

**2025 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Electronic Packet

General Committee



Washington Model

Organization of American States

Institute for Diplomatic Dialogue in the Americas



OAS

More rights for more people

April 7-11, 2025

**PROMOTING CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND POLITICAL LITERACY
THROUGH A DIGITAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION PLATFORM**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Perú

Topic #2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN

Article 2(b) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which emphasizes as one of its essential purposes: "To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention";

Article 6 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which states: "It is the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development... Promoting and fostering diverse forms of participation strengthens democracy";

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

RECOGNIZING:

That misinformation, political disengagement, and democratic backsliding threaten governance across the Americas, particularly in states experiencing instability;

The success of digital-education initiatives in increasing civic participation, as seen in various regional and global efforts to combat misinformation and strengthen democratic institutions;

The non-governmental organizations that have been combating misinformation through media and information literacy education, by organizing workshops and providing online educational content covering various perspectives, including journalism and the natural and behavioral sciences;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The financial constraints faced by the Organization of American States (OAS), due to the uncertainty of formerly consistent sources of contributions;

EMPHASIZING:

The importance of cost-effective, scalable, and accessible solutions to educate citizens on democracy, human rights, and governance, particularly targeting younger generations and marginalized communities;

That according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 77% of urban households in Latin America and the Caribbean have [internet] connectivity, whereas that percentage drops to just 38% in rural areas;

CONVINCED:

That an innovative, multi-platform education initiative—featuring engaging digital content alongside offline resources—will enhance democratic resilience in OAS member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To develop a civic and political education initiative called "Democratic Futures" that provides accessible, engaging, and factual content on democracy, human rights, civic engagement, and governance in the Americas, with the following objectives:
 - a. Increase civic participation among youth (ages 16-29) by at least 10% in participating countries within a 3-year period.
 - b. Improve political literacy scores, as measured by standardized assessments, by 15% in target populations.
 - c. Reduce susceptibility to political misinformation by 20% among program participants.

2. To structure the initiative with the following key features:
 - a. A digital platform featuring short-form video content similar to TikTok or Instagram Reels, which will focus on:
 - i. Key democratic principles, voting rights, and political history.
 - ii. Partnerships with local influencers, journalists, educators, and human rights organizations to create content relevant to each member state;.
 - iii. Interactive quizzes, certifications, and gamification features to encourage participation, particularly among youth.
 - iv. A misinformation-debunking section providing fact-checked information on pressing political issues.
 - b. From that digital platform, Offline accessibility strategies including, but not limited to:
 - i. Radio programming to broadcast civic-education content in multiple languages for remote communities.
 - ii. SMS-based learning modules delivering short educational lessons via text message for those without internet.
 - iii. Pre-loaded USB drives and printed materials for distribution in schools, libraries, and community centers; and mobile learning hubs where educators can bring digital or physical learning tools to underserved areas.

3. To recommend that the following OAS bodies oversee and support the development and implementation of this initiative within their respective mandates:
 - a. The Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), to provide technical guidance on improving digital infrastructure and expanding internet accessibility, particularly in rural and underserved areas, to facilitate engagement with the platform.
 - b. The Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (AICD), to assist in securing funding, coordinating public-private partnerships, and supporting the sustainable expansion of the initiative.
 - c. The Permanent Council, to monitor and evaluate the progress of the initiative, ensuring alignment with OAS priorities and facilitating dialogue between member states on best practices for digital civic education.
 - d. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), to provide recommendations on ensuring that the content of the initiative remains inclusive, rights-based, and aligned with democratic principles.

JOINT MECHANISM TO PROTECT REGIONAL JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

General Assembly Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Guatemala

Topic No. 2 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 “promoting and consolidating representative democracy”;

Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes that “separation of powers and independence of the branches of government” are essential elements of representative democracy;

Article 4 of the Democratic Charter, which asserts that “respect for the rule of law on the part of all institutions and sectors of society are essential to democracy”;

Article 3 (8) of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the need to create, maintain and strengthen “systems for protecting public servants who, in good faith, report acts of corruption, including protection of their identities”;

RECALLING:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States, in its preamble, states that "representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region" and that "judicial organization is a necessary condition for security and peace founded on moral order and on justice";

That resolution AG/RES. 1 (XXVI-E/99), “Statute of the Justice Studies Center for the Americas,” established the Justice Studies Center for the Americas (JSCA), whose functions include facilitating training of justice sector personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation, and support for the reform and modernization of justice systems in the region while avoiding duplication;

That resolution AG/RES. 1552 (XXVIII-O/98) adopted the “Follow-up on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption (MESICIC)” to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions;

That resolution AG/RES. 1818 (XXXI-O/01) recognized the valuable contribution of human rights defenders and requested the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to continue to pay due attention to the situation of human rights defenders in the Americas and to prepare a comprehensive study in this area for study by the pertinent political authorities; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Evaluation Report on the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, which observed trends of undermining judicial independence in some countries of the region, such as warning of proceedings criminalizing judicial officers, which have a negative impact on their independent work, as well as death threats, acts of harassment, and transfers or reassignment of duties with no basis, among other reprisals,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize ongoing efforts made by Member States to address human rights violations and ensure judicial independence in their countries.
2. To acknowledge the Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators, Justice Studies Center of the Americas (JSCA), Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC), and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) for their efforts and accomplishments made to address human rights violations of justice operators and to secure judicial independence.
3. To urge the General Secretariat and the Member States to support the role of the Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators, JSCA, MESICIC, and IACtHR, as stated in IACHR Resolution 3/23, in its endeavors to ensure the validity of a model of checks and balance in which the different state functions correspond to separate, independent and balanced bodies, in order to strengthen and preserve the rule of law and democracy.
4. To recommend the **Joint Mechanism** to give impetus to judicial independence as a key element in strengthening the rule of law in the region, so as to guarantee separation of powers, which will coordinate research, monitoring, and precautionary measures to facilitate effective judicial reforms, and whose chief functions will consist of the following:
 - a. MESICIC and JSCA conduct joint on-site visits and research on Member State's compliance with anti-corruption measures in the judicial branch.
 - b. JSCA implements specialized training for judges, prosecutors, and legal professionals and offers technical assistance in accordance with the preliminary reports and conclusions from MESICIC.
 - c. MESICIC exchanges information with the Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators about vulnerable justice operators involved in their research, and Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators shall issue thematic reports on alerting risks and need for protection.
 - d. In the case of grave and urgent situations, Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators shall request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to take the following steps.
 - i. Request the information from the Member State that is accused of alleged human rights violations of judicial operator;
 - ii. Issue recommendations regarding the situation that was reported;
 - iii. Ask the IACtHR to order Member States to adopt provisional measures to prevent irreparable harm;
 - iv. After the emergency situation has been aided, a joint meeting shall be organized to evaluate the legal framework and collect lessons learned so that JASC can suggest reform and modernization of justice system.
5. To recommend that the IACHR oversee the **Joint Mechanism** and instruct all OAS entities, especially the Committee of Experts—a primary body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC)—to cooperate to the fullest extent in adopting the joint mechanism to avoid duplicating work and to protect judicial independence.

6. To request additional funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and relevant Civil Society Organizations.

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

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

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**DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM APPARATUSES
AND POLITICAL MANAGEMENT**

General Committee
Agenda
Draft Resolution presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica

Topic No. 3 of the

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 the “promot[ion] and consolidat[ion] of representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention;”

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

RECOGNIZING:

The work of the American Bar Association’s Rule of Law Initiative, in assisting nations to develop ethical laws, judicial processes, anti-corruption frameworks, and training of legal and judicial professionals in Latin American nations;

RECALLING:

AG/DEC. 1 (XXII-O/92), which necessitates the development of mechanisms to provide assistance, when requested by a member state, to strengthen and preserve representative democracy;

UNDERSTANDING:

That constitutional reform is a fundamental component of democratic governance, which enables states to adapt their legal frameworks to address contemporary issues as they arise;

The importance of ensuring that constitutional reforms are carried out through transparent and legally sound mechanisms to ensure that such reforms reflect the collective will of the population; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That a lack of institutional oversight in constitutional reform processes has, in recent years, led to the use of such reforms to further political interests, thereby weakening electoral integrity and eroding public confidence in democratic institutions,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate member states engaging in their commitment to reflecting and upholding the will of their people through constitutional reforms.

2. To form the Constitutional Reform Expert Group, consisting of qualified members of civil society from the participating member states, whereby:
 - a. Each member state that chooses to participate in this Expert Group, will provide one individual they deem to be an expert to represent their nation.
 - b. This body of experts will not create, alter, or implement any form of constitutional amendments, reform, or juridical opinion unless explicitly asked to do so by a member state, such that:
 - i. In the event a member state makes such a request, the Expert Group may only provide guidance and non-enforceable legal advice to that specific member state.
 - ii. The requesting member state is not bound to implement any amendments, reforms, or juridical opinions they deem to be counterproductive to their desired goals.
3. To consider that membership of the Expert group be on a four-year rotating basis, broken into three cohorts, where one cohort will be replaced every even year, with the expectation that:
 - a. The Expert Group will provide consistency among member states during times of elections, while also providing heads of state-elects the opportunity to appoint a new member.
 - b. In the event a member of the Expert Group wishes to resign, their resignation must be approved by their respective heads of state.
4. To create the Special Rapporteurship on Constitutional Reforms to report on the development and progress of constitutional reforms occurring within the hemisphere, requiring the Special Rapporteur to:
 - a. Create and disseminate a Best Practice for Constitutional Reforms, which will be accessible to all member states every two years.
 - b. Conduct non-invasive research into the outcome and implementation of constitutional reforms, that will also be included in the Best Practice for Constitutional Reform.
5. To declare that all progress, findings, implementations, and other happenings of the Expert Group created in Resolve 2 and the Special Rapporteurship created in Resolve 4, be overseen by the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, so that all reports will be:
 - a. Made accessible to the constituents of all OAS member states.
 - b. Published in English, Spanish, French, Portugues; and other major ethnic languages spoken in the hemisphere.
6. To request funding from the generosity of participating member states, relevant Inter-Governmental Organizations such as International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), or Non-Governmental Organizations such as Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR).

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

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

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**PUSHING FOR REGIONAL INFORMATION AND DATA EXCHANGE
THROUGH ONLINE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO ALL**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Honduras

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that Member States seek "to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence";

Article 3(j) of the OAS Charter, which affirms that "Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace";

Article 45 of the OAS Charter, which recognizes that "the elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy";

Article 17 of the OAS Charter, which states that "the State shall respect the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality";

Article 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, which establishes the duty of Member States to progressively achieve the full realization of economic, social, and cultural rights;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the existing Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) play crucial roles in promoting human rights and equality;

That the persistent socioeconomic disparities, gender inequality, and marginalization of Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations create structural barriers to equitable development in the Americas;

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—particularly Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities)—which align with the objectives of the OAS in fostering inclusive societies;

Reports from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which highlight that Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations in the Americas face disproportionate economic and social disadvantages;

The 2019 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Report on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights, which underscores the necessity of addressing intersectional inequality through regional cooperation and structural reforms; and

CONSIDERING:

That the changing administrations in Latin American Member States in recent years have pushed once very close countries, out of close relations;

The souring relations between citizens and elected officials in Member States;

That marginalized communities are disproportionately affected by violence and abuse, particularly in lower economic regions,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States on the work they have done in the past on fighting against inequality and intersectional unfairness.
2. To encourage Member States in the creation of a Regional Data and Policy Exchange Platform, sharing transparent reporting mechanisms to track progress on intersectional equality.
3. To call on Member States to voluntarily submit data and to be more forthcoming with data they collect about violence in their countries.
4. To promote the sharing of useful techniques in minimizing inequality in Latin American Member States.
5. To support the adoption of intersectional policymaking, and encourage greater OAS oversight on anti-discrimination policies and implementation efforts.
6. To offer Honduras as a host for the servers responsible for running the database.
7. To promote crowd-funding and donations towards the development of the servers.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____ (Signature of Delegate) _____ (Country Represented)
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INCREASING COLLABORATIVE PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST WEAPONIZED ECONOMIC POLICIES

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Canada

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2 (a) of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, by which member states commit themselves “to strengthen the peace and security of the continent”;

Article 3 (h) of the Charter, which affirms the principle that “An act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States”;

Article 15 of the Charter, which declares “The right of each State to protect itself and to live its own life does not authorize it to commit unjust acts against another State”;

Article 21 of the Charter, which stipulates: “The territory of a State is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another State, directly or indirectly, on any grounds whatever. No territorial acquisitions or special advantages obtained either by force or by other means of coercion shall be recognized.”;

Article 28 of the Charter, which states 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 39, which emphasizes that “the Member States, recognizing the close interdependence between foreign trade and economic and social development, should make individual and united efforts to bring about the following:

- b) ...Continuity in their economic and social development by means of:
 - i. Improved conditions for trade in basic commodities through international agreements, where appropriate; orderly marketing procedures that avoid the disruption of markets, and other measures designed to promote the expansion of markets and to obtain dependable incomes for producers, adequate and dependable supplies for consumers, and stable prices that are both remunerative to producers and fair to consumers;
 - ii. Improved international financial cooperation and the adoption of other means for lessening the adverse impact of sharp fluctuations in export earnings experienced by the countries exporting basic commodities...;
 - iv. Conditions conducive to increasing the real export earnings of the Member States, particularly the developing countries of the region, and to increasing their participation in international trade”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Article 37 of the Charter, which maintains 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 20 of the Charter, which establishes that “No State may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another State and obtain from it advantages of any kind”; and

CONSIDERING:

That regional political changes, including shifts in government, have significant economic consequences that impact trade, investment, and financial stability across OAS member states;

That economic instability resulting from political transitions can disrupt regional markets, hinder foreign direct investment, and negatively affect economic growth and social well-being;

That Canada remains committed to supporting democratic institutions, economic resilience, and regional stability while respecting the sovereignty of states and the principles outlined in the OAS Charter;

That failure to uphold treaty agreements and economic partnerships due to political shifts can lead to financial instability, trade disruptions, and strained diplomatic relations among member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend Member States who have promoted the peaceful resolution of conflict across the Western Hemisphere and have opposed the unjust threats to the land and property of other sovereign states.
2. To reaffirm Canada’s commitment to multilateral cooperation in addressing economic vulnerabilities resulting from regional political changes, while advocating for transparent democratic governance within the region.
3. To strengthen OAS and Member State capacity to oppose any threats through collaborative and preventative action to combat inter-state aggression, and halt any capture, threatened capture, or perceived capture of sovereign state property by other states.
4. To call on all OAS Member States to establish an "OAS Economic Stability Framework" aimed at assisting member states experiencing economic downturns due to political changes, by:
 - a. Facilitating dialogue between affected states and regional financial institutions to provide economic support mechanisms;
 - b. Promoting trade continuity and investment security through multilateral agreements;
 - c. Strengthening economic cooperation to prevent market disruptions and ensure stability in export earnings;
 - d. Preventing economic coercion.
5. To urge the OAS to collaborate with international financial organizations to ensure that member states undergoing government transitions receive financial and technical assistance to maintain economic stability.
6. To request that the OAS General Secretariat conduct periodic assessments of the economic effects of political transitions within member states and propose strategic responses aligned with the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention.

7. To introduce a financial accountability mechanism, in which member states that fail to uphold treaty agreements or sever economic and diplomatic ties due to government transactions will be subject to financial penalties, which will be proportional to the economic impact caused, and will be allocated toward regional economic stabilization efforts.

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

Cosignatories:

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PROMOTING INTERSECTIONAL EQUALITY THROUGH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN EXPERIENCING POVERTY

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Uruguay

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 34 (VII.a.34) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which commits member states to “equal opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, and equitable distribution of wealth and income”;

REAFFIRMING:

Article 2f. and g. of the Charter (OAS), in which member states pledge “to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”; while also recognizing that continued economic and gender inequality in the Americas stands in the way of this development;

Article 45 (VII.a.45b) of the Charter, which states that “work is a right...performed under conditions, including a system of fair wages, that ensure life, health, and a decent standard of living”; while also recognizing the necessity of stronger policies to ensure fair wages and employment opportunities for women of all socioeconomic backgrounds;

GUIDED BY:

Article 12 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which calls for “the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance”;

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

RECOGNIZING:

That gender inequality remains a major challenge in the Americas, as documented by the International Labor Organization’s *2024 Labor Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean*, which found that “the female employment rate stood at 52.1% in 2024, significantly lower than the male employment rate at 74.3%,” and that “women earned on average 20% less than men”; and by the 2023 United Nations proposal for a *Multidimensional Poverty Index with a Focus on Women*, which found that nearly 40% of women in rural areas across Latin America live in extreme poverty;

EMPHASIZING:

The persistent barriers to women’s access to education—as reported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on its report on Global Education Monitoring (2022)—documenting that women from low-income households in the Americas are 30% less likely to complete secondary education than their wealthier counterparts;

The persistent barriers to women's access to healthcare, as documented by the United Nations Women report on progress of women in Latin America (2023), which found that in rural areas of Latin America, 35% of women have limited or no access to healthcare services, compared to 18% of men;

The continuing obstacles to women's employment opportunities, as documented by the World Bank in a 2022 report, showing that women in the Americas are 25% less likely to be employed than men, and those from lower-income backgrounds face even greater challenges;

CONCERNED:

That despite progress, women from marginalized socioeconomic backgrounds, especially from Afro-descendant, Indigenous, and disabled communities, continue to face disproportionate barriers to economic advancement;

REGRETTING:

The lost economic opportunity noted by the 2020 Concordia Americas Summit, which found "in Latin America, women could add up an estimated \$2.6 trillion to GDP by 2025 if the gender gap is bridged";

AFFIRMING:

The findings of the United Nations Women report "Empowering Women" that women's economic empowerment is linked to stronger economic growth, greater community stability, and improved democratic participation; and that when women are empowered economically, they are more likely to invest in their families and communities, leading to improved living standards and reduced poverty levels;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The efforts of past OAS initiatives, such as: the Inter-American Program on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (2000), which called for policies to improve women's participation in the economy and government; the Inter-American Task Force on Women's Leadership, which promotes women's representation in decision-making spaces; and the Summit of the Americas Mandates on Gender Equality (2001), which urged member states to remove barriers that prevent women from fully participating in society; and

BELIEVING:

That addressing the intersection of gender and class is essential for building inclusive societies and stronger democracies, improving economic growth, and ensuring that all women, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have access to educational and employment opportunities,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend member states for their past initiatives aimed at gender equality, particularly the implementation of the Inter-American Program on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality.

**DEFINING UNIFIED MIGRATION TERMS
AND PROMOTING REGIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Haiti

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

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

Article 106 of Charter, stating 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”;

Article 9 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which sets forth that “The elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially gender, ethnic and race discrimination, as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples and migrants, and respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in the Americas contribute to strengthening democracy and citizen participation”;

The complex challenges of migration and its impact on marginalized and vulnerable communities, highlighting the urgent need for fairness, equal treatment, and inclusion in migration policies and programs;

RECALLING:

Resolution 04/19 approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), “Inter-American Principles on the Human Rights of all Migrants, Refugees, Stateless Persons and Victims of Human Trafficking”, and its definitions of the terms: Migrant, Refugee, Asylum-Seeker, Stateless Person, and Forcibly Separated Children;

Article 33 of the 1951 Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, “Prohibition of Expulsion or Return (Refoulement),” which proscribes contracting states from expelling or returning a refugee in any matter where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion;

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Family (adopted in December, 1990, entered into force in July, 2003), specifically noting sub-section 2(1) and its definition on the term “Migrant Worker”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Resolution 2/18 of the IACHR (2018), “Forced Migration of Venezuelans,” and the collaborative efforts taken by Member States to assist in times of crisis;

The “Situation of Haitian Migrant Workers and their Families in the Dominican Republic,” Chapter IX of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights’ *1999 Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Dominican Republic*, which addresses labor exploitation, discrimination, and human rights concerns faced by Haitian migrants in that neighboring nation, emphasizing the need for regional protective measures to preserve human rights for vulnerable communities;

The Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), tasked with decision making for integral development, focusing on advancing comprehensive development in all its dimensions, including social, economic, and sustainable development; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

The continued challenges of migration in the Western Hemisphere, leading to increasing displacement, irregular migration flows, and increased pressures on Member States;

The continued absence of a unified agreement on legal terms and definitions for the movement of people between Member States, leading to inconsistent policies, legal uncertainty, and administrative difficulties across the region;

The urgent need to protect the human rights and dignity of all individuals, especially in situations of political instability, environmental crises, natural disasters, and humanitarian emergencies that fuel forced migration and displacement across the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize and commend all Member States for their collective efforts working towards regulating the international movement of people throughout the OAS region.
2. To reaffirm the commitment of the OAS to uphold the principles of non-refoulement, anti-discrimination, and the universal protection of human rights of migrants, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religion, or status.
3. To establish a committee of experts under the title of “Standardizing Terms of Migration for Universal Implementation in the Western Hemisphere,” with the purpose of reporting information vital to the establishment of universally accepted terms regarding titles of migrants for all members of the OAS, whereby the committee:
 - a. Will be overseen by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
 - b. Will be tasked with conducting comprehensive research of international organizations, agreements, and publishing an assessment of current terminology.
 - c. Will create a list of terminology based on its findings and analysis, with the goal of ensuring a collective agreement by all Member States including, but not limited to: migrant, refugee, asylum-seeker, stateless person, internally displaced persons, environmentally displaced people, and forcibly separated children.
 - d. Shall be comprised of nine members:
 - i. One member from the OAS legal representatives, appointed by the Secretary General.
 - ii. One legal expert each from North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, appointed by the Secretary General.
 - iii. One migration academic specialist each from North America, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, appointed by the Secretary General.
4. That the committee will file a report to the 2027 General Assembly on the progress of defining terminology and recommendations for implementation among Member States.

REGIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE HAITIAN MIGRATION CRISIS

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

That the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) declares that the purpose of the Organization regarding its Member States is to “defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence”;

Article 3e) of the Charter, which affirms the principle 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”;

Article 13 of the Charter, which states that “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”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the Inter-American Democratic Charter recognizes that Member States have an obligation to promote and defend their own democracy and ensure governance that prioritizes national stability;

The Resolution of the United Nations, S/RES/2752 (2024), which determined that the situation in Haiti constitutes a threat to international peace and security within its region;

RECOGNIZING:

That migration is a prominent issue in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, affecting both economic conditions and social ability in the region;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

Regarding the estimated 500,000 Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, many of whom have illegally crossed the border, creating strain on Dominican resources, security, and infrastructure;

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN:

That the Haitian government has yet to establish sustainable measures to effectively manage its migrant crisis, leading to continued cross-border movement into the Dominican Republic;

RECALLING:

That previous initiatives to control migration in the region have not resulted in long-term solutions, necessitating urgent intervention that directly addresses Haiti’s internal conditions; and

INCREASING INDIGENOUS MIGRANT ACCESS TO KEY RESOURCES IN THE MIGRATION PROCESS AT HOME AND ABROAD

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

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 30 of the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter, by which Member States “pledge themselves to a united effort to ensure international social justice in their relations and integral development for their peoples, as conditions essential to peace and security”;

Article XIX of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which declares that “Every person has the right to the nationality to which he is entitled by law and to change it, if he so wishes, for the nationality of any other country that is willing to grant it to him”;

Article 22 (2) of the American Convention on Human Rights/Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, which reaffirms that “Every person has the right to leave any country freely, including his own”;

Article 12 of the Social Charter of the Americas, by which Member States reaffirmed their “responsibility to promote and achieve social development with equality and social inclusion for all”;

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

The Preamble to the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (ADRIP), which recognizes “That the rights of indigenous peoples are both essential and of historical significance to the present and future of the Americas”;

Article XII of the ADRIP, which emphasizes that “Indigenous peoples have the right not to be the object of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, or related intolerance. States shall adopt the preventive and corrective measures necessary for the full and effective protection of that right”, and Article XX, which declares that “Indigenous peoples, in particular those who are divided by international borders, have the right to travel and to maintain and develop contacts, relations, and direct cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic, and social purposes, with their members and other peoples”;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

Article 13 (2) of the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares that “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country”;

Paragraph 6 of the U.N. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (September, 2016), which affirms that “Though their treatment is governed by separate legal frameworks, refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms [as other people]”;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16), “American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, which formally adopted the ADRIP;

AG/RES. 2913 (XLVII-O/17), “Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017–2021)”, which established a plan of action for the implementation of the ADRIP;

AG/RES. 2976 (LI-O/21), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” which “extend[ed] the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017–2021) for an additional period (2022–2026) in order to ensure its due follow-up and implementation, given the obstacles imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic”;

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, 1959, Resolution VIII, “Human Rights”, which established the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to further “respect for such rights”;

Article 15 (3) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, which empowers the IACHR to “create rapporteurships with mandates that are linked to the fulfillment of its functions of promotion and protection of human rights”;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION:

The IACHR’s creation of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (RRIP) in 1990, which has several charges, including “To prepare thematic reports on subjects pertaining to the human rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas—reports that contain recommendations to the OAS Member States on the adoption of measures that help to promote and guarantee the human rights of indigenous peoples”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That neither the ADRIP nor the Plans of Action for 2017–2021 and 2022–2026 address the pressing challenges Indigenous migrants face; and

RECOGNIZING:

That in his Foreword to the Practical Guide to Inclusive and Rights-Based Responses to COVID-19 in the Americas, Secretary General Luis Almagro stated that marginalized persons are often members of multiple, intersectional marginalized groups, including, but not limited to, “indigenous peoples, people of African descent, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, LGBTI persons, children, adolescents, and women”;

That the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs, a non-profit human rights organization, reports that while Indigenous persons are typically thought of as remaining on their traditional lands for generations, they in fact often suffer heightened pressures to leave their homes due to the ongoing effects of urbanization and the expansion of industrial agriculture, among other causes, and that “highways are the worst infrastructure for interconnecting the Amazon, due to their ecological and social impact, which facilitate migration and exogenous settlement [of Indigenous persons]”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the Member States for their enduring commitment to advancing the rights of Indigenous migrants in the Hemisphere, especially through their adoption of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (ADRIP) in 2016 and their dedication to implementing the Plans of Action for 2017–2021 and 2022–2026.
2. To encourage all Member States to adopt the ADRIP.
3. To encourage Member States to consider how they can provide greater assistance to Indigenous migrants in the following areas:
 - a. Language support:
 - i. Access to effective bilingual education in public schools among Indigenous and rural communities, whereby public schools are encouraged to train educators to teach in both the official language and common Indigenous language of the community, receiving the same or similar quality of education as other traditional schools.
 - ii. Creating versions of immigration documents and forms in Indigenous languages and providing information about relevant immigration services in Indigenous languages, though Member States would not be required to provide services and documents in *every* Indigenous language in the Hemisphere, rather they would be encouraged to create documents and information services in Indigenous languages common to their country and surrounding countries.
 - b. Access to credible legal services:
 - i. Increasing awareness in Indigenous migrant communities of credible legal representatives to help them through the process of legal immigration.
 - ii. Increasing awareness in local legal communities of the needs of Indigenous migrants.
 - c. Access to embassy and consulate services:
 - i. Facilitating the ease of access to home-country embassies and consulates for Indigenous expatriates, encouraging Member States to hire and train officials who speak the most common Indigenous languages in their country or at minimum provide translation devices or services, as well as to take steps to ensure this access and assistance is provided in a timely manner.
 - ii. Avoiding discrimination and unequal treatment, whereby Member States are encouraged to provide the same kind and quality of service that other citizens of their country would receive.

4. To charge the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (RRIP) with organizing a Working Group to study Indigenous migrants' access to language support, credible legal services, and access to embassy and consulate services, whereby:
- a. The RRIP will decide on the composition of the Working Group, but it is encouraged to select experts on Indigenous issues, migration issues, and Indigenous migration issues from around the Hemisphere.
 - b. Funding for the Working Group will come from the RRIP's preexisting budget, which it determines in conjunction with the IACHR.
 - c. The Working Group will complete its studies by December 31, 2028.
 - d. The Working Group, drawing on its findings, will then draft an Additional Protocol to the ADRIP in the Area of Indigenous Migration, the draft to be completed by December 31, 2029, and forwarded to the General Assembly for consideration.

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

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

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**CREATION AND INCORPORATION OF A SPECIALIZED GROUP IN INDUSTRY 4.0
TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN THE AMERICAS**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of El Salvador

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 32 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which establishes: “Inter-American cooperation for integral development should be continuous and preferably channeled through multilateral organizations, without prejudice to bilateral cooperation between Member States. The 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 14 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which mentions that “Member States agree to review periodically the actions adopted and carried out by the Organization to promote dialogue, cooperation for integral development, and the fight against poverty in the Hemisphere, and to take the appropriate measures to further these objectives”;

Article 9 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which affirms:

“Member states will foster and implement public policies aimed at economic development with social justice, recognizing the importance of programs that contribute to social inclusion and cohesion and generate income and employment. In addition, in the framework of their national strategies, member states will continue implementing economic policies geared towards the improvement of competitiveness.

In this regard, they recognize the important role of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, in addition to that of cooperatives and other production units that contribute to the full incorporation into the labor market of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other excluded groups.

The business sector plays a key role in creating jobs, expanding opportunity, and contributing to poverty reduction. Public policies and regulatory frameworks should facilitate the creation of new enterprises and the incorporation of the informal sector into the formal economy”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly A/RES/3202 (S-VI) (1974), known as the “Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order”, which urges developed countries “to eliminate all forms of protectionist measures and trade barriers against exports from developing nations, recognizing that such restrictions hinder economic development and regional trade, and emphasizing the importance of fostering equitable international trade relations to promote sustainable economic growth”;

The Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly A/RES/3281 (XXIX) (1974), known as the “Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States”, which states that “all nations have the duty to cooperate in facilitating international trade and eliminating discriminatory trade restrictions that obstruct the economic development of emerging economies, reinforcing the need for stronger regional economic integration to counteract protectionist policies”;

RECALLING:

That the Resolution of the Organization of American States AG/RES. 1855 (XXXII-O/02) (2002), which adopts the Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005, “includes priorities such as economic diversification and integration, trade liberalization, and market access [and] emphasizes the creation and consolidation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) as a means to achieve substantive progress in trade liberalization”;

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That in 2023, the value of exports from Latin America and the Caribbean decreased by 2%, marking the first contraction since 2020, driven by a 5% drop in export prices, particularly affecting commodity-dependent economies, and only partially offset by a 3% increase in export volume, and that this decline reflects a slowdown in global trade, reduced demand for key Latin American exports such as oil, minerals, and agricultural products, and growing uncertainty in international markets;

That in 2024, the value of exports from Latin America and the Caribbean increased by an estimated 4.1%, rebounding from a 1.6% decline in 2023, primarily driven by higher shipment volumes while prices remained stagnant, that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) projects a 4% increase in the value of export goods in 2024, resulting from a 5% rise in volume despite a 1% decrease in prices;

That ongoing uncertainties in international markets continue to pose challenges for economic stability in the region, emphasizing the need for strengthened trade policies and regional cooperation to mitigate external risks;

That in 2022, despite efforts towards economic integration, intra-regional trade in Latin America and the Caribbean remains critically low, accounting for only 15% of total exports, a stark contrast to nearly 60% in Europe and 40% in Asia, and that this persistent gap reflects structural barriers such as high trade costs, regulatory fragmentation, insufficient infrastructure, and limited production complementarities, which continue to hinder deeper regional integration; and

ACKNOWLEDGING:

The work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CEPAL) in promoting regional economic integration and trade facilitation, particularly through initiatives such as the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Integration Index, which evaluates key dimensions of integration, including trade, productive integration, infrastructure connectivity, macroeconomic policies, and free movement of people, and that this tool provides data-driven insights to identify weaknesses and opportunities for deeper regional cooperation, helping policymakers develop strategies to reduce trade barriers, harmonize regulations, and foster a more interconnected regional economy, and additionally that enhancing intra-regional trade is crucial for reducing dependency on extra-regional markets, increasing economic resilience, and strengthening Latin America's position in global trade dynamics;

That, given that economic integration efforts must be inclusive and equitable to promote sustainable development, the General Assembly recognizes that structural inequalities disproportionately impact marginalized communities, including women, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant populations, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ individuals; and that—as emphasized in the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth—an intersectional approach to economic policies is essential to ensuring that trade agreements, labor markets, and financial systems do not reinforce existing disparities but rather contribute to inclusive prosperity;

The findings of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (ESCER), which urges Member States to integrate intersectional analyses into economic policies, including labor protections, access to credit, and entrepreneurship opportunities, while encouraging the adoption of measures that address barriers to economic participation faced by historically excluded groups, such as through the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) gender and diversity initiatives and national strategies aligned with the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ensuring that economic integration fosters social cohesion and equal opportunities for all,

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their efforts to promote the regional economic integration affected by protectionism.
2. To encourage each Member State to implement both efficient and effective strategies to continue strengthening the economic relations between nations.
3. To suggest the creation and incorporation of a group specialized in Industry 4.0, composed of 10 professionals within the Department of Economic Development (DED) for the optimization of processes, data analysis and advice on decision making, whereby:
 - a. The functions of the specialized group will be:
 - i. Implementation and adaptation of advanced technologies to take advantage of economic integration opportunities through macro database analysis.
 - ii. Application of big data for the analysis of economic trends to avoid possible future crises in the hemisphere.
 - iii. Implementation of a regional innovation platform that connects entrepreneurs, universities, the private sector, and civil society to promote the creation of new businesses and generate employment.
 - b. The Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) will oversee the selection of specialized professionals to ensure that it is conducted in a transparent, fair and legitimate manner, considering the following factors:
 - i. Consideration of technical merit and proven experience, particularly in areas such as emerging technologies, regional integration, innovation, economic analysis and/or governance.
 - ii. Focus on innovation and digitalization, with profiles including experience in digital transformation, AI, big data and blockchain.
 - iii. Geographical balance, so that the group of specialized professionals should be from different sub-regions: Caribbean, Central America, South America and North America.
 - iv. Sectoral diversity, suggesting representation from public, private, civil society and academic sectors.
 - v. Gender equity, such that at least 50% of the selected specialized professionals should be women, in compliance with the OAS institutional gender equality policy 2017.
 - c. To instruct the DED, in coordination with the CIDI, to establish a monitoring mechanism to assess the performance and impact of the specialized group, by means of periodic progress reports (delivered in the first semester of every year), detailing the activities carried out, achievements, challenges encountered, and recommendations for continuous improvement.

4. To request financial and technical assistance from the:
- a. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
 - b. The World Bank (WM).
 - c. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
 - d. Academic institutions and research centers.



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

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

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**ADDRESSING THE CONSEQUENCES OF REGIONAL POLITICAL CHANGES
AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE STATE**

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

Topic No. 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(a) and (e) of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which sets forth as two of the Organization's essential purposes "To strengthen the peace and security of the continent," and "To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them";

Article 106 of the Charter, which establishes: "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. An inter-American convention on human rights shall determine the structure, competence, and procedure of this Commission, as well as those of other organs responsible for these matters;

BEARING IN MIND:

That the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recognizes that "The humanitarian crisis in Venezuela has become one of the largest international displacement crises in the world with 7.7 million Venezuelans displaced globally";

That "The Migration and Forced Displacement Section of the OAS supports the efforts of OAS Member States in the development and implementation of policies, programs, projects and initiatives in the field of migration to promote the rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in the region," according to the OAS Department of Social Inclusion;

A joint press release from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which states: "Regularization efforts and the reinforcement of refugee status determination procedures in Latin America and the Caribbean must be complemented by robust stabilization and socioeconomic integration initiatives, including education, health care, validating professional qualifications and providing access to formal labor markets, livelihood opportunities and banking services";

NOTING WITH CONCERN:

That the Inter-American Development Bank conveys that "Although much of the Caribbean has signed and ratified the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, there is a lack of institutions and regulatory frameworks for asylum and refugee protection in the region";

That "Latin America broadly, and Central America more specifically, has drawn the attention of scholars to study the relationship between crime, insecurity, and migration" (Wood et al., 2010);

That in examining emigration intentions patterns from 17 Latin American countries to the USA from 2002 to 2004, it is stated in *Oxford Academic Journal* Volume 13, Issue 1: "Revisiting the Individual-Level Correlates of Emigration Intentions: Evidence from Central America", that "the rise in crime and violence that has taken place across Latin America in recent decades has increased people's intention to migrate";

RECALLING:

That the United Nations General Assembly Statement of Civil Society on the “Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration” (GCM), in advance of the Sixth and Final Round of Negotiations passed, on July 9, 2018, states that “People, regardless of their legal status, possess human rights that entitle them to certain freedoms, including access to justice, as well as to labour rights, information, shelter, health-care, education, and civil registration”;

That the International Organization for Immigration’s (IOM) Development of a Regional Plan to Address Migration in South America seeks two main outcomes: 1) “The governments of South America take ownership of a Regional Vision and a Regional Plan; and 2) the governments of South America strengthen their migration governance through the implementation of training programmes, [more specifically] a regional diagnostic assessment of the available evidence on human mobility in South America will be conducted”;

AG/res. 2738 (XLII-O/12), which “created the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) as a standing committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI)... tasked to serve as the principal forum of the Organization dealing with migration issues”,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend fellow member states for acknowledging and addressing the refugee crisis to the best of their abilities.
2. To suggesting that Member States voluntarily adopt a regulatory framework similar to the MERCOSUR Residency Agreement of 2002, with the purpose of granting regional citizenship to immigrants after a certain number of years of residency, benefitting the overall stability within the CARICOM region regarding displaced peoples, as member states will have the sovereignty to establish the requirements to grant citizenship, such as a clean criminal record, willingness to work, etc.
3. To recommend that Member States increase cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) to supply specialized regional aid kits to refugees, the aid kits to include, but not belimited to, toiletries, hand sanitizer, gauze and bandages, etc.
4. To propose increased collaboration with Habitat for Humanity and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for structures during international immigration crises so that individual states do not bear the cost of providing shelter.

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

Co-Signatories

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**ADDRESSING THE CONSEQUENCES OF REGIONAL POLITICAL CHANGES AND THEIR
IMPACT ON THE STATE**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by Guyana

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

GUIDED BY:

Articles 2c., d., e., and k. of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which sets forth as essential purposes of the Organization “to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States; to provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them”;

Article 3k. of the Charter, which affirms the principle that “Economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent”;

Article (37) of the 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”;

RECOGNIZING:

That abrupt shifts in political leadership and policy can disrupt trade agreements, undermine public trust in institutions, and create security vulnerabilities throughout the Hemisphere;

CONCERNED:

That abrupt shifts in governance can compromise regional stability, lead to rising violence, exacerbate cross-border tensions, and weaken democratic institutions, thereby undermining security throughout the Hemisphere;

ACKNOWLEDGING:

That political changes have fueled cross-border security threats, disrupted collaborative frameworks, and disproportionately affected vulnerable populations;

RECALLING:

AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), “Cooperation for Security in the Hemisphere,” which makes it prudent for OAS member states to deepen cooperation on hemispheric security and to continue confidence and security-building steps through data sharing, education, and regional coordination;

Articles (4)(7)(8)(11)(12) of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which emphasizes the importance of stable and transparent political systems to ensure economic growth, social welfare, and the protection of human rights; and

REAFFIRMING:

The OAS' commitment to cooperation and collaboration as the necessary ingredient to attaining peace and security in the Hemisphere, as contained in AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the OAS for its efforts in ensuring security cooperation among member states and to acknowledge Guyana's leadership in supporting CARICOM, which strengthens regional security and promotes multilateral coordination.
2. To encourage member states to affirm the need to protect their citizens from the consequences of sudden political change and to ensure their right to security and safety.
3. To invite member states to convene a high-level data gathering forum to:
 - a. Examine the nexus between sudden regime changes, economic shocks, and cross-border security threats.
 - b. Facilitate dialogue between defense ministers, trade officials, and civil society organizations on preemptive strategies to combat regional disruption.
 - c. Create cross coordination and trust building mechanisms among neighboring nations.
 - d. Produce a working policy document from the data.
4. To call for the creation of an Inter-American Security Coordination Centre (IASCC), from the recommendations of the working document produced from the data gathering forum, to operate under the supervision of the Committee on Hemispheric Security within the OAS framework, with a mandate to:
 - a. Develop protocols to coordinate intelligence sharing among member states to preempt security threats arising from sudden political changes.
 - b. Design training programs for border and law enforcement agencies to foster cooperation and combat transnational crime.
 - c. Develop rapid response protocols for political crises that have the potential to spill over into regional security.
 - d. Publish an annual regional stability report.
5. To call upon member states to integrate security and economic policy coordination into existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, by aligning law enforcement objectives, such as anti-corruption measures and anti-money laundering frameworks, with economic cooperation strategies, resulting in the coordination of legal and judicial frameworks to prosecute persons accused of violent political acts within the region, and the creation of frameworks to facilitate ease of doing business within the region.
6. To recommend the establishment of a Specific Fund—the Regional Economic Resilience Fund (RERF)—to be funded by contributions of member states, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and other financial institutions, dedicated to supporting the IASCC, by:
 - a. Providing emergency financing for nations experiencing acute economic disruptions due to abrupt political transitions.
 - b. Funding infrastructure projects aimed at bolstering economic integration, such as cross-border trade corridors, particularly in smaller or more vulnerable economies.

7. To request financial and technical support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and international donors such as the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assist the OAS and IASCC in implementing a robust security and infrastructural framework that aims to strengthen security and economic collaboration within the Hemisphere, as it aligns with the OAS commitment to eradicating extreme poverty, in line with Article 12 the Inter American Democratic Charter.

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

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

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ADDRESSING DISPARITIES IN WEALTH AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE AMERICAS

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Brazil

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 1 of the Social Charter of the Americas, which states: “Development with equity strengthens and consolidates democracy, since the two are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The peoples of the Americas have the right to development in the framework of solidarity, equity, peace and freedom, the member states have a responsibility to promote it with a view to eliminating poverty, especially extreme poverty, and achieving a decent standard of living for all”;

Article 14 of the Social Charter, which states that “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 that give priority to persons living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, taking into account their national circumstances”;

Article 15 of the Social Charter, which states that “Member states also recognize the need to adopt policies to promote inclusion and to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination, especially gender, ethnic, and race discrimination, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities and strengthen democratic values”;

The strategic lines of Action 2.1 – 2.5 of Section 2 of the Resolves of the Social Charter Plan of Action, which “establish the need for strengthening comprehensive social systems based on respect for human rights, equality, inclusion shared responsibility”, and conclude that “equity that will generate opportunities and diminish obstacles for families and individuals in vulnerable positions in an effort to enhance their future opportunities and quality of life”;

REAFFIRMING:

The commitment of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) to promoting equity and ensuring access to economic opportunities across the Americas;

That economic inequality and wealth disparity remain significant barriers to social and economic progress, as individuals from low-income backgrounds often face systemic challenges in accessing wealth-building opportunities, financial resources, and stable employment;

That economic empowerment, fair employment practices, and access to quality education are essential for reducing poverty, fostering upward mobility, and ensuring equitable development across the region;

CONSIDERING:

That economic inequality remains one of the greatest challenges in the Americas, with wealth and opportunity disproportionately concentrated among a small segment of the population, limiting social mobility and economic stability for millions;

That, as stated in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s report, “OECD 2023”, access to quality education and formal employment opportunities remain unequal, with those from low-income backgrounds facing significant barriers to entering higher-paying professions, reinforcing cycles of poverty;

That ensuring equitable access to economic opportunities, education, and financial resources is essential to fostering inclusive growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening democracy across the Americas;

That as a leading economy in the region, Brazil is committed to working with OAS member states to develop policies that promote wealth redistribution, expand social protections, and increase access to opportunities for all citizens; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED:

That persistent economic inequality across the Americas continues to hinder sustainable development, social mobility, and democratic stability, leaving millions without access to the opportunities necessary for economic advancement;

That despite efforts to reduce poverty, structural barriers—including limited access to quality education, formal employment, and financial resources—continue to prevent historically disadvantaged and low-income communities from achieving economic security;

That economic disparities are not just a matter of income but also of opportunity, as those born into poverty face significantly higher obstacles in securing stable jobs, starting businesses, and accessing higher education, perpetuating cycles of inequality;

That the concentration of wealth in the hands of a small elite has contributed to widening social and economic divides, fueling discontent, instability, and distrust in institutions across the region;

That without meaningful action, these disparities will continue to threaten the principles of equity, justice, and opportunity that member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) have committed to upholding;

That it is the collective responsibility of OAS member states to implement policies that promote economic inclusion, create fair labor conditions, and ensure that all individuals—regardless of background—have the opportunity to build a secure and prosperous future;

That strengthening economic inclusion efforts will not only improve the well-being of marginalized communities, but also contribute to long-term democratic stability, sustainable development, and shared prosperity in the region,

RESOLVES:

1. To commend OAS member states for their efforts in addressing economic inequalities and encourage a renewed, actionable commitment to enhancing economic inclusion for economically marginalized communities.
2. To urge member states to prioritize sustainable policies that:
 - a. Expand access to affordable education, vocational training, and skill-building initiatives aligned with national development goals.
 - b. Integrate digital literacy and workforce readiness programs, equipping individuals with skills for an evolving job market.
 - c. Support entrepreneurship and microenterprise development as pathways to financial independence.

COMBATTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING TASKFORCE

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Republic of Colombia

Topic No.3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 2(f) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which asks member states to “promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development”;

Article 3(j) of the Charter, which reaffirms that “social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace”;

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

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

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The United Nations’ Palermo Protocol (2000), which recognizes human trafficking as a transnational crime requiring enhanced international cooperation;

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984), which expands the refugee definition to include those fleeing violence, economic collapse, and human rights abuses—conditions that often force migrants into trafficking networks;

The United Nations’ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, (A/RES/73/195), which calls for strengthened measures to combat human trafficking while respecting national sovereignty;

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, which provides a framework for standardizing national anti-trafficking legislation across borders;

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, which emphasizes intelligence-sharing, border security coordination, and migrant protection as key components of trafficking prevention; and

BEARING IN MIND:

The establishment of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) by the United Nations, which states as its mission to “improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims of trafficking”;

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which reports that 79% of human trafficking cases globally are for sexual exploitation;

The OAS' Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors (March, 1994), which states its commitment to “the prevention and punishment of the international traffic in minors as well as the regulation of its civil and penal aspects”;

RESOLVES:

1. To congratulate Member States for their commitment to addressing transnational crime and human trafficking through legislative action and cooperation;
2. To reaffirm the commitment of Member States to the protection and greater inclusion of all peoples in the Americas;
3. To urge for the establishment of a pilot program called the Pan-American Task Force Against Human Trafficking (PATH)—through the cooperation of the OAS' Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—aimed at combatting human trafficking in the region through intelligence sharing, victim protection, and public awareness campaigns, said program under the SMS, IACHR, IOM, ICAT and UNODC will provide legal aid centers for survivors, public awareness campaigns in high-risk communities, and a national intelligence database to track known trafficking networks within Member States, whereby;
 - a. After Member States commit to the program, they will be assessed by a representative from SMS to better understand the specific needs, challenges, and aspirations concerning human trafficking within their respective nations.
 - b. Following the investigation, SMS will issue an “Implementation Procedure”, which will incorporate specific suggestions directed at Member States regarding how to implement the program, and how to tailor the program's resources to ensure that survivors of human trafficking gain the full range of benefits.
 - c. After 12 months, the Member States will be reassessed by SMS to gauge the program's effectiveness, identify challenges, and adjust strategies as needed.
4. To suggest that PATH be overseen by a steering committee, which will oversee the implementation process and provide guidance and support, with the committee being comprised of six members who meet the following criteria;
 - a. Three independent members from organizations specializing in human trafficking prevention, victim support, or international security, ensuring expertise in counter-trafficking efforts.
 - b. Three formal, but non-permanent observers from a rotating selection of Member States, ensuring fair regional representation and allowing different countries to contribute insights and oversight, elected by a majority vote of the General Assembly, with elections overseen by a pool of independent observers and experts from the SMS.
5. To recommend that the Pan-American Task Force Against Human Trafficking (PATH) first be implemented in Cartagena, Colombia, where it will undergo a trial period of 18 months, commencing from September 1st, 2025 to March 1st, 2027, during which time its effectiveness and impact will be assessed;
6. To propose that the resolution's funding be requested from, but not limited to, the Inter-American Development Bank program, ICAT, IACHR, UNODC, IOM, and other voluntary funds;

7. To encourage Member States to collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including victim’s rights organizations, civil society groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, and international organizations, to leverage expertise, resources, and networks in support of the Pan-American Task Force Against Human Trafficking (PATH);
8. To suggest the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from the pilot program to other Member States and relevant stakeholders, to scale up successful initiatives and foster regional cooperation in promoting human trafficking awareness;
9. To request that the time frame for the proposed resolution be: the implementation of PATH under the SMS, IACHR, IOM, and UNODC in Cartagena, Colombia for the trial period; election motions in the following month for the steering committee; and the General Assembly’s election of the three specialists in the next three months, with the finite deadline set for AUGUST 1st, 2025.

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

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

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**STRENGTHENING INTERSECTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF EQUALITY IN THE
AMERICAS, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION ECONOMIC EQUALITY,
OPPORTUNITY, AND GROWTH**

General Committee
Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Argentina

Topic No. 2 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 3(l) of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which affirms the principle that “The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex”;

Article 34 of the Charter, which states “The Member States agree that equality of opportunity, the elimination of extreme poverty, equitable distribution of wealth and income, and the full participation of their peoples in decisions relating to their own development are fundamental objectives of integral development”, along with the following sub-sections:

34 (l), which calls for “Urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life,”

34 (g) which calls for “Fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working conditions for all individuals,”

34 (f) that states “Stability of domestic price levels, ensuring compatibility with sustained economic growth”;

Article 35 of the 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. All member states are allowed to have national sovereignty, and have the right to have full sovereignty over their land, territory, national languages, and trade and investments”;

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

CONSIDERING:

The Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit of the United Nations Women, which states in its introduction that “Intersectionality connects these international human-rights instruments through one lens, helping us to recognise how experiences of multiple discrimination are not discrete”;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The complexity and challenges for all member states and pre-established organizations used to promote equality throughout the hemispheres including the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Development Foundation, and MERCOSUR;

The universal applicability ability of fiscal reforms, such as eliminating barriers to free trade, reducing inflation, and increase economic liberty and freedom for all peoples with the goal of increasing hemispheric equality and social mobility; and

RECOGNIZING:

The sovereignty of each member state and their ability to conduct relations fairly and equally;

The freedom of all peoples throughout the Americas to live in freedom and peace, and the role of free markets to increase economic equalities for the people throughout the Americas;

The intersectionality of all types of equality, acknowledging that equality of opportunity is deeply tied to equality of and between peoples of different races, genders, socioeconomic classes, and cultures;

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud member states of the OAS who have strongly upheld equity and equality for their citizens throughout the years and continue to improve equity and equality through an intersectional lens for all.
2. To encourage all member states to promote policies on intersectionality and equality, by:
 - a. Creating legislation that allows for:
 - i. Social mobility within the country.
 - ii. The penalization of businesses and personnel that are found using oppressive practices to the highest extent.
 - b. Defining intersectionality within member states in order to further the idea that equality is only achieved through combating oppression of every form, including the structural and systemic barriers that limit citizens to equality, and the lingering effects of colonialism on the hemisphere.
 - c. Making adequate investments in resources that will help create an atmosphere of inclusivity within each member state.
 - d. Increasing efficient and transparent funding of government programs.
3. To increase operations of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SARE) in all member countries in order to continue the progress made for intersectional equality, through:
 - a. Continuing the monitoring of human rights instruments in member states to track efforts made in intersectional equality.
 - b. Increasing awareness of the Department of Social Inclusion (DSI) within SARE and the Promotion of Equity within the DSI, which also works to create new policies to increase intersectional equity.
 - c. Ensuring the continuation and progression of projects, programs and initiatives within SARE, which include but are not limited to the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN), the Ministerial Meetings of Social Development (REMDES), the Technical Secretariat of the Working Groups of the Inter-American Commission on Social Development (CIDES), the Promotion of Rights of Older Persons, the Promotion of Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities.

4. To increase Economic Dynamism among member states in order to combat economic oppression through policies that may include:
 - a. Suggesting a reduction of all tariffs for all OAS Members who practice fair and equal trade policies.
 - b. Offering an assurance to a general reduction of sanctions among member states to increase economic equality in G.D.P. Growth.
 - c. Meeting at the Summit of the Americas to encourage free trade agreements between all American member states.
 - d. Moving towards a limitation of waste and excess spending that takes from the working citizen.

5. To challenge member states to promote sovereignty among each other in the spirit of intersectional equality, by:
 - a. Respecting borders and immigration policies of each member state.
 - b. Allowing immigration and asylum seekers from destabilized regions and countries in the region. while reducing discrimination against these groups.
 - c. Promoting the flourishing of national and regional languages and culture to further create an environment that promotes peace amongst different groups.

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

Cosignatories: 1. _____
(Signature of Delegate) (Country Represented)
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**ENCOURAGING THE TERRITORIAL RESETTLEMENT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED
AND MALNOURISHED PERSONS (TRUMP)**

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

Topic Number 3 of the Agenda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING,

Article 3f. of the Charter of the Organization of the American States, which reaffirms the commitment to eliminate extreme poverty, thereby promoting representative democracy, said commitment also being considered an essential purpose of the Organization in Article 2g.;

Article 3l. of the Charter, which affirms the principle of unbiased treatment in regards to race, gender, nationality, creed, and sexual orientation;

Article 28 of the Charter, which dictates that an attack on one is an attack on all, more broadly stating that “an act of aggression 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”;

The Judicial agreements made in the Inter-American Convention on Extradition (February, 1981), whereupon the detainment of a person in a foreign territory, the foreign-national’s home country may request their return; however, when the surrender of the person sought would, for reasons of health, endanger his life, his surrender may be deferred until it would no longer pose such a danger;

RECOGNIZING,

The valuable support provided by the member states, observer states, and the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States for the process within the working group to prepare the Draft Resolution “Encouraging the Territorial Resettlement of Underprivileged and Malnourished Persons”;

The significance of the elimination of extreme poverty, the ever so decreasing quality of life in the Americas, and the impending disaster that is the unmitigated migratory flows of persons into Central and North - America;

The significant disparities in access to nutritious food, safe-housing, clean drinking water, and access to education in member states, as seen in a study conducted by the Economic Commission for South-America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which estimated that over 42.5% of households in Latin-America live in poverty.;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT,

The Sustainable Development Goals introduced by the United Nations to significantly increase the quality of the standard of living and the elimination of extreme poverty throughout the globe;

BEARING WITNESS,

To the economic prosperity that the United States of America has brought to the hemisphere, the outsourcing of jobs, the importing of foreign goods, and the significant importance that the United States has in the role that it plays as a member state and owner of the Gulf of America; and

UNDERSTANDING,

The role that access to clean drinking water, safe-housing, faith in governance, and nutritious food plays in one's day-to-day life.

The further expansion in access to clean drinking water, safe-housing, faith in governance, and the elimination of extreme crime, as well as the assistance provided by the United States in relation to violent crime,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Member States for their concerted efforts under the pretense of the expansion of representative democracy, the ending of violent crime, forced and coercive emigration in member states, and the furtherance in access to clean drinking water.
2. To encourage member states—through fiscal incentives such as import-subsidies and government loans provided on behalf of the United States—to cooperate with the various signatory member states in regards to the territorial relocation of underprivileged and malnourished persons.
3. To strongly encourage states to comply with their laws regarding the judgment and punishment of felons convicted of violent crimes.
4. To acknowledge that access to clean drinking water, safe-housing, nutritious food, and the ability to freely prosecute criminals having ties to violent crimes, gang affiliation, etc, is a key factor in representative democracy, as well as that the ability to prosecute and imprison criminals that violate a member state's laws and ordinances is an integral right of sovereign nations.

5. To request the Permanent Council to convene a special meeting to induce the discussion on the topics of prosecution and imprisonment of foreign nationals violating member state laws and ordinances, of the right to safe-housing, clean drinking water, and nutritious-food, whereby:
- a. A ‘Department of Organized National Aliens, Laborers, and Disprivileged’ will be established, with a Commission composed of delegations from member states committed to giving the population of member states clean drinking water, safe-housing, nutritious-food, and the review of member-states’ government’s ability to prosecute and imprison foreign nationals committing crimes in sovereign territories.
 - b. The Commission will also be tasked with finding member states willing to house undocumented immigrants that have experienced either forced or coercive-migration, with the conditions that the United States shall represent the Commission in its entirety for the time being, and shall offer incentives to member states in return for housing undocumented immigrants that have committed crimes, as, for example, officially recognizing the Colombian Economic Zone claim of the Bajo Nuevo Bank in exchange for the Colombian government constructing a detainment center, funded by the United States Government.
 - c. Member-States will voluntarily assign themselves to the Commission in exchange for monetary aid, fiscal incentives, and possible territorial expansion.

Approved for form and substance: _____
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