have turned to a variety of technological solutions in a bid to make elections more efficient and more cost-effective, and to strengthen stakeholder trust in each stage of the electoral cycle. Solutions range from the use of geographic information systems to conduct boundary

delimitation and establish the location of polling stations to the use of sophisticated databases to maintain the voter registers, mobile technology for the transmission of election results or electronic voting machines to enable citizens to cast their ballots, according to IIDEA;

That technology is also playing an increased role in enhancing the integrity of electoral processes and strengthening trust between stakeholders. The use of biometric technology in voter registration has enabled EMBs (Electronic Management Bodies) to improve the accuracy of voter registers by providing an effective mechanism for identifying duplicate entries on the voter registration,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts in strengthening electoral mechanisms and continuing to defend democracy in the Hemisphere.
2. To encourage each Member State to work towards the use of information technologies within their electoral processes to improve voter participation, transparency, and trust.
3. To create a regional guide for the implementation and oversight for the promotion of electronic voting systems. This document will:
  - a. Explain the correct use of promotional mechanisms to encourage the implementation of e-voting. These promotional mechanisms are categorized as:
    - i. The use of television broadcasts and radio channels to educate the general public on e-voting.
    - ii. The use of social media platforms to inform of any changes made by local or national governments regarding the implementation of e-voting in current or future electoral processes.
    - iii. The creation of conferences, press releases, and seminars in education centers and governmental institutions, where the public is instructed and encouraged to put into effect e-voting practices.
  - b. Serve as a template for countries in the region to establish new processes or refine e-voting systems already being utilized.
  - c. Display the different types of e-voting methods and the technologies around it, including concerns regarding cyber security.
  - d. Make evident the advantages of implementing a secure e-voting system, including issues related to cost reduction, election fraud, accessibility, transparency and technological immersion.
  - e. Include the standards and principles established by the Department for Electoral Cooperation and Observation (DECO) of the OAS.
4. To share the results obtained by Member States in an annual meeting held at the General Assembly. This meeting will be a space to present advances and achievements relevant to the implementation of an e-voting systems, such as:
  - a. The increase of voter participation in countries with transportation or environmental barriers.
  - b. The strengthening of confidence in election results, satisfying more stringent security standards.
  - c. The reduction of costs and administrative efforts regarding both election staging and ballot counting.



**ESTABLISHMENT OF “THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CORRUPTION”**

First Committee

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of the Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 31 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes that “cooperation for integral development is the common and joint responsibility of the Member States”;

Article 32 of the Charter of the OAS, which affirms, “Member States shall contribute to inter-American cooperation for integral development in accordance with their resources and capabilities and in conformity with their laws”;

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

Article 47 of the Charter of the OAS, which asserts 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 5 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which advocates, “Combating corruption and other unethical practices in the public and private sectors strengthens a culture of transparency and is fundamental for long-term growth and poverty reduction”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which contends, “Member States have a responsibility to develop and implement comprehensive social protection policies and programs, based on the principles of universality, solidarity, equality, non-discrimination, and equity”;

Article 16 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which advocates that “fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory access to basic public services is essential for integral development”;

Article 2 of the Inter-American Commission Against Corruption which promotes “the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption”;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Commission Against Corruption which encourages “participation by civil society and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to prevent corruption”;

Article 14 of the Inter-American Commission Against Corruption which proclaims, “The States Parties shall also provide each other with the widest measure of mutual technical cooperation on the most effective ways and means of preventing, detecting, investigating and punishing acts of corruption”;

Article 18 of the Inter-American Commission Against Corruption which declares that “each State Party may designate a central authority or may rely upon such central authorities as are provided for in any relevant treaties or other agreements”;

RECALLING:

The General provision of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, whose purpose is: “(a) To promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively; (b) To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery; (c) To promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property”;

Article 5 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which proclaims, “Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law”;

Article 8 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which declares, “In order to fight corruption, each State Party shall promote, inter alia, integrity, honesty, and responsibility among its public officials, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system”; and

KEEPING IN MIND:

The effective measures of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala to combat corruption;

The ability of the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) to provide reporting to state entities;

The gap left by MESICIC to provide oversight and cooperation for regional authorities in regards to corruption;

That corruption is a persistent issue in the Hemisphere;

That progress to combat the misuse of power continues to be slow,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States in their efforts to internally combat corruption.

2. To address corruption as defined as individuals in a position of authority abusing said authority for elicited benefits and personal gain at the knowing expense of others:
  - a. This includes but is not limited to: bribery, corporate espionage, fraud, extra-judicial killing, extortion, embezzlement, intentional misappropriation of funds, and the subversion of institutions to avoid personal consequence.
  - b. The definition of “position of authority” includes, but is not limited to: corporate and/or business executives with an estimated net worth exceeding one-million dollars, persons employed in public service administration, persons appointed to positions in government, those in middle management of both corporate entities and government institutions, and those with the capability to influence decisions which affect society or who have the ability to mishandle valued resources.
  
3. To establish a standing body titled the “Pan-American Commission on Corruption”:
  - a. The expressed goal of this organization shall be to discover those guilty of corruption as outlined by this document and the UN Convention Against Corruption and report said individuals to their respective national prosecutors in accordance with international or State law.
  - b. This body shall be composed of Member States of the OAS who willingly opt into the organization:
    - i. Entry into the commission must be submitted by a Member State of the Organization of American States.
    - ii. Entry must then be ratified by a majority of present members of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.
  - c. This organization shall be funded by the voluntary donation of Member States.
  
4. To structure the Pan-American Commission on Corruption as the following:
  - a. The Pan-American Commission on Corruption shall be headed by the Pan-American Board of Investigation.
  - b. Each Member State of the Pan-American Commission on Corruption shall be granted the right to appoint a member representative to the Board through their own legal process and the right to appointment by the sovereign government of a Member State shall not be abridged by the majority of the Commission.
  - c. The Pan-American Board of Investigation shall vote on a Chairman for every session and The Chairman of the Board is tasked with taking roll, setting the annual agenda of the commission, setting the objectives of the commission, and keeping decorum during active sessions.
  - d. The seat of the Pan-American Board of Investigation shall rotate every five years, with bids for the seat shall be placed and voted on in rounds by the Board, until one location reaches a majority.
  
5. To give the Pan-American Commission on Corruption the following responsibilities:
  - a. Succeed the efforts of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala to discover and root out corruption within the Americas.



## **SPECIALIZED CONFERENCE ON OPTIMAL TERM LIMITS**

First Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REMEMBERING:

That Article 2 (b) of the 1948 Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) holds that an essential purpose of the organization is “To promote and consolidate representative democracy”;

That Article 122 of the OAS Charter allows the General Assembly to call a Specialized Conference on its own initiative;

RECALLING:

That the General Assembly in 1972 adopted resolution AG/RES. 85 (II-0/72) titled “STANDARDS FOR INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES” to set the standards and procedures for calling Inter-American Specialized Conferences;

That these standards include that Specialized Conferences must deal with “special technical matters” and that “It is the function of the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs or, if appropriate, the corresponding Councils to determine whether the conferences to be held meet the requirements of specialized conferences”;

That the standards also include that “When the participation of observers is called for or has been expressly authorized by the competent organ, the invitations shall be issued by the General Secretariat or, if appropriate, by the specialized organizations”;

That the standards establish that “Persons of recognized competence in the topic or topics to be considered at the specialized conference may attend as special guests, when so decided or authorized by the organ that convokes the conference” and that “Invitations shall be extended by the General Secretariat”;

That the standards state that “When the conference is to be held away from the headquarters of the General Secretariat or of the specialized organization at whose initiative it has been convoked, the General Secretariat or the specialized organization concerned shall reach agreement with the government of the host country as to the forms of cooperation and the contribution of each of the parties to the holding of the conference”; and

NOTING:

That the 1959 Declaration of Santiago, Chile holds that "Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without a fixed term and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy";

That at least twenty-one members of the OAS have instituted some form of term limits on their chief executive position;

That no parliamentary republics in the OAS have adopted any form of term limits on their Head of Government;

That a number of Member States of the OAS have restricted their chief executive to a single term; and

That a number of Member States have placed restrictions on only the number of consecutive terms a chief executive might hold, not a cumulative amount,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the peaceful transfer of power present in the Member States of the OAS.
2. To acknowledge the diversity of systems for managing the terms of heads of governments of the Member States.
3. To convene a Specialized Conference on Optimal Term Limits (SCOTL) to be hosted in Buenos Aires, Argentina on October 15-21, 2023, for the purpose of discussing the technical details of term limits in the Member States:
  - a. That the participation of observers is authorized by the OAS General Assembly and that such invitations will be issued by the General Secretariat.
  - b. That persons with expertise in studying term limits and political science be invited as special guests is authorized by the General Assembly and that such invitations shall be issued by the General Secretariat.
4. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare the agenda for SCOTL and to submit that agenda to the Member States for consideration and proposed additions.
5. That the agenda of the conference should include consideration of:
  - a. The goals of term limit systems.
  - b. The merits of term limits in presidential republics.
  - c. The merits of various types of term limits in presidential republics including limits on consecutive terms or the overall number of terms served.
  - d. The merits of term limits in parliamentary republics.
  - e. The merits of various types of term limits in parliamentary republics.
6. That funding for the SCOTL will be provided by the host country and donations by willing Member States and observers.

7. To request that the General Secretariat report to the General Assembly at its Fifty-Fourth 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 OAS and other resources.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

## **DRUG CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ACTION PLAN**

First Committee

Topic no. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegates of the First Committee

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 26 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which declares that “The Member States will give primary importance within their development plans to the encouragement of education, science, technology, and culture”;

Article 38 of the OAS Charter, which points out that “The Member States shall disseminate among themselves the benefits of science and technology by encouraging the exchange and utilization of scientific and technical knowledge”;

Article 39 (II) of the OAS Charter, which calls on Member States to seek “improved international financial cooperation” to achieve their development goals;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter (IADC) reaffirms the importance of “the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law” and the responsibility of Member States to ensure the rule of law in their societies;

DEEPLY CONCERNED BY:

The World Drug Report 2021, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), WHICH estimated that approximately 585,000 people died from drug use disorders annually, and 17.7 deaths per 1 million occur annually in Central America from a drug overdose;

The UNODC’s finding that global drug trafficking “is estimated to be a \$32 billion industry,” making it “the most lucrative form of business for criminals worldwide”;

The UNODC report, “Estimating illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking,” which found that less than one per cent of global illicit financial flows is currently being seized and frozen;

According to the OAS’s Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, drug markets in the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) sell over \$6 million worth of drugs daily;

RECALLING:

The 2013 OAS report, "The Drug Problem in the Americas," calling for a comprehensive approach to drug policy that emphasizes public health, human rights, and social development, while also addressing drug-related crime and violence, and highlighting the need for greater cooperation among countries in the region to address drug trafficking and its associated crimes; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The many initiatives of the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and its Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism [MEM] to attack the problem of drug trafficking through supply reduction, demand reduction, and institutional strengthening;

The work of the UNODC's Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which supports global efforts to eradicate drug crime through monitoring the flow of drugs and drug assets and designating drug crime target areas;

The UNODC's projects to combat money laundering associated with the illegal drugs trade and strengthen governments' capacity to intercept drug trafficking;

The need to strengthen mechanisms to reduce the flow of illegal drugs through cutting off the flow of illegal drug assets and profits,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States in their efforts to combat and contain drug production, while protecting the individual rights of their citizens.
2. To establish an action plan for the production and consumption of illicit drugs.
3. To host a conference that shall provide recommendations regarding ways to combat the illicit production of controlled substances. This conference shall discuss the following:
  - a. The benefits of subsidizing farmers who choose to switch production away from illicit substances.
  - b. A plan for the voluntary relocation of farmers who turn themselves over to local governments and expose illicit operations.
    - i. This plan shall encourage Member States to provide farmers with land for legal agriculture.
  - c. The establishment of witness protection for farmers who are seeking aid from abuses by the cartels.
4. To request that the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) compile a report on the health risks and benefits of various drugs currently regulated by the Member States:
  - a. That this report be distributed by PAHO and the regular channels of the Organization.
  - b. That the Member States give this report consideration when determining their regulation of controlled substances.
5. To suggest that each member state develops and promotes educational programs for farmers, adolescents, and minority groups related to, but not limited to:
  - a. For farmers:
    - i. Topics related to the mechanization of more efficient cultivation methods.
    - ii. Inviting NGOs to support the modernization efforts of farmers.
  - b. For the rest of the public:
    - i. Inviting public health authorities to educate citizens on the negative consequences of improper drug use.
6. To propose that the planning conference be funded by the CICAD, UNODC, the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and NGOs.