

**2024 Washington Model Organization of  
American States General Assembly**

# **Washington Packet**

## **Second Committee**



**Washington Model**

**Organization of American States**

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



**OAS**

More rights for more people

**April 8-12, 2024**

**COMBATTING SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST IMMIGRANT WOMEN WITHIN THE  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 17 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states “enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of all persons without discrimination.”;

Article 106 of the Organization of the American States (OAS) Charter, which establishes the *Inter-American Commission on Human Rights* (IACHR), which “promotes the observation and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters.”;

CONSIDERING:

The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime is a mechanism to establish and support the dialogue, exchange of knowledge and practices among policymakers, academics, specialists, government officials, private sector and the general public in the area of violence and crime prevention throughout the Americas. This Network is hosted by the Department of Public Security of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security of the Organization of American States;

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s 2020 observatory data, 34% of female migrants/refugees reported sexual violence and 12% of migrants/refugees reported sexual violence;

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Sexual disclosed in a December 2020 report that violence against female migrants is often reported to be used as a source of profit (i.e. exploitation), or as means of payment;

Doctors Without Borders/ Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) assisted a total 950 people who reported sexual violence while crossing the Darién Gap between April 2021 and October 2023. MSF considers the total number of victims is likely higher; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees report from 1995, *Sexual Violence against Refugees: Guidelines on Prevention and Response*, prescribes preventive measures, to include physical design and location, security patrols, access to female protection and medical staff and female interpreters, conserving the original community, and providing special accommodation for unaccompanied women and girls,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States for their work in preventing sexual abuse of female immigrants.
2. To urge member states to openly share effective strategies, policies, and population data on information pertaining to immigration and sexual abuse of immigrants.
  - a. Member states are encouraged to report relative information to the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.
  - b. The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime will work to compile critical information reported by Member States and release a monthly public report.
3. To create an initiative aimed to prevent sexual abuse of female immigrants, led by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), with specific goals to:
  - a. Increase healthcare access and social rights for female migrants and immigrants through:
    - i. Recruitment of female professionals to serve in protection, medical, and interpretation services.
    - ii. Conservation of the original community from country of origin within camps.
    - iii. Providing special accommodations for unaccompanied women and girls in full consultation with them.
  - b. Increase physical security and safety of migrant camps through:
    - i. Relocation and avoidance of camps established in unsafe areas.
    - ii. Increasing security patrols from trusted members of migrant communities.
    - iii. Designing and improving camps to provide adequate lighting, locking features, and convenient location of basic services and facilities.
  - c. Actionable items will be adaptive to current reports and updates in status.
    - i. IACHR will use the report from the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime to integrate findings and reports in order to tailor suggestions for future adaption.

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

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

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**PROMOTING INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION ON LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST ILLEGAL  
ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article (2A) of the Charter of the Organization of American States: To promote the peace and security of the continent;

Article (2E) of the Charter of the Organization of American States: To seek the solution of political, judicial, and economic problems that may rise among them;

ARTICLE 29 CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, or by an extra-continental conflict, or by a conflict between two or more American States, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject;

The mission of the Department Against Transnational Organized Crime (DTCO) to provide technical and legislative assistance to OAS Member States to confront and respond to Transnational Organized Crime (DOT);

CONSIDERING:

The connection of Guatemala in the international illegal arms trade between South America, Mexico and the United States;

ALARMED BY:

The fact that drug cartels are deeply involved in global illicit arms trafficking, contributing to crime and instability in the Western Hemisphere. Including, but not limited to, high rates of crime, economic instability, internal political violence and international refugee and migrant flows;

RECALLING:

The court case Mexico v. Smith and Wesson, et al. the first lawsuit brought by a Member State against gun manufacturers and dealers in the United States that actively facilitates illicit arms trafficking to Mexico;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Global Initiative Against Organized Crime: The nations of the region plays a significant role in the transnational illegal arms trade, serving as a source, transit and destination country;

HAVING CONSIDERED FURTHER:

That high levels of domestic violence – over 80% of homicide victims in 2022 were killed with firearms. Criminal actors benefit from and exploit a weak international arms enforcement system to obtain or retain power and perpetuate illicit activities while operating within the state, leaving regional law enforcement under-supported.

EMPHASIZING:

The Global Initiative Against Organized Crime roadmap strategy for dealing with transnational arms trafficking. It is necessary to establish comprehensive national policies with robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure their impact;

BELIEVING:

Law enforcement agencies should prioritize identifying areas at risk of petty corruption and take decisive action to dismantle corrupt or harmful structures and private businesses that have shaped the judicial system of Member States to their liking;

OBSERVING:

That Member States should seize the opportunity to confront corrupt, negligent, and harmful structures and private corporations in order to strengthen transparency, accountability, the rule of law and stability in the Western Hemisphere;

The countries in the region facing common challenges – taking these steps could lead to significant progress to protect citizens and building a safer, more just society;

RESOLVES:

1. To praise Member States for ongoing efforts to legally challenge major international gun manufacturers and dealers for the negligent sales of their products, facilitating cross-border gun trafficking and for not doing enough to prevent their weapons from falling into the hands of transnational criminal organizations.
2. To encourage Member States facing high rates of illicit weapons trafficking to join other Member States in the America's in a class action lawsuit against major international gun manufacturers and dealers.
3. To urge the Department Against Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC) of the OAS to create a new committee under The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) to investigate and gather evidence about the provenance of weapons used by transnational criminal organizations in the Americas.
4. To advise the Secretariat of Legal Affairs (SLA) of the OAS to create a new committee to gather necessary legal instruments required to challenge U.S. gun manufacturers and dealers in U.S. court.
5. To recommend the Secretariat of Legal Affairs (SLA), Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC), and the Committee of Juridical and Political Affairs work together with the Inter-

American Court of Human Rights to pursue legal action against international gun manufacturers and dealers whose weapons are used in transnational crime the Americas.

- 6. To request funding from international non-governmental organizations with a vested interest in opposing gun violence and weapons trafficking, including The United Nations, The International Rescue Committee, Amnesty International, The International Action Network on Small Arms, Global Action on Gun Violence, among others.

Approved for form and substance

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(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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	Signature of Delegate	Country Represented
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**THE OAS ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT CRIMES  
AGAINST HUMANITY**

Second Committee  
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Ecuador

Topic No .1 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(g) of the OAS Charter, which declares that “The American States condemn war of aggression; victory does not give rights”

Article 28 of the OAS Charter, which declares that “Every act of aggression by a State against the territorial integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State shall be considered an act of aggression against the other American States.”

Article 106 of the OAS Charter, which states that “There shall be an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, whose principal function shall be to promote the observance and protection of human rights and to serve as a consultative organ of the Organization in these matters.

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2 (XXXVII-E/09), “Suspension of the Right of Honduras to Participate in the Organization of the American States”, which emphasizes that all Heads of State must fulfill their duties as an OAS member and responsibility to uphold the Charter concerning protecting human rights domestically and internationally, as well as maintaining democracy.

CP/RES. 1240/23/rev. 1, “Actions against the Rule of Law that put at risk the transition of power of government in Guatemala”,

CP/RES. 1235/23/rev. 1, “Promotion and Strengthening of Good Practices in the Matter of Fighting Sexual Harassment”, which reasserts the advocacy of women in the fight against sexual harassment and violence, and urges the OAS to update the laws and take action against perpetrators of sexual harassment for justice for women”

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The 2022 Report of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States “The Responsibility to Protect and the Organization of American States: a Path Forward for Atrocity Prevention and Response in the Americas”;

CONSIDERING:

The commitment of Member States to the principles of the OAS Charter, including the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

The grave nature of crimes against humanity and their impact on global peace and security;

The growing significance of international efforts to prevent and address crimes against humanity;

**BEARING IN MIND:**

The importance of cooperation among Member States and international organizations to prevent, investigate, and prosecute crimes against humanity effectively;

The responsibility of the international community, including regional organizations such as the OAS, in preventing and addressing crimes against humanity;

**NOTING:**

The persistence of crimes against humanity in various parts of the world, including in the Western Hemisphere, and the need for concerted action to prevent and combat such brutalities; and

**DEEPLY CONCERNED:**

That Latin America experiences at least 33% of the world's homicidal violence, despite being home to just 8% of the world's population, according to Instituto Igarapé;

That in 2016, 17 of the 20 most homicidal countries and 47 of the 50 most homicidal cities on the planet were located in the region, according to Instituto Igarapé;

That, on average, more than half of the people in South America (56%) and half in Central America and the Caribbean (50%) report fearing violence, according to the Institute for Economics and Peace,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To affirm the commitment of Member States to uphold the principles of the OAS Charter and international law, including the responsibility to protect populations from crimes against humanity:
  - a. Ensure that domestic legislation incorporates provisions criminalizing crimes against humanity and establish effective mechanisms for investigation, prosecution, and punishment of perpetrators.
  - b. Enact national laws to provide reparations to victims of crimes against humanity and their families.
  - c. Conduct public awareness campaigns and outreach initiatives to inform the population about the importance of combating crimes against humanity and the role of national mechanisms in achieving accountability and justice.
2. To stress the importance of strengthening the capacity of Member States to prevent, investigate, and prosecute crimes against humanity:
  - a. Hold perpetrators of crimes against humanity accountable for their actions through fair and impartial trials.



- b. Member States should cooperate with international and regional tribunals, such as the International Criminal Court, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in cases where national systems are unable or unwilling to prosecute.
3. To call upon Member States to ratify and fully implement relevant international treaties and instruments related to the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as outlined in the resolution adopted at the second plenary session of the OAS, held on June 4, 2014:
  - a. Member States should engage in diplomatic efforts to encourage other countries to ratify and implement relevant treaties and instruments.
  - b. Launch national and regional advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of ratifying and implementing international treaties related to crimes against humanity.
  - c. Establish peer pressure mechanisms or peer review processes among Member States to encourage compliance with international obligations related to crimes against humanity.
4. To encourage Member States to establish or strengthen national mechanisms for the investigation and prosecution of crimes against humanity, ensuring the independence, impartiality, and effectiveness of such mechanisms:
  - a. Member States should establish specialized units or prosecutorial offices dedicated to investigating and prosecuting crimes against humanity.
  - b. Provide training and capacity-building programs for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and other relevant stakeholders involved in handling cases of crimes against humanity.
  - c. Ensure the establishment of robust victim and witness protection programs to safeguard individuals who come forward to report crimes against humanity and testify in judicial proceedings.

- 5. To request the Secretary General of the OAS to continue supporting Member States in their efforts to prevent and address crimes against humanity, including through the provision of technical assistance, and coordination of regional initiatives:
  - a. Develop and implement early warning systems to identify and address situations where populations are at risk of crimes against humanity.
  - b. Offer incentives or financial aid and development assistance on the condition that Member States ratify and implement international treaties related to crimes against humanity.

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

Cosignatories: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Delegate)      \_\_\_\_\_ (Country Represented)  
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**THE ROLE OF THE OAS IN INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Panama

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

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

Article 7 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: “Democracy is indispensable for the effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights in their universality, indivisibility and interdependence”;

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

AG/RES. 2364 (XXXVIII-O/08), which states: “To urge the member states of the Organization to cooperate to the greatest extent possible among themselves and, as appropriate, with the International Criminal Court, so as to avoid the impunity of the perpetrators of the most serious international crimes, such as ... crimes against humanity”;

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

HAVING SEEN:

Article 7 (1) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which enumerates acts as crimes against humanity “when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack, directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack”;

COGNIZANT THAT:

Twenty-nine OAS Members are States Parties to the Rome Statute;

There are ongoing inquiries concerning Member States and States in the region by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations of alleged crimes against humanity and violations thereof; and,

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has determined that deteriorating situations in States in the region have precipitated refugee crises and emigration,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To commend the work of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations that are fighting crimes against humanity in the region, while also recognizing the need for Member States to further assist their efforts.
2. To condemn the perpetrators of crimes against humanity and those in the region who commit violations of Article 7 (1) of the Rome Statute.
3. To urge Member States to share evidence with the International Criminal Court of persons found migrating from another State in the region when evidence emerges from investigations conducted by immigration officials in a Member State that a crime against humanity has occurred in another State in the region:
  - a. Including verbal or written testimonials that describe conditions of acts defined as crimes against humanity by the Rome Statute, as well as documentation of individuals suffering from injuries or conditions caused or exacerbated by perpetrators of crimes against humanity.
  - b. Reporting information to the International Criminal Court immediately upon receiving it.
  - c. Adhering to Article 11 of the American Convention on Human Rights when providing information.
  - d. Exempting Member States without adequate information-gathering apparatuses from this clause and its subsections.

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

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

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**ESTABLISHING A FIREARMS TAX AND BUY-BACK PROGRAM TO ADDRESS ARMS  
TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

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

Article 2 of the OAS Charter, which states that “the Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes: To strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

CONSIDERING:

Arms Trafficking is defined as “the transfer of weapons in breach of national or international laws and conventions where they prohibit such transfer”;

Twenty-six OAS Member States have joined together since 1997 to ratify or accede to the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) in an effort to promote inter-American cooperation to combat the scourge of illegal weapons trafficking;

The OAS has previously partnered with international donors, technical organizations, and supporting member States to fund and create efforts and programs to meet state specific needs;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

OAS Resolution CP/RES. 1241 (2476/23), titled *Addressing Guns, Gangs, and Violence in the Member States of the Organization of the American States*, which recognizes the extreme impacts and rise of arms trafficking in the Americas and emphasizes that the issue must be addressed for regional and national security through transnational cooperation;

OAS Resolution AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99), titled *Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, which encourages member states to apply model regulations to national legislation and encourages Member States to “adopt such measures concerning arms brokering and transit as may be necessary to combat the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons”; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The importance of arms traffic control to individual member states and the collective security of the hemisphere, with increased arms trafficking posing a threat to the constituents and governments of member states;

Arms trafficking is common to the Americas, with the United Nations reporting that the Americas is “the region that reported the most seized firearms overall”;

The Americas is disproportionately represented among the top nations in violent gun deaths per 100,000 people, with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation reporting in 2019 various Member States as among the highest for violent gun deaths in the world;

The success of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in West Africa, where the UNDP “facilitated the voluntary surrender of over 40,000 small arms and light weapons”,

**RESOLVES:**

1. To congratulate the Member States for their work in preventing arms trafficking within the hemisphere.
2. To invite Member States to enact legislature to police and mitigate arms trafficking throughout OAS member states and the Hemisphere.
3. To invite the Member States to enact a tax to raise prices of firearms and ammunition sold within their borders:
  - a. This tax will raise the equilibrium price of firearms and ammunition in the Americas
    - i. The intent of raising the equilibrium price of firearms and ammunition is to reduce overall consumption and circulation of firearms and ammunition in the Americas.
    - ii. The revenue generated from this tax will be split between the Member State and the OAS, with 20% of revenues put towards the budget of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).
    - iii. Tax rates will be set by CIFTA.
  - b. Member States may provide subsidies to firearm and ammunition manufacturers and/or distributors within their borders to account for possible loss of profits.
4. To invite Member States to enact a Firearms Buy-Back and Amnesty Program in Member States of the Americas:
  - a. This program will allow for the turn-in of countless weapons being trafficked throughout the Americas.
  - b. The monetary offering within the borders of each member state will be set by the individual member states, to reflect the prices of firearms in the Member State.
  - c. The program will be instituted by individual Member States within their sovereign borders and will be overseen by CIFTA.

- 5. To entrust CIFTA with carrying out the tax program and the Firearms Buy-Back and Amnesty Program

Approved for form and substance: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Faculty Advisor)

Cosignatories:

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**COMBATTING ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS BY STRENGTHENING  
HEMISPHERIC GUN TRACKING PROGRAMS**

Second Committee

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 of the (OAS) Charter, which affirms Member States' commitment "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent";

Article 35 of the OAS Charter, which states "The Member States should refrain from practicing policies and adopting actions or measures that have serious adverse effects on the development of other Member States";

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

Article 43 of the OAS Charter, which states that "In order to strengthen and accelerate integration in all its aspects, the Member States agree to give adequate priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects and to their financing";

BEARING IN MIND:

According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in 2021, there were at least 89,100 gun-related homicides in Latin America and the Caribbean;

There are about 500 million light weapons in the world, and according to some estimates, 40% of illicit light weapons have been diverted from legal transactions;

Between 2017 and 2021, nearly 25% of traced crime guns – more than 366,000 guns – had a time-to-crime of less than one-year, and 46% had a time-to-crime of three years or less;

The child and adolescent homicide rate in Latin America and the Caribbean is 4 times higher than the global average;

The United Nations Office of Drug and Crime's definition of small arms, outlined in Article 4(a) of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, which includes the following weapons: revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns;

The United Nations Office of Drug and Crime's definition of light weapons, outlined in Article 4(b) of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, which includes the following weapons: heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-



tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-craft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimeters;

#### UNDERSCORING:

The importance of the marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons by member states, particularly countries experiencing and recovering from conflict and criminal violence, to detect violations of applicable arms control treaties and identify weaknesses in stockpile management;

#### RECOGNIZING:

The Inter-American Convention Against The Illicit Manufacturing Of And Trafficking In Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, And Other Related Materials (CIFTA), which emphasizes “the importance of strengthening existing international law enforcement support mechanisms such as the International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS) of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials”;

The OAS Project to Promote the Marking of Firearms, which includes “providing advice on the development of model legislation, exchange of best practices, gathering and analyzing statistical information, and offering technical assistance, etc.”;

The potential of the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS), which is a database created by INTERPOL and funded by the European Union to promote and implement tracking systems to detect and intercept illegal firearms, to become an even more important tool in the fight against arms trafficking;

The work of the Committee on Hemispheric Security to support member state compliance with CIFTA and member state implementation of projects and tracking systems for illicit firearms, and

#### ACKNOWLEDGING:

OAS AG/RES. 1621 (XXIX-O/99), which affirmed member states’ commitment “to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials because of the harmful effects of these activities on the security of each state and the region as a whole, since they jeopardize the well-being of peoples, their social and economic development, and their right to live in peace”;

OAS AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99), which acknowledges “the need for a coordinated and comprehensive approach at the global, regional and national levels to combat the destabilizing accumulation and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in order to contribute to regional and international peace and security”;

United Nations General Assembly resolution RES/78/46 (2023), “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,” which emphasizes the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument);

The success of the 2021-2024 EU-funded Project DISRUPT, in which INTERPOL and UNODC collaborated to provide trainings, improve security measures, and help participating states in Latin America strengthen legislation to attack illicit weapons trafficking through weapons tracing and tracking.

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states and the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security on their ongoing collaborative efforts to combat illicit arms trafficking.
2. To ask the Committee on Hemispheric Security to establish a cooperative agreement with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to continue and expand the work of Project DISRUPT, a 2021-2024 EU-funded program to trace and interdict illegal firearms in Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. To propose that this Project DISRUPT-based initiative be continued for a period of three years, with possibilities for renewal beyond that.
4. To expand the existing Project DISRUPT framework beyond Latin America to cover the entire hemisphere and include all interested OAS member states.
5. To establish the goal of the expanded cooperative project as strengthening member states' capacity to detect, disrupt, and disarm firearms trafficking networks by:
  - a. Collecting, sharing, and analyzing data on illicit firearms traffic within and between member states.
  - b. Identifying the patterns, trends, and routes in firearms trafficking within the hemisphere.
  - c. Using this data and analysis to strengthen intelligence-based law enforcement operations within and among member states to seize illicit firearms.
  - d. Using this data and analysis to close loopholes and strengthen controls in states' legal framework on firearms control and enforcement mechanisms, such as:
    - i. Implementing universal background checks for those attempting to buy firearms;
    - ii. Heightening surveillance and inspections along identified firearms trafficking corridors within and between states;
    - iii. Increasing inspections of firearms dealers' sales records, and strengthening penalties for dealers that do not conduct full background checks;
    - iv. Strengthening law enforcement oversight over other avenues for the purchase of firearms, and increasing enforcement of bans on the sale and purchase of ghost guns.
6. To propose that the project utilize the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS) as the mechanism to detect, trace, and intercept illegal firearms.
7. To seek continuing funding from the European Union for the project, and to seek additional funding from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and from Observer States that have contributed to past OAS arms trafficking initiatives, including France and Italy.

8. To instruct the OAS Committee on Hemispheric to report their findings and progress on the projects' tracing and interdiction efforts to the General Secretariat on an annual basis.

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

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

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## USING VIRTUAL ENGAGEMENT TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS WITH CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Second Committee

Topic No. 1 of the Agenda

Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Suriname

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3 (J) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) specifies that, “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

Article 17 of the Charter states “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 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter states “The Member States, inspired by the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security. Integral development encompasses the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological fields through which the goals that each country sets for accomplishing it should be achieved”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 7 of the Rome Statute defines crimes against humanity as “specific crimes committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population with knowledge of the attack”;

The Resolution of the United Nations A/RES/75/277 states that “by reminding states of their responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity” reaffirms that respect for the principles and purpose of the Charter of the United Nations is a must”; and

RECALLING:

The Declaration on Security in the Americas emphasizes “states of the Hemisphere recognize the importance of dialogue and of other national efforts to achieve resolution of internal conflict and attain reconciliation and a just peace”;

The Declaration on Security in the Americas States “The Hemisphere has made important advances towards the maintenace of peace [and] to guarantee that these are sustained, constant efforts are required to make effective use of the mechanisms agreed upon to prevent and peacefully resolve disputes”;

Line C of the Preamble of the Declaration on Security of the Americas from the OAS special conference emphasizes “Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and good governance are essential for the stability, peace and political, economic and social development of the states...;”

Line T of the Preamble of the Declaration on Security of the Americas from the OAS Special Conference on Security Acknowledges that “states need to find prompt and peaceful solutions to the

controversies that persist in the Hemisphere and undertake to make every effort to reach negotiated agreements based on justice”,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate the Member States on their efforts towards reducing crime and violence and making their countries safe.
2. To thank the Member States of the OAS for their continued commitment to supporting the security and stability of the region, including their efforts to combat organized crime and enhance maritime security.
3. To initiate an annual virtual meeting hosted by Member States and facilitated by officials from the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime to do the following:
  - a. Share information on primary goals in the area of crime reduction and general strategies for achieving them.
  - b. Share updates on the strategies that are working.
  - c. Identify areas of common concern.
  - d. Identify areas in which there is an opportunity for collaboration.
  - e. Develop public information campaigns to educate the public about laws concerning basic rights and protections against crimes against humanity.
  - f. Publicize the work done in the virtual meetings and through that collaboration in public forums and information campaigns:

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

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

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