

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



FORTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION
Medellín, Colombia
June 26 to 28, 2019

PROCEEDINGS

VOLUME I

AG/DEC. 98 (XLIX-O/19) - AG/DEC. 101 (XLIX-O/19)
AG/RES. 2930 (XLIX-O/19) - AG/RES. 2947 (XLIX-O/19)

CERTIFIED TEXTS OF THE DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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GENERAL SECRETARIAT
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this volume contains the official texts of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its forty-ninth regular session, held in Medellín, Colombia, from June 26 to 28, 2019.



Luis Almagro
Secretary General
Organization of American States

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DECLARATION ON “THE QUESTION OF THE MALVINAS ISLANDS”^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING its repeated statements that the question of the Malvinas Islands is a matter of enduring hemispheric concern;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on November 19, 1988, in which it requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute;

BEARING IN MIND that, in its resolution AG/RES. 1049 (XX-O/90), it expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

RECOGNIZING that the accreditation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under resolution CP/RES. 655 (1041/95), as a permanent observer to the Organization of American States (OAS) reflects principles and values shared by that country and OAS member states, which facilitate greater mutual understanding;

NOTING with satisfaction that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintain important political, cultural, and trade ties, share common values, and are also engaged in close cooperation both bilaterally and in international forums;

BEARING IN MIND that, despite those ties and shared values, it has not yet been possible to resume the negotiations between the two countries with a view to solving the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in the framework of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160

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- ^{1.} Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 - ^{2.} The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States establish ...*
 - ^{3.} Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 - ^{4.} The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated ...
 - ^{5.} The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 - ^{6.} Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19, and 43/25, the decisions adopted by the same body on the same question in the Special Committee on Decolonization, and the repeated resolutions and declarations adopted by this General Assembly; and

HAVING HEARD the presentation by the head of the delegation of the Argentine Republic,

WELCOMES the reaffirmation of the will of the Argentine Government to continue exploring all possible avenues towards a peaceful settlement of the dispute and its constructive approach towards the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

REAFFIRMS the need for the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations on the sovereignty dispute, in order to find a peaceful solution to this protracted controversy.

DECIDES to continue to examine the question of the Malvinas Islands at its subsequent sessions until a definitive settlement has been reached thereon.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition of resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION AND INSTALLATION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
(PACT OF SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA), AND FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS^{1/2/3/4/5/6/7/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

UNDERSCORING that the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) proclaims the fundamental rights of the individual as one of the Organization's principles and declares that the principal function of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is to promote the observance and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere and to serve as the Organization's consultative organ in those matters, a function that is also assigned to the Commission by the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica), 1969;

UNDERSCORING ALSO that the American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 created the Inter-American Court of Human Rights as the sole regional human rights court, charged with enforcing and interpreting the American Convention and other instruments of the inter-American system;

BEARING IN MIND that the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, 1948 and the American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 are essential instruments for protecting human rights in the Hemisphere;

CONSIDERING that 2019 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the creation and installation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the

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1. The Government of Nicaragua considers that the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the creation of the IACHR affords an appropriate opportunity for this body to stop adopting and ...
 2. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 3. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States* ...
 4. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 5. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 6. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 7. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

American Convention on Human Rights, and the fortieth anniversary of the installation of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica;

RECOGNIZING that the work of the organs of the inter-American system charged with promoting and protecting human rights furthers the strengthening of democratic systems, the rule of law, and the effective enjoyment of human rights in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND that the American states are committed to the ongoing strengthening of an inter-American system for the protection of human rights;

HIGHLIGHTING the contributions made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to the promotion and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere and to strengthening and improving democratic systems in the Hemisphere;

RECOGNIZING those states of the Hemisphere that in recent years have invited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to hold periods of sessions in their countries and facilitate the accomplishment of their respective mandates;

TAKING NOTE that, as stated in the Declaration of Santiago de Chile, adopted to commemorate 50 years of the IACHR's work, the experience of decades of working to promote and protect human rights through petitions, individual cases, general situations, and thematic reports demonstrates the importance of strengthening the inter-American system's organs and of generating a true culture of human rights in the Hemisphere's societies; and

HIGHLIGHTING the commemoration of those anniversaries in 2019 in the states of the Hemisphere,

DECLARES:

1. To officially commemorate, in the second half of 2019, the sixtieth anniversary of the creation and installation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica), and the fortieth anniversary of the installation of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica.
2. To hold a special meeting of the Permanent Council in the second half of 2019 to commemorate the anniversaries identified in the preceding paragraph.
3. To acknowledge the contributions of the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to the promotion and protection of human rights and to strengthening and improving democratic systems in the Hemisphere.
4. To reaffirm the importance of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica) as a source of international obligations for states parties and one of the main legal instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights.
5. To urge states parties to persevere with their efforts to ensure the effective enforcement of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica) by and measures for its compliance, and to encourage those states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying the Convention and to recognize the contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in keeping with Article 62 thereof.
6. To reiterate its respect for the independence of the organs of the inter-American human rights system and the importance of their interactions with other regional human rights protection and promotion mechanisms and with those of the universal system.

7. To recognize that ratification of the American Convention on Human Rights is a step toward the full protection of human rights in the Hemisphere, which must be supplemented with actions by state institutions, human rights education, and civil society participation.
8. To acknowledge that the IACHR's strategic planning encourages the effectiveness of the inter-American human rights system, as a pillar and shared commitment of the Americas.
9. To extend its recognition to the states of the Hemisphere for holding events to commemorate those anniversaries in 2019.
10. To invite states to guarantee the IACHR the conditions necessary for it to conduct working visits and outreach activities in order to publicize the contents of the inter-American human rights instruments.
11. To invite states, the General Secretariat, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and other relevant organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization, within their respective spheres of competence, together with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, to continue to conduct activities for the broad dissemination of the mechanisms of the American Convention on Human Rights and of the inter-American human rights promotion and protection system and to strengthen ties between the oversight agencies and the national authorities charged with ensuring and upholding human rights.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... stepping up activities being exploited by states that are not parties to the American Convention on Human Rights and have not recognized the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and to achieve true functional autonomy at last. Furthermore, it is urgently necessary for the Commission to do away with the double standard it applies in its treatment of human rights in the region and to cease using subjective, biased, and politicized criteria in its reports on Nicaragua and other countries and align its behavior with its principal function of promotion and protection of human rights, which the states assigned it when it was created.

2. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

3. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

4. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

5. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

6. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

7. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

COMMEMORATING FIFTEEN YEARS OF THE MISSION
TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA (MAPP/OAS)^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Joins in commemorating fifteen years since the formation and operation of the Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia, which was established under the agreement reached with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on January 23, 2004, at the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Colombia.

Expresses its appreciation for the work undertaken by the Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia, in fulfillment of successive mandates.

Expresses its appreciation for the commitment shown and reiterates its support for the efforts made by the Colombian Government to move forward in stabilizing the territories, consolidating peaceful coexistence, and implementing the Final Agreement, signed in 2016, to End the Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace.

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

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This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

THE THREAT OF TERRORIST GROUPS TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND
THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the principles and provisions set out in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Charter of the United Nations, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, and the American Convention on Human Rights;

CONSIDERING the threat that terrorism continues to pose to democratic values, peace, international security, the wellbeing of our peoples, and the full enjoyment of human rights;

RECALLING:

United Nations Security Council resolutions 2195 (2014) and 2396 (2017) and other applicable resolutions of said Security Council;

That the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism states that terrorism is a serious criminal phenomenon that is a deep concern to all member states; attacks democracy; impedes the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; threatens the security of states by destabilizing and undermining the foundations of all society; and seriously impacts the economic and social development of the region's states;

That United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) obligates states to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

That United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) affirms that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security; and decides that states shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery;

Resolution AG/RES. 2928 (XLVIII-O/18) and reaffirming member states' unwavering commitment to antiterrorism measures, which must be applied with full respect for international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law; stressing that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are complimentary and mutually-reinforcing with effective antiterrorism measures and are an essential part of any successful effort at preventing and combating terrorism;

That all states have an obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation, or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and to ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts; and

That thousands of innocent lives have been lost in terrorist acts committed in the Hemisphere,

DECLARES its:

1. Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

2. Reaffirmation of member states' steadfast commitment to deny refuge and/or shelter to those who finance, plan, or commit terrorist acts and to those who provide them with support, in accordance with their obligations under international law and relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

3. Condemnation of those who willfully provide assistance, support, or protection to the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of terrorist acts, as well as those who promote their messages;

4. Intention to continue strengthening cooperation and the exchange of information among states to prevent, investigate, counter, and punish terrorist acts.

5. Reiteration of member states' commitment to adopt measures that prevent terrorist acts and, under law, prosecute individuals who are involved in such acts.

6. Assertion that individuals and organizations that commit terrorist acts are responsible for endangering people's lives and physical well-being and harming the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

7. Reaffirmation of the importance of international and multilateral forums continuing to promote the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, underscoring the need to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law and to work to address social and economic conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

8. Reaffirmation of the importance of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, created by the member states of the Organization of American States in 1999, as the primary hemispheric forum for preventing and combating terrorism.

9. Proclamation of June 3, the date on which the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism was signed, as Inter-American Day against Terrorism and to invite all member states of the OAS to commemorate this day each year, as appropriate, including with educational and public awareness activities.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL LAW^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING resolutions AG/RES. 2909 (XLVII-O/17) and AG/RES. 2926 (XLVIII-O/18), and all previous resolutions adopted on this topic; and

HAVING SEEN the “Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2018-June 2019” (AG/doc.5649/19 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP),

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council, the General Secretariat, and the other bodies referred to in Article 53 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) to continue working on the implementation of the applicable current mandates set out in previous General Assembly resolutions assigned to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP), except as stated otherwise in any resolution.

2. To urge the member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in said resolutions and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary support to those ends.

i. Observations and Recommendations on the Annual Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

HAVING SEEN the observations and recommendations of the member states on the Annual Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CP/doc.5467/19), presented to the CAJP on April 11, 2019,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) for forwarding the Guide on Law Applicable to International Commercial Contracts in the Americas and the Practical Guide to the Application of Jurisdictional Immunity of International Organizations, to take note thereof, and to urge it to disseminate them as widely as possible through its Technical Secretariat.

2. To request the CJI to report on an ongoing basis on progress made with the items on its agenda, such as matters related to binding and non-binding agreements and cybersecurity, taking into account the efforts of the Working Group on Cooperation and Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), as well as work in this area by other relevant Organization of American States (OAS) units and entities, and the validity of foreign judicial decisions in light of the Inter-American Convention on Extraterritorial Validity of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards and the Model Inter-American Law on Access to Public Information, and to continue updating the Principles on Protection of Personal Data, bearing in mind how such data have evolved.

3. To invite member states to respond in a timely manner to requests for information from the CJI in order to facilitate the preparation of reports on issues within the Committee's remit.

4. To underscore the need to ensure and enhance administrative and budgetary support for the CJI and for the course on international law that the CJI and the Department of International Law, the latter in its capacity as Technical Secretariat, organize annually in Rio de Janeiro. To reaffirm as well the importance of the CJI's contacts with the OAS organs, with the legal advisers in the member states' Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and with other international organizations as well as with academia. In this regard, to entrust a study to the General Secretariat, subject to the available resources, to be circulated as quickly as possible to the member states, on the possible reestablishment of the post of executive secretary, the creation of another equivalent post, or alternative measures for the CJI's administrative and budgetary enhancement.

5. To acknowledge the importance of ensuring an ongoing dialogue between the CJI and the legal advisers in the member states' Ministries of Foreign Affairs, in follow-up to the periodic meetings that are held.

ii. Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the report that the Department of International Law, within the framework of the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law adopted by resolution AG/RES. 1471 (XXVII-O/97) and updated by resolution AG/RES. 2660 (XLI-O/11), submitted to the CAJP at its meeting on April 11, 2019, covering the activities undertaken to implement it; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of the study and dissemination of constitutional law of the countries in the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the importance of and its support for the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law and to request that the Department of International Law continue to implement the actions called for in that Program and provide a biennial report thereon to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP).

2. To instruct the Department of International Law to continue its support, within the activities envisaged in the Inter-American Program for the Development of International Law, to the member states with respect to the implementation of domestic laws on access to public information, and to disseminate the work of the CJI, including the Guide on Law Applicable to International Commercial Contracts in the Americas; the Practical Guide to the Application of Jurisdictional Immunity of International Organizations; the Recommendations to Bolster the Inter-American Legal Framework for Cultural Heritage Assets; the Model Law on the Simplified Corporation; the Principles and Guidelines on Public Defense in the Americas; and the Principles for Electronic Warehouse Receipts for Agricultural Products.

3. To also instruct the Department of International Law to continue promoting among member states further dissemination of private international law, in collaboration with organizations and associations engaged in this area, including the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), and the American Association of Private International Law (ASADIP).

4. To encourage the Department of International Law to initiate actions to study and disseminate constitutional law in the countries of the Hemisphere.

5. To request that the Department of International Law, based on previous experiences, promote training and refresher courses for diplomatic academies and foreign ministry staff in the countries of the region, by invitation and on behalf of the interested member state.

6. To welcome the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949, underscoring their relevance and universal acceptance, and to call upon those member states that have not yet done so to consider acceding to treaties on international humanitarian law.

7. To congratulate the CAJP for the special session on current issues in international humanitarian law held in conjunction with the International Committee of the Red Cross on January 24, 2019, and to urge member states to actively contribute to and participate in the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, in Geneva, Switzerland, from December 9 to 12, 2019.

8. To hail the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, underscoring its importance as an instrument for codifying customary international law of treaties.

iii. Preparation of a Model Law on the Use of Fireworks

CONSIDERING that the misuse of fireworks causes irreparable damage to a significant number of people in the region, especially children;

CONSIDERING ALSO that the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child require the States Parties to be mindful of the best interests of the child in all measures that concern them;

BEARING IN MIND that the OAS member states must cooperate to promote development of activities and technical instruments that further individuals' comprehensive protection and improvement in their quality of life, and that a Model Law is a normative tool that seeks to provide the countries that use it with guidance for their public policies,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the CJI to prepare a model law regulating the use of fireworks, whether for personal use or in large-scale firework displays, based on the existing legislation on this matter in the region, as well as the inputs that the states provide in collaboration with the CJI.

2. To request the CJI to present a draft model law to the Permanent Council, through the CAJP, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-first regular session.

iv. Promotion of the International Criminal Court^{7/8}

REAFFIRMING the primary responsibility of states to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, as well as the complementary nature of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court as an effective instrument for ending impunity for such crimes and contributing to the consolidation of lasting peace;

TAKING NOTE of the activation of the Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the universality of the Rome Statute and of the International Criminal Court for fulfilling its objectives;

UNDERSCORING the importance of preserving the independence and impartiality of the International Criminal Court to ensure that it operates in accordance with the highest international standards;

REITERATING its commitment to supporting and defending the principles and values enshrined in the Rome Statute, and to preserving its integrity by showing resilience to the threats against the Court, its officers, and others working with it, and the importance of the Court enjoying the full support of states so it can discharge its mandate;

MINDFUL of the importance of effective cooperation from states, international and regional organizations, and civil society for the International Criminal Court to function effectively, as recognized in the Rome Statute; and

UNDERSCORING the importance of the "Exchange of Letters for the establishment of a cooperation agreement with the International Criminal Court," signed by the OAS General Secretariat and the International Criminal Court on April 18, 2011; of the cooperation agreement signed by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the International Criminal Court in April 2012; and of the Memorandum of Understanding between the International Criminal Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, signed on February 15, 2016,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate its support for the International Criminal Court as the first and only permanent, independent, and impartial international court for criminal matters, which acts in pursuit of the shared commitment to fighting impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.

⁷. The United States cannot associate itself with the resolution to the extent it concerns the International Criminal Court. The United States remains steadfastly committed to promoting the rule of law and...

⁸. The Government of Nicaragua expresses its deep concern over the continued systematic violations of international human rights law and humanitarian law occurring worldwide. Under our domestic...

2. To renew its appeal to those member states that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as the case may be, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities.

3. To remind those member states that are parties to said instruments of the importance of the promotion of their universality and their continued adoption of the necessary measures to achieve their full and effective implementation and adjust their national legislation.

4. To call on those member states that are parties to the Rome Statute, on those member states that are not, and on international and regional organizations to strengthen their cooperation with and assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the applicable international obligations, particularly as regards arrest and delivery, presentation of evidence, protection and movement of victims and witnesses, and serving of sentences, so as to avoid impunity for the perpetrators of crimes over which it has jurisdiction.

5. To express satisfaction at the cooperation in the area of international criminal law between the OAS and the International Criminal Court; to urge the General Secretariat to continue to strengthen that cooperation within the scope of its competence, and to request that the Permanent Council hold, during the second half of 2020, a technical working meeting that should include a high-level dialogue session among the permanent representatives of all member states to discuss measures that could strengthen cooperation with the International Criminal Court. The International Criminal Court, international organizations and institutions, and civil society will be invited to cooperate and participate in this working meeting.

II. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution. Execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... supporting efforts to bring those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide to justice. The United States is not a party to the Rome Statute, and has consistently rejected any assertion of ICC jurisdiction over nationals of the States that are not parties to Rome Statute, absent a UN Security Council referral or the consent of such States. The United States regards any ICC investigation or other activities concerning U.S. personnel as illegitimate and unjustified. In addition, the United States understands that any OAS support rendered to the ICC would be drawn from specific-fund contributions rather than the OAS regular budget.

8. ... legal system, Nicaraguan criminal law attaches special importance to this issue, by defining these violations as criminal offenses under Section XXII of Law No. 641 of 2007 of the Criminal Code, with Nicaragua's judicial branch having exclusive jurisdiction over enforcement of these statutes. As regards the call for states to consider acceding to or ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Government of National Reconciliation and Unity cannot accept the current wording of the resolution and expresses its reservations thereto, because proper conditions for acceding to this Statute are not yet in place.

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the norms and general principles of international law as well as those contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS);

AWARE that the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes in its preamble “that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region” and that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is “[t]o promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention”;

RECALLING resolutions AG/RES. 2703 (XLII-O/12), AG/RES. 2768 (XLIII-O/13), AG/RES. 2853 (XLIV-O/14), AG/RES. 2891 (XLVI-O/16), AG/RES. 2894 (XLVI-O/16), AG/RES. 2905 (XLVII-O/17), and AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), as well as all previous resolutions adopted on this topic;

HAVING SEEN the “Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2018-June 2019” (AG/doc.5649/19 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP); and

CONSIDERING that the programs, activities, and tasks set out in the resolutions under the purview of the CAJP help to further the essential purposes of the Organization enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of American States,

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council, the General Secretariat, and the other bodies referred to in Article 53 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) to continue working on the implementation of the applicable current mandates set out in previous General Assembly resolutions assigned to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP), except as stated otherwise in any resolution.

2. To urge member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in said resolutions through the development and execution of activities, submission of reports, exchange of information, and adoption of measures and policies, as well as through cooperation, support, and mutual assistance; and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide necessary support to those ends.

i. Follow-up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter

SHARING the conviction that democracy is one of our region's most valued accomplishments and that the peaceful transfer of power through constitutional means and in strict compliance with the constitutional rules of each of our states is the product of a continuous and irreversible process in which the region admits no interruptions or stepping backward;

HIGHLIGHTING that the Charter of the Organization of American States establishes in its preamble "that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for the stability, peace and development of the region" and that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is "[t]o promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention";

RECALLING that the Inter-American Democratic Charter reaffirms that the promotion and protection of human rights is a basic prerequisite for the existence of a democratic society and recognizes the importance of the continuous development and strengthening of the inter-American human rights system for the consolidation of democracy;

REAFFIRMING that "essential elements of representative democracy include, inter alia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law; the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people, the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government";

REAFFIRMING ALSO that "transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments, respect for social rights, and freedom of expression and of the press are essential components of the exercise of democracy";

RECALLING that the Inter-American Democratic Charter establishes that "[t]he promotion and observance of economic, social, and cultural rights are inherently linked to integral development, equitable economic growth, and to the consolidation of democracy in the states of the Hemisphere"; and

REAFFIRMING all the mandates issued in resolution AG/RES. 2835 (XLIV-O/14), "Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter,"

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the obligation of the OAS member states to promote and defend democracy in the region as essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas.

2. To continue promoting efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, values, practices, and governance; fight corruption; consolidate the rule of law; bring about the full and effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights, and reduce poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.

3. To request the General Secretariat to continue implementing training programs to promote the principles, values, and practices of a democratic culture, on the basis of Articles 26 and 27 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and to improve awareness and promote the application of this inter-American instrument in the countries of the Hemisphere, upon request. Furthermore, to instruct the General Secretariat to continue to support the Permanent Council and the member states that so request with implementation of the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices.

4. To reaffirm the validity of the Inter-American Democratic Charter as an instrument for promoting and defending the values and principles of representative democracy at both the national and regional levels; and to instruct the Permanent Council to support the holding of a Special Meeting as part of the ongoing dialogue on the effectiveness of the implementation of the Inter-American Democratic Charter in protecting and preserving democracy in the Hemisphere, and to report to the General Assembly, at its fiftieth regular session, on the results of that special meeting.

ii. Follow-up on the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and on the Inter-American Program for Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption

BEARING IN MIND the commitment of the member states to prevent and combat corruption, set forth in the Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization and in the mandates of the Summits of the Americas, especially those contained in the Lima Commitment: “Democratic Governance against Corruption,”^{7/} adopted in Lima, Peru, in April 2018, related to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to the Mechanism for Follow-Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), as well as the Inter-American Program of Cooperation to Fight Corruption [AG/RES. 2275 (XXXVII-O/07)]; and the “Recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of States Parties to the MESICIC” (MESICIC/CEP-IV/doc.2/15 rev. 1),

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Department of Legal Cooperation of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, in its capacity as the Technical Secretariat of the Mechanism for Follow-Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), to continue implementing the mandates contained in the “Recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of States Parties to the MESICIC,” in accordance with the resources allocated in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

2. To endorse the commitment of the member states to resolutely prevent and combat corruption and promote transparency in order to help improve efficiency in public and private management and promote accountability and continue to make progress with effective implementation of the recommendations of the MESICIC while working together to continue moving forward with the Fifth Round of Review of the MESICIC.

^{7/} The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua attaches particular importance to the fight against corruption in its various manifestations. However, as regards the reference to the Eighth Summit...

3. To instruct the MESICIC Technical Secretariat to continue, within the sphere of its competence, among other activities, providing technical support and legal advice to the Conference of States Parties and the Committee of Experts of the MESICIC and facilitating the sharing of best practices and cooperation, with a view to meeting the objectives of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and to continue providing technical support, as necessary, to the Inter-American Program of Cooperation to Fight Corruption, maintaining the Anticorruption Portal of the Americas and pursuing efforts to raise funds to finance regional cooperation activities, including legal cooperation, in the fight against corruption.

4. To also urge the MESICIC Technical Secretariat to continue strengthening its coordination and collaboration with the secretariats of other international cooperation agencies, entities, and mechanisms active in that area; promoting synergies and an anti-corruption culture; and discharging its various other functions under the Document of Buenos Aires and the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of States Parties to the MESICIC and of its Committee of Experts.

5. To request the Technical Secretariat of the MESICIC to take steps, in coordination with the Department for Effective Public Management, within the spheres of their respective competence, to facilitate the identification of opportunities and the offering of technical cooperation to the states party that so request, through the use of the capacities of the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism for Effective Public Management (MECIGEP).

6. To request that the MESICIC, within the sphere of its competence and in accordance with the resources assigned in the Organization's program-budget and other resources, continue implementing the mandates assigned to it by the Lima Commitment: "Democratic Governance against Corruption,"^{8/} adopted at the Eighth Summit of the Americas held in April 2018 in Lima, Peru, and, through the Chair of the Committee of Experts, present a report to the Permanent Council on the progress made with that implementation, before the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

7. To urge member states to take effective measures to combat tax evasion and avoidance, money laundering, and illicit financial flows deriving from corruption, and to identify beneficial owners.

8. To encourage the member states and permanent observers to cooperate and support the funding of the MESICIC in order to ensure that it meets its objectives.

iii. Strengthening Cadastre and Property Registry in the Americas

EMPHASIZING the importance of cadastre and property registry as basic government activities and sources of information for more efficient and transparent rural and urban land management; and to safeguard social and economic rights, strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law, and promote the socioeconomic development of the region;

CONSIDERING section iii, "Strengthening cadastre and property registry in the Americas," of resolution AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), "Strengthening Democracy," which recommends that the General Secretariat, through the Department for Effective Public Management, continue supporting efforts by member states to strengthen their cadastre and property registry management and to share experiences and good practices that will advance the regional agenda on this matter;

UNDERSCORING the commitment of the member states participating in the Inter-American Network on Cadastre and Property Registry (RICRP) to the strengthening of the regional cadastre and property registry systems and to the sharing of experiences and best practices among national

^{8.} Idem 7.

cadastre and property registry agencies, as well as to dialogue and decision-making on the regional agenda for these areas;

TAKING NOTE of the 2018 activities report of the RICRP, delivered at its Fourth Assembly on December 5, 2018 in Bogotá, Colombia, and at the meeting of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on March 18, 2019, in Washington, D.C.; and

THANKING the Government of Colombia for holding in 2018 the IV Conference and Assembly of the RICRP, organized in collaboration with the World Bank and the OAS General Secretariat, as well as Uruguay as President, and Paraguay, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Jamaica, as representatives on the RICRP's Executive Committee for 2019,

RESOLVES:

1. To underscore the recognition of the Inter-American Network for Cadastre and Property Registry (RICRP) as a mechanism of the inter-American system, and to entrust the General Secretariat, through the Department for Effective Public Management, to continue its support in its role as Technical Secretariat of the RICRP, promoting activities, programs, and projects, and creating partnerships and cooperation.

2. To reaffirm the importance of expanding efforts to reduce underregistration of property, of promoting interactions among institutions and the interoperability of cadastre and property databases, and of updating and maintaining cadastres and registries in the region.

3. To encourage all member states and permanent observers to continue supporting the RICRP and to maintain their active participation in its activities.

4. To urge cadastre and registry institutions in member states to participate in the development of initiatives to meet the objectives set forth in this resolution, through the sharing of experiences to strengthen cadastre and registry management.

iv. Rights of Children and Adolescents

CONSIDERING:

The inescapable link between citizen participation and strengthening of democracy in the Americas;

That the principles of active participation by children and adolescents, nondiscrimination, their best interest, and their right to life, survival, and development, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁹ are basic components in building a responsible citizenry; and

The significant progress that the Organization, through the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), has made in this regard in recent years,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the effort being made by the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) to promote the participation of children and adolescents and the responsible exercise of their freedom to seek, receive, and disseminate information and ideas and develop in a complementary manner in the authorities, political actors, and adults in general, the ability and willingness to listen to and respect opinions and proposals from children and adolescents.

⁹. The United States is committed to respecting the human rights of all individuals, including children. The United States joins consensus on this resolution with the express understanding that it does...

2. To expand and consolidate within the OAS, bodies that include participation by children and adolescents and hear their opinions and proposals in formulating, monitoring, and evaluating social policies related to their interests.

v. Inclusive Dialogue for Preventing, Effectively Managing, and Comprehensively Resolving Social Conflicts in Investments for Integral Development

REAFFIRMING, as Article 11 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter acknowledges, that democracy and social and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

EXPRESSING its conviction that preventing, effectively managing, and comprehensively resolving social conflicts associated with investment projects from a rights-based perspective and through dialogue and other peaceful means for the prevention and alternative resolution of disputes, in accordance with respective national laws, contributes to democratic governance and integral development, including its economic, social, and environmental dimensions; and

REAFFIRMING the commitment to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to facilitating access to justice for all, and to building effective, responsible, and inclusive institutions at all levels,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue supporting member states, upon request, in developing institutional capacities for preventing, effectively managing, comprehensively resolving, and monitoring social conflicts associated with investment projects for advancing integral development; eradicating poverty, particularly extreme poverty; and promoting equality, equity, and social inclusion.

2. To request the General Secretariat to continue strengthening coordination of the projects and programs implemented by the various areas of the Organization, as well as their ties to other entities in the inter-American system and international organizations, with a view to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, taking into account, among others, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development^{10/} and its Sustainable Development Goals.

3. To request the Permanent Council to promote, subject to the availability of resources, the holding of a special meeting of the CAJP to share experiences and information in this area.

vi. Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras

STRESSING that corruption undermines the legitimacy of public institutions and threatens democracy, peace, the rule of law, justice, and the integral development of peoples;

MINDFUL of the conclusion, on January 19, 2016, of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the OAS General Secretariat to establish the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH); and

TAKING NOTE of the semiannual reports of the MACCIH submitted to the Permanent Council (first semiannual report, October 2016; second semiannual report, May 2017; third semiannual report, October 2017; fourth semiannual report, April 2018; fifth semiannual report, October 2018; and sixth semiannual report, May 2019),

^{10/} The United States recognizes the 2030 Agenda as a global framework for sustainable development that can help countries work toward global peace and prosperity. We applaud the call for shared...

RESOLVES:

1. To take into account that the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH) has provided support to Honduran institutions in fighting against corruption and the elimination of impunity from a holistic perspective, in the interest of Honduran democracy.

2. To thank the member states and permanent observers that have contributed to the MACCIH and to encourage them to continue their support; and to invite those states that have not yet done so to consider supporting the MACCIH's funding, so as to ensure the fulfillment of its objectives.

3. To acknowledge the work, carried out with professionalism by the spokesperson of the MACCIH whose mandate is to conclude on June 30, 2019, which made a significant contribution to strengthening the OAS Mission in Honduras.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue supporting the work of the MACCIH and to report to the Permanent Council on income and expenditures since the start of MACCIH's work.

vii. Open and transparent digital government

TAKING NOTE of the Commitment of Santo Domingo, emanating from the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (GEALC Network), held November 29 to 30, 2017, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and in particular as regards "reinforc[ing] the collaborative work through the Network, in order to anticipate the challenges of digital progress and meet the expectations and needs of the people, boosting confidence in public institutions with greater transparency and openness, improving the response capacity and the delivery of public services, and contributing to making citizens the engine of public policy, in order to build an inclusive and sustainable future for everyone;"

REAFFIRMING the commitments made in paragraphs 14, 17, and 20 of the Lima Commitment¹¹ approved by our Heads of State and Government at the Eighth Summit of the Americas held in Lima, Peru, April 13 to 14, 2018, in particular those that regard furthering open government and open data policies and the use of digital technologies to promote transparency and accountability, interaction with citizens, reduction of bureaucracy and simplification of administrative processes, information openness, and strengthening cooperation and exchange of best practices for the development and application of said technologies;

TAKING NOTE of section xi, "E-Government," in resolution AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), "Strengthening Democracy," which instructs the General Secretariat to promote, as regards the GEALC Network, the coordination of activities, projects, and programs, and the promotion of e-government best practices for and among its member states, upon request, with a view to furthering the digital transformation of governments;

TAKING NOTE ALSO of the Declaration of Panama of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on E-Government, held November 15 to 16, 2018, in Panama City, Panama, in particular with regard to undertaking the actions needed to expand the reach of the mechanism into an Inter-American Network on Digital Government, which would include participation from all the OAS member states;

BEARING IN MIND that open data are a fundamental tool for combating corruption from the standpoint of ensuring the right of access to information and of helping citizens to have more

¹¹. See footnote 7.

information about public affairs, which will enable them to participate in a more informed way in decisions that affect them; and

TAKING NOTE of operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of section xi, "E-Government," of resolution AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), "Strengthening Democracy," which request the OAS General Secretariat to coordinate in a collaborative manner, through the Department for Effective Public Management, the preparation of a proposal for an Inter-American Open Data Program and request the General Secretariat to submit said Program to the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP), for consideration by the member states,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (GEALC Network) as the Inter-American Network on Digital Government, open to the participation of all OAS member states, instructing the General Secretariat to promote the coordination of activities, projects, and programs in relation to the Network and to encourage e-government best practices for and among member states that so request, with a view to horizontally furthering the digital transformation of governments.

2. To reaffirm the commitment to strengthen the GEALC Network as a mechanism for dialogue, cooperation, and promotion of digital government in the Americas in order to bolster transparency, accountability, access to information, interaction with citizens, reduction of bureaucracy, simplification of administrative processes, exchange of best practices, and institution building through the use of information and communication technologies.

3. To approve the Inter-American Open Data Program (PIDA) to combat corruption, annexed hereto, the aim of which is to strengthen information openness policies, increase governments' and citizens' capacity to prevent and combat corruption through open data, and request member states and the General Secretariat, through the Department of Effective Public Management, to undertake efforts for its implementation in the countries that so request.

4. To take note of the invitation to member states to the Seventh Regional Open Data Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (CONDATOS and ABRELATAM), to be held in Quito, Ecuador, August 28 to 30, 2019, and to reiterate the invitation to all member states to attend the Thirteenth Meeting of the GEALC Network, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 30 to October 1, 2019.

viii. Strengthening the Activities of the Inter-American Judicial Facilitators Program

CONSIDERING that the positive outcomes and impacts of the National Judicial Facilitators Services and the training of judicial officials promoted by the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators strengthen judicial institutions and broaden access for vulnerable populations by contributing to crime and violence prevention, promoting a culture of peaceful resolution of conflicts, and reducing the judicialization of conflicts in Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the work done by the Inter-American Program of Judicial Facilitators (IPJF) in strengthening and supplementing national policies that support the member states' actions and efforts on crime prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

2. To take note of the report on the IPJF, presented to the CAJP by the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity with the collaboration of the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy.

3. To urge the General Secretariat to continue its support to member states that so request in establishing National Judicial Facilitators Services and training their operators through the IPJF.

4. To strengthen the IPJF with a view to finding mechanisms that ensure its sustainability, including the establishment of strategic partnerships with, among others, academia in order to build capacity and strengthen skills of judicial facilitators.

5. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity and with the collaboration of the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy, to give priority to and assist in mobilizing specific funds to this end.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity and with the collaboration of the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy, to continue its efforts to conduct a diagnostic assessment on provision of the services in each one of the countries where they operate and to present a report with the principal findings so that country-specific work plans can be prepared by the first quarter of 2020 at the latest.

7. To support efforts to secure voluntary contributions in order to consolidate and expand the existing services of the IPJF in the eight member states that have expressed their interest in continuing with the Program and to extend them to other member states that so request.

ix. Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that “cooperation among authorities with responsibilities in the area of justice” is one of the priority areas of the OAS, and that “the REMJA has consolidated itself as the hemispheric political and technical forum in the areas of justice and international legal cooperation,” which is essential for the development of justice systems and consolidation of the rule of law in the region; and that at the Summits of the Americas, the Heads of State and Government have supported the work carried out through the process of Meetings of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) and the implementation of its conclusions and recommendations,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its satisfaction at the progress made, with support from the Department of Legal Cooperation of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, in its capacity as the Technical Secretariat to the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA), in the implementation of the mandates contained in the Conclusions and Recommendations of REMJA X (REMJA-X/doc.2/15 rev. 2), including the holding of the seventh meeting of the REMJA Working Group on Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters and the organization of regional training workshops on cybercrime for judges and public prosecutors.

2. To give instructions for REMJA XI to be convened, in keeping with the provisions of the Document of Washington and subject to the availability of financial resources in the Organization’s program-budget and other resources.

3. To instruct the REMJA Technical Secretariat to continue to: provide support, legal advice, and technical assistance to the REMJA process and to its working groups and technical meetings; prepare documents and studies to support follow-up and implementation of their recommendations; carry out programs, projects, and technical cooperation activities in pursuit thereof; manage and maintain the networks created in the REMJA area for which it is responsible; take steps to secure funding for the activities of the REMJA process; strengthen coordination and collaboration with the secretariats of other international cooperation agencies, entities, and

mechanisms in areas that concern the REMJA; and discharge the other functions assigned to it in the Document of Washington.

x. Public Management Strengthening and Innovation in the Americas

CONSIDERING that democracy is essential for the social, political, and economic development of the peoples of the Americas and that effective public management, fighting corruption, and the promotion of transparency are vital components of the full exercise of democracy;

EMPHASIZING the importance of public institutions being transparent and effective and having mechanisms for public participation and accountability, and also recognizing the importance of creating synergies between the different international instruments and forums that exist for the topic;

REAFFIRMING the commitments made in the Lima Commitment^{12/} adopted by our Heads of State and Government at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, held in Lima, Peru, on April 13 and 14, 2018, especially those relating to strengthening democratic institutions, promotion of policies on integrity and transparency, open government, e-government, open data, and public procurement (paragraphs 1, 14, 17, 20, 27, 33, and 50 of the Lima Commitment (CA-VIII.doc.1/18)); and

REAFFIRMING ALSO the importance of transparency in government and of a culture of lawfulness as essential requirements in the fight against corruption, as well as the commitment of member states to continue to promote strengthening them by means of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish, and eradicate acts of corruption,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the member states to promote codes of conduct with high standards of ethics, probity, transparency, and integrity, taking as reference the recommendations contained in the “Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas” and to urge the Hemisphere’s private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue to support the member states’ efforts to strengthen government institutions at the national and local levels, by means of educational and training programs on these issues; and through the sharing of experiences via the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism for Effective Public Management (MECIGEP).

3. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the Department for Effective Public Management, to continue supporting the member states that so request in the implementation of policies for open government, e-government, open data, fiscal transparency, administrative streamlining, open budget, electronic public procurement and contracting systems, and public registry of state suppliers, taking into account the participation of civil society and other stakeholders.

4. To request that the Department for Effective Public Management, as Technical Secretariat of the MECIGEP, develop, in coordination with the Technical Secretariat of the MESICIC, in keeping with their respective areas of competence, measures to help identify opportunities and offerings of technical cooperation among the States Party to the MESICIC that so request, by making the most of the MECIGEP’s capabilities.

5. To recognize the progress made by the Inter-American Network on Government Procurement (INGP) in crafting a proposal for a hemispheric initiative for open contracting, in coordination with the competent national authorities and civil society, and to invite the INGP to present the outcomes thereof to the CAJP.

^{12/} See footnote 7.

6. To request the General Secretariat, through the INGP Technical Secretariat, to continue promoting integrity, transparency, efficiency, innovation, and simplification in government contracts as an effective anti-corruption strategy, through the competent national agencies in OAS member states.

7. To encourage states to increase transparency in their national government procurement systems by implementing information and communication technologies, among other means, taking as a reference the exchanges of experiences and plans of action developed through the INGP Regional Workshop on “Digital Transformation and Use of Information Technologies in Government Procurement,” held in Quito, Ecuador, on April 3 and 4, 2019.

xi. Technical Cooperation and Electoral Observation Missions

HIGHLIGHTING the substantive contribution made by the OAS to the strengthening and development of electoral processes and systems in member states through electoral observation missions, electoral advice, and electoral technical cooperation, when so requested by a member state and consistent with the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers;

CONSIDERING that the more than 260 electoral observations missions deployed in most of the Hemisphere and the technical cooperation projects implemented have served as a source for identifying good electoral practices;

RECOGNIZING that the Inter-American Meetings of Electoral Authorities, organized by the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation of the Secretariat for Strengthening Democracy, are the institutional forum that has been promoting, since 2003, the exchange of information, experiences, and successful practices, by bringing together agencies responsible for elections management in the region, and for which the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), has served as Technical Secretariat since 2018;

CONSIDERING that financial support from the host country is needed to ensure the sustainability of the Inter-American Meetings of Electoral Authorities, and that the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation must have the human and financial resources; and

TAKING NOTE OF resolution AG/RES. 2905 (XLVII-O/17), “Strengthening Democracy,” lifting the restrictions that prevent the Regular Fund of the Organization from being used to cover costs associated with electoral observation missions,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the General Secretariat to provide assistance to member states that so request in deploying OAS electoral observation missions and in the implementation of recommendations contained in the reports of those missions, and to invite donors to continue to support these missions in order to facilitate the planning of such missions.

2. To support the institutional strengthening of the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, ensuring the conditions for the development of methodological tools, the dissemination of good electoral practices in the member states, training services, and applications for the efficient management of electoral observation missions and for the implementation of their recommendations, through technical cooperation projects.

3. To request the General Secretariat, through the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, to pursue efforts, within the existing resources, to develop a draft electoral good practices guide for strengthening electoral processes in the region.

4. To likewise instruct the General Secretariat, through the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, which serves as Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Meetings of Electoral Authorities, to continue to offer an institutional venue for sharing experiences, lessons learned, and dissemination of information on election issues in the region, as well as the recommendations made by the electoral observation missions.

5. To request the General Secretariat to present the CAAP with a proposal for increasing the budget allocation for the Department of Electoral Cooperation and Observation, subject to the availability of resources from the OAS Regular Fund. The modalities and the amount that will be allocated for the aforementioned purposes, without involving any quota increase, will be included in the resolution on the financing of the Organization and in the program-budget of the OAS for 2020.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue with fundraising efforts to ensure the financial sustainability of electoral observation missions.

7. To request the General Secretariat to present an annual report to the Permanent Council on the sources of funding of electoral observation missions and on the amounts spent on each individual mission.

xii. Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data

RECALLING that access to public information and protection of personal data are essential to democracy and to full exercise of human rights and operate in a complementary fashion to benefit effective citizen participation and government accountability, which contributes to the strengthening of public institutions, equality, transparency, and full observance of the rule of law; and

TAKING NOTE of the conclusions of the CAJP on this topic at its meeting of March 14, 2019 (document CP/CAJP/SA.657/19),

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Department of International Law to continue disseminating the contents of the inter-American legal framework in the area of access to public information through the organization of training programs for staff of national authorities for access to information and personnel in justice administration systems.

2. To request member states, in the framework of the CAJP, to report annually and voluntarily on their progress and exchange best practices in implementing the Inter-American Program on Access to Public Information, and to request the CAJP to consider the possibility that those reports gradually be presented by specific areas contained in the Program.

3. To request the Department of International Law to submit a proposal to the CAJP containing progress indicators to facilitate reporting and, taking advantage of the presence of the Focal Points at the meeting of the CAJP on this subject, to simultaneously organize a meeting with them to move forward together in the implementation of the Program and explore opportunities for mutual cooperation.

4. To request the Department of International Law to continue moving forward with its broad consultations for updating the 2010 Model Inter-American Law on Access to Public Information that it is conducting with the Focal Points of the Inter-American Program on Access to

Public Information, taking into account the contributions of civil society, and that it ensure the incorporation of the observations and suggestions put forward in the context of those consultations, so that the Inter-American Juridical Committee may submit its draft Model Law 2.0 to the policy-making bodies of the Organization prior to the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

xiii. The region's contribution to the preparatory process of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session against Corruption (UNGASS 2021)

HIGHLIGHTING United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/73/191, which calls for a special session on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation to be held in the first half of 2021; and

UNDERSCORING the progress made by the region's states in preventing and combating corruption, within the framework of the obligations of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and its Follow-up Mechanism, and through the implementation of the Lima Commitment, "Democratic Governance against Corruption,"^{13/} adopted by the Eighth Summit of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the region's commitment to participate actively in the preparatory process of the United Nations General Assembly special session against corruption that is to take place in the first half of 2021 (UNGASS 2021), with a view to adopting a concise and action-oriented political declaration that will serve to renew, at the highest level, the states' commitment against this scourge and allow the exploration of new and more effective ways to combat it.

2. To present the progress made in complying with the commitments assumed for the prevention and combat of corruption under the aegis of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Lima Commitment, "Democratic Governance against Corruption,"^{14/} as contributions by the region for the UNGASS 2021 preparatory process.

3. To reaffirm the member states' commitment toward preventing and tackling corruption with resolve and promoting hemispheric legal and technical cooperation in order to help improve efficiency in the public and private sectors and strengthen the state institutions responsible for preventing, detecting, investigating, and punishing acts of corruption.

II. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council to follow up on the topics addressed in this resolution through their inclusion in the work plan of the CAJP, and the General Secretariat to report to the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to the Permanent Council in due course in the third quarter of 2019 and through the areas responsible for follow-up and implementation of activities connected with the purpose of this resolution, the 2019-2020 plan of activities for proper oversight by member states.

^{13/} See footnote 7.

^{14/} Idem 7.

3. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution. Execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

INTER-AMERICAN OPEN DATA PROGRAM

Background and rationale

Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states that “transparency in government activities, probity, responsible public administration on the part of governments ... are essential components of the exercise of democracy.”

A state that works and a democracy that delivers and responds transparently, efficiently, and effectively to citizens’ demands is essential in strengthening the basic legitimacy of democratically elected governments, regardless of their political and ideological orientation or their strategic national objectives. Satisfaction with democracy is directly related to effective governance and to the way in which the state provides its citizens with public services.

Transparency means not only placing checks on corruption and abuses of power, but also ensuring the right of all citizens to access public information. Each member state has the sovereign authority to determine its course of action in the fight against corruption, in particular as regards the regulatory frameworks that exist for that purpose. What determines whether a transparency policy is effective or not is the way in which information correlates to how people make decisions. It is not merely a matter of making information available to the public, but of making useful information accessible and providing it in the right location, context, and time.

Open data are digital data that are made available to the public, equipped with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for them to be used, reused, and redistributed freely by any person, at any time, and in any place.

The databases currently made public by authorities at different levels of government contain vital information on the management of public affairs, although they are not always presented in user-friendly formats that are understandable to a majority of citizens.

Many countries have developed open data policies, strategies, and initiatives that help promote transparency in public administration. The OAS General Secretariat, through the Latin American Open Data Initiative (ILDA),¹⁵ has supported five of the region’s countries in developing national open data policies and strategies drawn up in collaboration with civil society. Such policies are necessary to create legal and regulatory frameworks, establish principles for the development and implementation of initiatives for improving transparency and the provision of public services, and facilitate citizen participation.

At the global level, there is the International Open Data Charter: a multisectoral initiative that works for the adoption of principles and standards for openness and that has launched a new practical guide to assist governments in taking action to combat corruption through the use of open data, including open contracting mechanisms.

In spite of the progress made by some of the region’s countries, much remains to be done in the adoption of principles and the development of policies, strategies, and initiatives to promote the use of open data in increasing transparency, facilitating citizen participation, and improving the provision of public services.

Thus, through agreed-on regional commitments and mandates, the member states have recognized the need for institutional frameworks and appropriate legal bases, more sophisticated

¹⁵ ILDA, as the regional node for Latin America, is a part of the Open Data for Development ([OD4D](#)) initiative. ILDA was created following the first Regional Open Data Conference (Condatos)...

management systems, and open data initiatives but, above all, for a profound change in the culture of public institutions.

Against that backdrop, at the Eighth Summit of the Americas in Lima, Peru, in April 2018, the Heads of State and Government signed the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance against Corruption^{16/}, in which they agreed to promote “the establishment of an Inter-American Open Data Program within the OAS in order to strengthen open information policies and increase the capacity of governments and citizens to prevent and fight corruption, bearing in mind the important work done in this field within the inter-American framework and other regional and global initiatives.”

Subsequently, at the forty-eighth regular session of the OAS General Assembly, the member states adopted resolution AG/RES. 2927 (XLVIII-O/18), “Strengthening Democracy,” in which they requested “the OAS General Secretariat, through the Department for Effective Public Management, to coordinate, through collaboration among the competent authorities in member states, with the active participation of civil society, academia, and the private sector, the crafting of a proposal for an Inter-American Open Data Program to strengthen policies for openness with information, transparency and to increase government and citizen capacity to prevent and fight corruption, taking into account the important work done at the inter-American level in this area, as well as other regional and global initiatives.”

As of April 2019, regulations governing the implementation of open data are in place in 12 countries of the Americas.^{17/} Those instruments vary in terms of the type of legislation used and their strategies and policies. Some of these regulatory devices are governed by existing legislation on access to public information, while others are independent initiatives that, although they have connections to existing laws governing access to public information, have been established by political mandate.

Those policies are the result of participatory processes in which civil society and governments discussed the scope and contents of the initiatives. The OAS General Secretariat’s Department for Effective Public Management has supported several of those countries through a participatory mechanism for discussing and recommending actions through which those policies can be consolidated.^{18/}

According to the figures referred to above, 34% of the region’s countries have some level of open data regulations, whereas 8% are in the process of creating them and 58% have none. The absence of regulations for open data means some countries lag behind in their use in anticorruption efforts. A similar effect is seen in those countries that do have regulations but have not yet succeeded in actually enforcing them. However, it should be noted that technological developments evolve at a greater speed than regulations and that therefore, even in the absence of regulations, the countries have pressed ahead with the launch of their national open data websites. According to the ECLAC report *Panorama regional de los datos abiertos: avances y desafíos en América Latina y el Caribe* [Regional overview of open data: Progress and challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean],^{19/} 18 countries have made advances in that direction.

^{16/} The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua hereby advises the Heads of State and Government present at the Eighth Summit of the Americas that Nicaragua does not approve the Lima...

^{17/} Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay.

^{18/} See IDB, 2016, *Los Datos Abiertos en América Latina y El Caribe*, p. 14 <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/spanish/document/Los-datos-abiertos-en-Am%C3%A9rica-Latina-y-el-Caribe.pdf>

^{19/} See ECLAC, 2016, *Panorama regional de los datos abiertos*, https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40768/1/S1600967_es.pdf (in Spanish only).

Program Objective

To strengthen open information policies on public data and increase the capacity of governments and citizens to prevent and fight corruption, bearing in mind the important work done in this field within the inter-American framework and other regional and global initiatives.^{20/} Implementation of the Program is voluntary for the participating member states.

INTER-AMERICAN OPEN DATA PROGRAM

A. As regards the member states:

1. Make progress with the development and adoption, if they have not yet done so, of a regulatory framework for data openness in accordance with the applicable national laws. This regulatory framework may take the shape of a national open data policy or strategy.
2. Make progress with the implementation of domestic laws and regulations, including policies and strategies, for open data.
3. Make progress with public data disclosure and seek to develop new open contracting instruments in order to combat corruption.
4. Identify the priority data sets for anticorruption efforts that should be opened, bearing in mind the domestic law of each member state, using as a reference such data sets as, for example: registers of lobbyists; declarations of interests; company registers; charity registers; public servants involved in contracting processes; politically exposed persons; registers of civil servants; lists of government contractors; government consultative councils; political party funding; budget; procurement processes; licenses and permits; public-private partnerships; spending; government subsidies; international cooperation; government contracts; audit data; voting; court decisions; registers or priority infrastructure projects; meeting records; changes in regulations; campaign promises; contractors subject to sanctions; complaints lodged in procurement processes; public property registers; taxes, and declarations of net worth, among others.
5. Publish the identified data sets in formats that are accessible to the citizenship, that can be reused and updated, and that are comparable and interoperable.
6. Strengthen the data openness capacity of public institutions, including openness in systems for public procurement.
7. Develop technical documents to promote standards and adherence to national and international best practices in order to enhance interoperability of published databases.
8. Strive to adhere to the open-source code, license, and software philosophy in the government procurement openness exercise and in the implementation of the Anticorruption Open Up Guide.

^{20.} Paragraph 20 of the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance against Corruption, adopted at the Eighth Summit of the Americas held Lima, Peru, in April 2018.

9. Develop and/or apply existing tools and mechanisms for monitoring and assessing public institutions' observance of the regulations and their data openness practices.
10. Promote data openness in all branches of government and at all levels of the domestic government structure, at the federal, state, and local levels, and in agencies, independent or autonomous bodies, and entities either belonging to the state or under its control, and any other agency, body, or entity that administers or executes public resources, state assets, or act of the public administration in general.
11. Make provision for personal data anonymity processes and mechanisms in data set openness, in order to protect the identification of persons, as permitted by the laws of each State.
12. Promote access to and use of open data by the public as part of a national strategy of accountability, transparency, and citizen participation in state actions.
13. Promote the allocation of funds by all public institutions, so that the identified priority data sets can be opened.
14. Consider attending the special meetings of the OAS Permanent Council's Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs to assess the countries' progress with implementing the program and to exchange good practices with a view to strengthening the member states' capacity for promoting transparency and pursuing anticorruption efforts.

B. As regards the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States:

- Provide support in implementing the Inter-American Open Data Program to those member states that so request, in particular by:
 - a. Reviewing and providing advice on the updating of regulatory frameworks for data openness.
 - b. Strengthening the training of public officials in the public data openness and usage cycle, including in connection with open contracting and other areas requested by member states, and enhance public awareness of the importance of public data openness.
 - c. Strengthening institutional technical capacities for data openness.
 - d. Supporting the development and implementation of the open data instruments that each state decides are appropriate for its anticorruption efforts, including in the area of public procurement.
 - e. Promoting data openness as a tool to bolster transparency, effectiveness, and citizen participation in the public policy cycle.
 - f. Facilitating forums and mechanisms—such as the Inter-American Cooperation Mechanism for Effective Public Management (MECIGEP)—for exchanges of experiences among the member states' competent authorities for public data openness and usage in anticorruption efforts.
 - g. Coordinating support efforts for the member states through the Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean (Red GEALC) and

the Inter-American Network on Government Procurement (RICG) in the implementation of this program.

- h. Promoting partnerships and cooperation channels with other international organizations, civil society, and other social stakeholders that work in this area, in order to facilitate exchanges of information, promote the coordination of efforts and cooperation, and participate in and actively support the implementation of this program.
- i. Draw up a map of actors linked to the open-data program and system and their needs, in order to facilitate measures to prevent and combat corruption.
- j. Conduct feasibility studies on the implementation of different open information solutions, including data sets in real time.
- k. Developing, managing, and maintaining an online platform containing relevant information on progress with the implementation of this open data program in each member state. The tool will support efforts to exchange experiences and knowledge on the topic.

C. As regards other strategic partners and international cooperation:

- Urge the strategic partners of the Organization and the international cooperation community to provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the Program to member states, when so requested.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... of the Americas, the Republic of Nicaragua made it clear that it did not approve the Lima Commitment "Democratic Governance against Corruption" or any other documents, declarations, communiqués, or resolutions issued by the Eighth Summit of the Americas because it was not involved in their negotiation.

9. ... not imply that States must become parties to instruments to which they are not a party or implement obligations under human rights instruments to which they are not a party, including, in the case of the United States, the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

10. ... responsibility, including national responsibility, in the 2030 Agenda and emphasize that all countries have a role to play in achieving its vision. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that each country must work toward implementation in accordance with its own national policies and priorities. The United States also underscores that paragraph 18 of the 2030 Agenda calls for countries to implement the Agenda in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law. We also highlight our mutual recognition in paragraph 58 that 2030 Agenda implementation must respect and be without prejudice to the independent mandates of other processes and institutions, including negotiations, and does not prejudge or serve as precedent for decisions and actions underway in other forums. For example, this Agenda does not represent a commitment to provide new market access for goods or services. This Agenda also does not interpret or alter any WTO agreement or decision, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property.

15. ... in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 2013, with the support of Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC). ILDA's primary purpose is to conduct research and cooperate with the nascent Latin American open data and civic technologies community, promoting the development of policies for open data and their use in Latin America to further the region's inclusive development.

16. ... Commitment: "Democratic Governance against Corruption," nor other documents, declarations, communiqués, or resolutions issued by the Eighth Summit of the Americas, because it was not involved in negotiating them.

SUPPORT FOR AND FOLLOW-UP TO THE SUMMITS OF THE AMERICAS PROCESS^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the mandates and the initiatives emanating from the First Summit of the Americas (Miami, 1994), the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1996), the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, 1998), the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001), the Special Summit of the Americas (Monterrey, 2004), the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Mar del Plata, 2005), the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Port of Spain, 2009), the Sixth Summit of the Americas (Cartagena de Indias, 2012), the Seventh Summit of the Americas (Panama City, 2015),^{7/} and the Eighth Summit of the Americas (Lima, 2018);

BEARING IN MIND the Lima Commitment “Democratic Governance against Corruption,”^{8/} adopted at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, held in Lima, Peru, on April 13 and 14, 2018; and the adoption of its Mechanism for Follow-Up and Implementation at the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), held in Lima, Peru, in November 2018;

CONSIDERING that the Mechanism for Follow-Up and Implementation of the Lima Commitment has the following objectives: to record the progress made by the states and organizations of the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG) pursuant to the agreements of that Commitment and to promote the exchange of good practices and technical capacities to prevent and combat corruption and identify possibilities and opportunities in this area;

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...
 7. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua attaches special importance to combating corruption in its different manifestations. Nevertheless as regards reference to Summits of the Americas, the...
 8. The Republic of Nicaragua does not approve the Lima Commitment: “Democratic Governance against Corruption,” nor other documents, declarations, communiqués, or resolutions issued by the Eighth ...

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the acknowledgment by the Third Summit of the Americas of the function that the Committee on Inter-American Summits Management and Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities fulfills in coordinating the efforts of the Organization of American States (OAS) in support of the Summits of the Americas process and in serving as a forum for civil society to contribute to that process, as well as the establishment of the Summits Secretariat; and

HIGHLIGHTING the importance of following-up in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner on the mandates and initiatives of the Summits of the Americas and the important technical support that the OAS and the JSWG provide,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue implementing the commitments set out in resolution AG/RES. 2846 (XLIV-O/14) to support the Summits of the Americas process; and to request that the General Secretariat, through the Summits Secretariat, continue to serve as the institutional memory and technical secretariat of this process, advising member states, when so requested, on all aspects related to the process and supporting the follow-up activities to the Eighth Summit,⁹ held in Lima, Peru, in April 2018, primarily in connection with the implementation of the Lima Commitment.

2. To request that the General Secretariat, through the Summits Secretariat, continue:

- a. Supporting follow-up and dissemination of Summits mandates and initiatives, as applicable, including through the involvement of ministerial processes;
- b. Providing member states with support in the implementation of the mandates and initiatives of the Summits; and providing technical support to the Mechanism for Follow-Up and Implementation of the Lima Commitment and to the Summits of the Americas Follow-up System; and
- c. Making efforts to promote and publicize the mandates and initiatives among the stakeholders involved, in order to facilitate their contribution to, and participation in, follow-up and implementation through the available information and communications platforms, including social networks, and the Summits of the Americas Virtual Community.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat, in its capacity as Chair of the Joint Summit Working Group (JSWG), to continue coordinating and promoting the implementation and follow-up in JSWG institutions of the mandates of the Summits of the Americas and to hold at least one meeting of agency heads each year to review progress made and plan joint activities and to report thereon to the Committee on Inter-American Summits Management and Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities and to the SIRG.

4. To request the states and organizations comprising the JSWG to participate actively in the three stages of the Mechanism for Follow-Up and Implementation of the Lima Commitment, launched in January 2019, by posting the progress they have made in implementing that Commitment on the virtual platform created to that end, sharing good practices and technical capacities, and promoting cooperation initiatives designed to prevent and combat corruption; and to urge member states, through the SIRG, to report regularly on the implementation and follow-up of the mandates and initiatives established by the Summits of the Americas process.

⁹. Idem.

5. That execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources; to instruct the General Secretariat to negotiate and raise voluntary funds and technical resources from international cooperation and nongovernmental agencies to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution; and to urge member states to contribute to the funding of those activities.

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has expressly stated its reservations to the mandates and initiatives emanating from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Summits of the Americas due to the fact that the Heads of State and Government at those Summits did not adopt the political declarations containing the mandates and the operative paragraphs on the thematic areas that were part of the political declaration.

8. ... Summit of the Americas, because it was not involved in negotiating them.

INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND
SOCIAL ACTORS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AND IN THE SUMMITS OF THE AMERICAS PROCESS^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING the importance of participation by civil society organizations and other social actors in strengthening democracy, integral development, promotion and protection of human rights, and multidimensional security in all member states and that their participation in the activities of the Organization of American States (OAS) and in the Summits of the Americas process should take place in a context of close collaboration among the political and institutional bodies of the Organization and in compliance with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States and resolution CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), “Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolutions AG/RES. 1915 (XXXIII-O/03), AG/RES. 2901 (XLVII-O/17), AG/RES. 2902 (XLVII-O/17), AG/RES. 2920 (XLVIII-O/18), AG/RES. 2924 (XLVIII-O/18), CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), CP/RES. 864 (1413/04), and all prior resolutions adopted on this subject,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment and will of the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to: (a) continue strengthening and implementing effective forums and mechanisms and concrete actions to actively support and promote the registration of civil society organizations and other social actors, as well as national and multilateral efforts to enable civil society organizations and other social actors to participate in OAS activities in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Organization; and (b) continue participating in the dialogue of heads of

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- ^{1.} Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 - ^{2.} The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 - ^{3.} Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 - ^{4.} The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 - ^{5.} The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 - ^{6.} Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

delegation with civil society organization representatives in the framework of the regular sessions of the General Assembly and the Summits of the Americas process.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, and the General Secretariat to continue facilitating the implementation of strategies, forums, and mechanisms for promoting, increasing, and strengthening participation by civil society organizations and other social actors in the Summits of the Americas and OAS activities.

3. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue inviting the indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent communities of member states or their representatives to participate in the Dialogue of the Heads of Delegation with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Other Social Actors in the framework of regular sessions of the OAS General Assembly, in order to enable those representatives to present recommendations and proposed initiatives related to the theme of the General Assembly session.

4. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue to support member states that so request in their efforts to increase and strengthen the institutional capacity of their governments to receive, integrate, and incorporate civil society and other social actors' input and suggestions.

5. To encourage all member states, permanent observers, and other donors, as defined in Article 74 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat of the OAS and in other rules and regulations of the Organization, to consider contributing to the Specific Fund to Support the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities and in the Summits of the Americas Process, created by resolution CP/RES. 864 (1413/04), in order to sustain and promote the effective participation of civil society organizations and other social actors in OAS activities, in accordance with the goals set by the General Assembly and by the Heads of State and Government in the Summits of the Americas process, including the Dialogue of Heads of Delegation, the Secretary General, and Representatives of Civil Society Organizations.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to identify the human resources needed to implement the mandates entrusted by the member states with respect to the Relations with Civil Society Section of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND PEOPLE OF AFRICAN
DESCENT IN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ACTIVITIES^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025), the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021), resolution AG/RES. 2924 (XLVIII-O/18) “Increasing and Strengthening the Participation of Civil Society and Social Actors in the Activities of the Organization of American States and in the Summits of the Americas Process,” and resolution CP/RES. 759 (1217/99), “Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities”;

RECOGNIZING the importance of participation by indigenous peoples and communities of people of African descent in consolidating democracy, social development, human rights, and security in all member states and their participation in the activities of the Organization of American States; and

BEARING IN MIND the important presence of indigenous peoples and people of African descent in the Americas and their immense contribution to development, plurality, and cultural diversity in our societies, and reiterating our commitment to their economic and social well-being, as well as the obligation to respect their rights and their cultural identity,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity to submit to the Committee on Inter-American Summits Management and Civil Society Participation in OAS Activities in the first half of 2020, in consultation with the member states and taking into account

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

input on the subject from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, a report on existing challenges to effective participation of indigenous peoples and communities of people of African descent in the activities of the Organization of American States, with a view to strengthening that participation.

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements, in the framework of the “Dialogue of the Heads of Delegation with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Other Social Actors,” for representatives of indigenous peoples and communities of people of African descent to attend and participate effectively, with a view to enhancing their level of impact at the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly, pursuant to resolutions AG/RES. 2901 (XLVII-O/17) and AG/RES. 2924 (XLVIII-O/18), “Increasing and Strengthening the Participation of Civil Society and Social Actors in the Activities of the Organization of American States and in the Summits of the Americas Process,” and subject to the availability of resources.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

HEMISPHERIC EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE USE OF MOBILE TERMINAL DEVICES
THAT HAVE BEEN STOLEN, LOST, OR TAMPERED WITH^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June, 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) “Technical Report on the Use of Stolen, Lost or Tampered Mobile Terminal Devices” ([CP/CG/INF.32/19](#));

CONSIDERING THAT:

The positive impact of mobile telecommunications and its technological developments have increased the penetration of smart mobile devices, which in turn has brought about a dramatic increase in device theft, accompanied by threats to life and personal safety, becoming a domestic and regional citizen safety concern with powerful social repercussions;

Law enforcement, public security authorities, judicial and other relevant authorities involved in fighting this and other crimes have identified the activities of international criminal organizations engaged in this crime because it has become a lucrative business and a way to keep communications anonymous;

Despite the efforts and progress member states have made internally in combating this scourge, illegal cross-border trafficking in stolen devices and their parts has increased; and

Technological measures, such as blocking stolen devices from domestic and international mobile networks, depend on the devices’ security ID, which criminals tamper with so as to reintroduce those devices in the market, rendering such security measures less effective;

RECALLING:

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States establish ...*
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

That the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), recognizing the seriousness and the social repercussions of mobile device theft, at the 19th Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technologies (PCC.I), in September 2011, issued resolution CCPI/RES.189 (XIX-11), “Regional Measures against Mobile Terminal Device Theft,” in which it urged the member states, among other measures, to include in their regulations provisions to ban the activation and use of IDs of devices reported as stolen or lost, or illegally obtained, which are included in domestic, regional, or international databases;

RECOGNIZING:

The efforts and progress made by member states, the industry (mobile manufacturers and carriers/operators), and law enforcement, public security authorities, judicial and other relevant authorities in combating mobile device theft and tampering or duplication of mobile ICT device identifiers;

The progress made in sharing information on and blocking stolen devices, with partial success among member states, using technology and databases provided by the industry; and

The fact that applications are available to enable users to protect their personal data and render the devices useless if they are stolen or lost;

MINDFUL THAT:

Information sharing on stolen or lost mobile devices and the possibility of blocking them from mobile networks in all member states is key to mitigating the consequences of this issue;

Tampering with or duplicating stolen or lost device unique IDs evades blocking and has an impact on genuine equipment manufacturers, importers, marketers, and users, and therefore high device security standards are needed to prevent such tampering and to detect and block/blacklist such devices with tampered or duplicated IDs;

Users should adopt applications that protect their data and allow them to render their devices useless in order to block access to internet networks and other uses; and

Besides these technological measures, it is necessary for law enforcement, customs, and judicial authorities to be part of this effort to prevent the use, sale, import, and export of devices that are stolen, lost, or tampered with/duplicated,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states to share device identifier information, block mobile devices that have been reported stolen or lost in other states, and include in their regulations provisions to ban the activation or use of such devices and work in coordination, as appropriate, with relevant subregional organizations on this matter.

2. To invite member states to collaborate with the industry in taking steps to increase user adoption of anti-theft applications and to promote measures and requirements to improve device security against tampering with its unique identifier.

3. To invite member states to implement strategies and/or adopt processes to detect and block mobile devices whose identifiers have been tampered with or duplicated.

4. To urge member states to strengthen their regulatory frameworks including heavier penalties, as well as law enforcement, public security measures, and other relevant measures to combat imports, exports, sale, or use of devices that are stolen, lost, tampered with, or duplicated.

5. To invite member states and industry stakeholders to share their successful experiences and best practices, with a view to collaborating with and assisting other member states with the adoption and strengthening of measures to combat the use of devices that are stolen, lost, tampered with, or duplicated.

6. To urge member states, through their CITELE Administrations, to submit biannual reports on this specific subject, for study by the relevant CITELE bodies and as a result of which to include in CITELE's Annual Report a chapter on this subject, highlighting: a) The number of reported stolen devices and threats to life or personal safety; b) Technological advances being implemented to discourage these crimes; and, c) Regulatory measures and/or government policies passed or adopted to support public or private efforts on this issue.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ORGANS, AGENCIES,
ENTITIES, INITIATIVES, AND MECHANISMS^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that pursuant to Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Council, the functions of the General Committee include considering the reports presented by the organs, agencies, and entities referred to in Article 91.f of the Organization of American States Charter, with the exception of those reports assigned to other permanent committees, and to prepare draft resolutions on the topics assigned to it by the Permanent Council or on those not within the purview of other permanent committees;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO the Annual Reports to the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (CP/doc.5487/19), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) (CP/doc.5508/19), the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) (CP/doc.5488/19), the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) (CP/doc.5496/19), and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) (CP/doc.5490/19);

I. INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) is the only hemispheric-wide forum for coordination between states on the subject of children and adolescents and provides technical assistance and training to most of the Organization of American States (OAS) member states in a highly sensitive and strategic area for the promotion and protection of human rights in the hemisphere, such as children and adolescents; and

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States establish ...*
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

That the institutional mission of the IIN is to provide technical assistance to the states to build their capacities to promote and protect the rights of the child; and

RECOGNIZING the work of the IIN on behalf of children and adolescents, and recalling that the Permanent Council established June 9 as “Americas Children and Youth Day,”

RESOLVES:

To support and encourage the Inter-American Children’s Institute to continue working on developing public policies to ensure the promotion, protection, and exercise of the rights of children and adolescents.

II. PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

CONSIDERING that the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) is the scientific and technical agency of the OAS dedicated to the generation and transfer of specialized knowledge in the areas of cartography, geography, history, and geophysics,

RESOLVES:

To support and disseminate the work of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History aimed at integrating the concepts set forth in the Institute’s Pan American Agenda with implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

FINAL REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP TO PREPARE AN INSTITUTIONAL
STRENGTHENING PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Democratic Charter, the Social Charter of the Americas, and other inter-American instruments, as well as the rules and regulations of the Organization of American States;

MINDFUL that institutional strengthening of the OAS contributes to greater effectiveness and transparency in its operations; the enhancement of the Organization's management, coordination, and linkage mechanisms; and the promotion of a comprehensive and inclusive hemispheric agenda that responds to the current needs and challenges of the region;

EMPHASIZING the creation of the Permanent Council's Working Group to Prepare an Institutional Strengthening Proposal for the OAS by means of resolution AG/RES. 2903 (XLVII-O/17), on "Institutional Framework of the Organization of American States: Review and Strengthening";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Working Group to Prepare an Institutional Strengthening Proposal for the OAS discharged the responsibilities assigned to it between September 2017 and October 2018, and presented to the Permanent Council a progress report on May 30, 2018 (document GT/FIOEA-69/18 rev.1) and the Final Report (document GT/FIOEA-79/18 rev. 2) on November 14, 2018: and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the Final Report of the Working Group to Prepare an Institutional Strengthening Proposal for the OAS on the activities undertaken in pursuit of the mandates of resolution AG/RES. 2903 (XLVII-O/17),

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States establish ...*
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the Final Report on the outcomes of the discussions of the Permanent Council's Working Group to Prepare an Institutional Strengthening Proposal for the OAS and of the conclusions contained therein.
2. To endorse the recommendations of the Working Group to Prepare an Institutional Strengthening Proposal for the OAS contained in section III of its Final Report, document GT/FIOEA-79/18 rev. 2.
3. To instruct the Permanent Council, its General Committee and the General Secretariat to begin the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Final Report as promptly as possible.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

THE LEADING ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN
DEVELOPING TELECOMMUNICATIONS/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES THROUGH THE INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATION
COMMISSION (CITEL)^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2917 (XLVIII-O/18), “The Leading Role of the Organization of American States in Developing Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies through the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),” adopted on June 4, 2018; and,

Resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18), “Program-Budget of the Organization for 2019,” adopted on October 20, 2018, regarding the mandates related to CITEL;

NOTING resolution CITEL/RES. 80 (VII-18), “Strengthening of CITEL within the OAS,” adopted by the Seventh Regular Meeting of the CITEL Assembly, in which CITEL invites the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly to bring its commitment in line with CITEL’s financial sustainability; and

CONSIDERING:

That telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) are key enabling tools for social, economic, cultural, and environmental development and, therefore, for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

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- ^{1.} Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 - ^{2.} The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States establish ...*
 - ^{3.} Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 - ^{4.} The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated ...
 - ^{5.} The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 - ^{6.} Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

That CITELE is the specialized agency of the OAS for telecommunications and ICTs, and as such effectively contributes to the implementation of the four OAS pillars and the mandates and initiatives of the Summits of the Americas, to which end it has encouraged, along with the region's political leaders, actions such as the launch of the public-private 2030 ICT Alliance for the Americas, calls for greater investment in broadband infrastructure and promotion of broadband access in the interests of social inclusion, as well as the Rural Women's Alliance – Empowering Rural Women Through ICTs;

That, reflecting its unique membership-based role and its ability to bring academia, the private sector, the technical community, and government together, CITELE promoted the interests of the entire hemisphere at the 2018 International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Plenipotentiary Conference by getting 87% of its inter-American proposals included in the resolutions that were adopted, as well as in the elections in which it secured the directorships of the Radiocommunication and the Telecommunication Development bureaus for the region;

That according to the ITU, a third of the people of the region currently have no access to broadband connectivity, and that it is important to continue strengthening CITELE as a crucial arena for cooperation in communications and ICTs in the Americas, and in particular in its role as a forum to discuss and reach agreements on digital inclusion, radio spectrum use, development of telecommunication infrastructure, and creation of an enabling environment for investment in ICTs;

That efforts made to facilitate the process of switching from analog to digital television (DTT) and the allocation of the digital dividend taking into account mutual compatibility among broadcasting and mobile stations on the VHF and UHF bands within Central America and the Caribbean laid the groundwork for spectrum coordination and future collaboration;

That steps were taken by CITELE in coordination with ITU, Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), and the Regional Technical Telecommunication Commission (COMTELCA) to improve communications and response capabilities with a view to building resilience to disasters and emergency situations in the region; and

That, having assessed the positive results of the work that has been done, CITELE needs to be made financially sustainable in order to ensure that it will be equipped with the tools required to continue with its tasks and to implement its 2018-2022 Strategic Plan in line with the Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage Organization of American States (OAS) member states to step up horizontal cooperation and exchange of information, experiences, and best practices among themselves with regard to telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs), with the support of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITELE) Secretariat.
2. To encourage OAS member states to carry out activities in their countries and in the region to advance connectivity and broadband access as a fundamental driver of sustainable development.
3. To request the OAS General Secretariat to continue taking into account the financial needs of CITELE, when preparing the draft program-budget for 2020 for consideration by the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs and adoption by the General Assembly, in keeping with resolution CITELE/RES. 80 (VII-18), adopted at the Seventh Regular Meeting of the CITELE Assembly, and with resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18), "Program-Budget of the Organization for 2019," adopted at the fifty-third special session of the OAS General

Assembly, so that the Commission can continue fulfilling its goals and mission, and function optimally.

4. To request the CITEI Secretariat to report to the OAS General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of the this resolution, execution of which will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

ADVANCING HEMISPHERIC INITIATIVES ON INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REITERATING the importance of fostering integral development as one of the essential purposes of the Organization as contained in instruments of the inter-American system, such as the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and the Social Charter of the Americas, as well as the agreed mandates and the initiatives emanating from the Summits of the Americas^{2/};

RECALLING that the work of the Organization of American States (OAS) relating to the development pillar is governed by the Strategic Plan of the Organization for the 2016-2020 period [[AG/RES. 1 \(LI-E/16\)](#) rev.1)] and the Compilation of the OAS 2019 Comprehensive Strategic Plan ([CP/doc.5469/19 rev. 1](#)), which are aligned with, and contribute to, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the general framework within which it acts;

EMBRACING the outcomes of the meetings of ministers and high-level authorities within the framework of Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) in the areas of cooperation and social development, as well as the sectoral processes on ports and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises;

GIVING CONTINUITY to the provisions of the previous resolution “Advancing Hemispheric Initiatives on Integral Development” [[AG/RES. 2916 \(XLVIII-O/18\)](#)], of the forty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly; and

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “The American States establish ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of ...
 7. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has expressly stated its reservations to the mandates and initiatives emanating from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Summits of the Americas, ...

TAKING NOTE of the progress made by the Secretariat within the framework of the Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization for 2016-2020 [AG/RES. 1 (LI-E/16)] pursuant to its seven strategic lines and its objectives for the integral development pillar and in accordance with the Annual Report of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI) (CIDI/doc.273/19),

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the governments of the following member states that chaired and hosted meetings of ministers and high-level authorities within the framework of Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) and sectoral processes since the forty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly, as well as for their hospitality, leadership, and commitment:

- Mexico, for the Eleventh Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP), held in Mexico City from August 1 to 3, 2018 and the Second Specialized CIDI Meeting of High-Level Cooperation Authorities held in Washington, DC from September 20 to 21, 2018;
- The United States, for the 10th and 11th Americas Competitiveness Exchanges (ACE), in Northern California from October 21 to 27, 2018 and in Puerto Rico from May 18 to 25, 2019;
- Guatemala, for the Fourth Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Social Development held in Guatemala City from March 28 to 29, 2019;
- El Salvador, for the VI Inter-American Dialogue of High-Level Authorities of Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) held in San Salvador from April 24 to 25, 2019.

2. To accept with satisfaction the kind offers of the following member states to chair and/or host the upcoming meetings of ministers and high authorities within the framework of CIDI, and to urge the authorities of all member states to take part in these meetings:

- Antigua and Barbuda, to Chair of the Tenth Inter-American Committee Meeting of Ministers on Education within the Framework of CIDI, to be held from July 8 to 9, 2019 in Washington, DC;
- Argentina, to host the XI Americas Competitiveness Forum on July 25, 2019;
- Honduras to hold the 20th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Committee of Ports (CECIP) on the Island of Roatan on July 17, 2019;
- Barbados, to host the Eighth Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Culture and Highest Appropriate Authorities within the Framework of CIDI from September 19 to 20, 2019;
- Jamaica, to host the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) in 2020.
- Dominican Republic, to host the Fifth Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Social Development within the framework of CIDI, expected to take place in 2021.
- Chile, to host the 7th Inter-American Dialogue of High-Level MSME Authorities, scheduled to take place in 2021.

I. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: “PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND COMPETITIVE ECONOMIES”

3. To take note of the Work Plan of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (COMCYT) for the 2018-2020 period ([CIDI/COMCYT/RPA/doc.2/18 rev. 2](#))

[corr. 1](#)), and the 2018-2021 Work Plan of the Inter-American Committee on Tourism (CITUR) ([CIDI/CITUR/RA/doc.7/18 rev. 2](#)).

4. To entrust SEDI, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of COMCyT and following the provisions of the Declaration of Medellín and the COMCyT Work Plan, to continue to support the Working Groups in their exchanges of experiences on transformative technologies to develop innovative policies and regional collaboration programs;

5. To urge member states to share good practices and information with the Virtual Group of Experts on Technology Foresight for the Americas that will hold a regional meeting “Prospecta Americas” on October 24 and 25, 2019 in Lima, Peru; and to request SEDI to support the Virtual Group in its efforts.

6. To underscore the adoption of the 2019-2021 Work Plan at the VI Inter-American Dialogue of High-Level MSME Authorities and to entrust SEDI to:

- Update the MSME Clearinghouse of successful experiences on replicable policies and programs for the development and entrepreneurship of MSMEs in Organization of American States (OAS) member states as well as current initiatives of international and regional organizations working in the field;
- Promote international cooperation initiatives, as resources permit, in order to share and adapt replicable policies and programs to support the MSME sector;
- Promote collaboration and explore synergies, as resources permit, among regional MSME initiatives to support the exchange of good practices and institutional strengthening in order to foster regional competitiveness.

7. To instruct that SEDI to continue to promote and support, as resources permit, the implementation of the Small Business Development Centres model which aims to improve the MSME support ecosystem throughout the Hemisphere.

8. To entrust SEDI to, within the framework of the CITUR Work Plan, support the organization of the First Indigenous Tourism of the Americas Forum, to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, from November 17 to 19 2019, and to accept with satisfaction the kind offer of the United States of America to host the forum.

9. To endorse the Resolution of Mexico City ([CIDI/CIP/doc.4/18](#)), and to take note of the Mexico City Plan of Action 2018-2020 ([CIDI/CIP/doc.5/18](#)), approved during the Eleventh Regular Meeting of the CIP, held in Mexico City from August 1 to 3, 2018.

II. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: “STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (PIDS) 2016-2021”

10. To instruct SEDI to present to CIDI, before the end of 2019, a proposal to streamline and strengthen the OAS’ tools and entities that support cooperation and dialogue on disaster risk management in the Americas, taking into account the objectives and strategic actions in Chapter 3.1 of the PIDS. Such proposal shall be developed in coordination with the relevant areas of the OAS and the corresponding organs and entities of the inter-American system, and be aligned with global efforts on these topics according to national and regional contexts, and its potential implementation will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program budget of the Organization and other resources. The proposal will focus on the exchange of best practices, experiences, and lessons learned in thematic areas such as: the design of public policies to improve disaster risk management, institutional strengthening, and capacity building, as well as those seeking to improve medium- and long-term recovery

and reconstruction efforts in the Hemisphere. In addition, SEDI shall present an annual report to a joint session of the CIDI and the Permanent Council on the activities and achievements of the OAS on disaster risk management, including the cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders working on this area in the Americas.

11. Building on the mandate established by paragraph 13 of resolution [AG/RES. 2916 \(XLVIII-O/18\)](#), to instruct SEDI to conduct – in coordination with the relevant areas of the OAS and the Inter-American system, in particular the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) and the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) – a study, within available resources, of existing tools and entities established within the inter-American system to address natural disaster response, and to report such findings to a joint meeting of the Permanent Council and CIDI by the end of 2019. The study shall include: (1) the future structure, responsibilities, and membership of the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR); (2) the future of the FONDEM, specifically whether it should be abolished or replaced with an instrument that can facilitate the orderly and timely transfer of post-disaster assistance between member states and affected countries; (3) the future of the Inter-American Convention on the Facilitation of Disaster Assistance; (4) the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM); and (5) the experiences of member states that have been affected in engaging with these entities.

12. To reaffirm the strategic importance of education to the complete fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing, in accordance with national contexts, the importance of designing and implementing educational programs and initiatives concerning the environment.

13. To instruct the CIP Secretariat to continue its work to implement programs that promote environmental sustainability in member states, including pollution reduction in the framework of the Port Incentive Program to Reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from cargo ships.

14. To reaffirm the importance of striking an appropriate balance among economic, social, and environmental needs, in the context of efforts towards achieving sustainable development in several ways, including in harmony with nature. And to encourage member states, as appropriate, to continue to raise awareness about it, taking into account that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that Mother Earth is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

III. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: “PROMOTING EDUCATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS”

15. To endorse resolution CIDI/RES. 337 (LXXXVIII-O/19), adopted by CIDI on April 9, 2019, wherein the Council endorsed the decisions of the Management Board of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, contained in document AICD/JD/DE-120/19, “Allocation of Resources in 2019 to the Scholarships and Training Programs of the OAS,” and to request SEDI to implement the aforementioned resolution and decisions in a timely manner.

16. To continue to support the Scholarships and Training Programs of the OAS, which seek to assist member states in the pursuit of their integral development goals through human resource development and to encourage continued efforts to promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of these programs, and also reiterating the need to ensure more equitable representation of member states among scholars and partnering institutions in the context of such programs.

17. To instruct the CIP Secretariat to continue working, in line with the CIP Mexico City Plan of Action 2018-2020 and in collaboration with its members and strategic partners on offering professional development and capacity-building opportunities for officials in the port sector in the Americas.

IV. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: “PROMOTING DECENT, DIGNIFIED, AND PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR ALL”

18. To take note of the Work Plan 2018-2020 of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (IACML), updated in January 2019 ([CIDI/CIMT/RPA/doc.8/19](#)).

19. To entrust the SEDI to continue to support the Work Plan 2018-2020 of the IACML and its goal of achieving decent, dignified and productive work for all, through regional and bilateral cooperation initiatives.

20. To encourage member states to foster and strengthen training, workforce development, and professional guidance programs, including by fostering strategic partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, and academia, in order to help provide young people and adults, including senior citizens, with relevant skills to access employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship, according to their national legislation and international obligations.

V. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: “FOSTERING THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS, INCLUDING MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM ON THIS SUBJECT TO ENHANCE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT”^{8/}

21. To take note of the Committee on Migration Issues (CAM) meetings held to follow up on the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families and to publicize the best practices presented by such program actors, including the activities and recommendations presented by: the Inter-American Children’s Institute, the SMS, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Inter-American Commission of Women.

22. To take note of the dialogues and exchanges of experiences, lessons learned, and best practices undertaken in the thematic sessions on “Migration and Health,” “International Regulatory Instruments for Labor Migration and the Rights of Migrant Workers,” “Actions by States in Implementing the Policies for Vulnerable Groups in Migratory Processes,” “Migration in the Americas from a Comparative Viewpoint,” and “Actions for Meeting Target 10 goal c of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Reduce Inequality within and among countries) as Regards Remittances.”

23. To highlight the importance of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI), as the region’s instrument for generating and analyzing information on migratory flows and on regulatory frameworks and public policies for migration in the Hemisphere and also, as applicable, as a regional contribution to the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration adopted by a majority of states in the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 2018. To instruct the General Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to undertake the necessary actions to guarantee the elaboration of

^{8/} With regard to references to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in this text, the United States takes this opportunity to make important points of clarification on language related to the ...

the next edition of the SICREMI report with the goal of presenting it to the OAS General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session; and encourage member states to take part in SICREMI and for them and the observer states to join this initiative by considering contributing with voluntary funds for its financial sustainability.^{9/}

24. To acknowledge the need to promote a safe, orderly, and regular migration and for states to promote migration public policy actions to address the causes and reduce the negative effects and incidence of irregular migration, which includes a high number of children in condition of vulnerability; in addition to encourage countries of the region to strengthen the implementation of and/or to establish effective cooperation agreements and protocols for the assistance and protection of children taking into account human rights.^{10/}

25. To highlight the importance of continuing to strengthen and foster constructive dialogue and regional and bilateral cooperation, as appropriate, on migration issues when confronting the migration challenges in the Hemisphere, as well as the different modalities in the region for migration issues in the inter-American system, especially in the Permanent Council and CIDI and its organs and subsidiary bodies, such as the CAM in accordance with the provisions of AG/RES. 2910 (XLVII-O/17), "Migration in the Americas," and of declaration CP/DEC. 68 (2099/16) "Inter-American Cooperation to Address the Challenges and Opportunities of Migration," approved in the Permanent Council on December 15, 2016.

VI. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: "FOSTER COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS"

26. To welcome the hosting of the Second Specialized CIDI Meeting of High-Level Cooperation Authorities, and to welcome its final report ([CIDI/RECOOP-II/doc.8/18](#)) as reference for deepening the dialogue of the High-Level Cooperation Authorities and for any future action to be adopted within the framework of CIDI.

VII. REGARDING THE STRATEGIC LINE: "FOSTERING SOCIAL INCLUSION WITH EQUITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS"

27. To endorse the Inter-American Declaration on Social Development Priorities ([CIDI/REMDES/DEC.1/19](#)).

28. To highlight the adoption of the first inter-American plan of action on Social Development "Plan of Action of Guatemala 2019, Overcoming Multidimensional Poverty and Bridging Social Equity Gaps: Towards an Inter-American Agenda on Social Development" (CIDI/REMDES/doc.6/19 rev.3), and encourage member states to support its implementation and to consider participating in the proposed working groups for the implementation of said Plan.

29. To request the General Secretariat to create a specific fund for voluntary contributions that will be named: "Fund for the implementation of the Guatemala Action Plan 2019", with the objective of financing the activities proposed in said Plan, and to be administered by the Department of Social Inclusion of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity (SADE).

^{9.} Chile has been a founder, driver, and active member of SICREMI and it highlights the contribution of the latter to the mention and design of migration policies in the Americas; however, it is unable ...

^{10.} Chile has assimilated the contents of the 2030 SDGs into its policy on migration, particularly SDG 10.7, to do with facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, ...

30. To encourage member states and entrust SADE, as the Technical Secretariat, to continue to support the strengthening of the capacity of the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) as one of the main mechanisms for cooperation and technical assistance among the institutions responsible for social development in the region.

31. To continue providing technical assistance to member states upon request, for their formulation and implementation of policies to ensure the full integral development of all children and adolescents, within the overarching framework of the current Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization; and to encourage member states, as appropriate, to continue investing in this area, in accordance with their legislation, national priorities, and available resources.

32. To thank Peru for its leadership and commitment as chair of the OAS Consumer Safety and Health Network (CHSN) for the period 2018-2019, as well as to congratulate the Dominican Republic for assuming the chair of the CHSN for the period 2019 -2020.

VIII. REGARDING THE CONTINUATION OF SECTORAL PROCESSES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CIDI

33. To adopt the following schedule of meetings of Ministers and High-level Authorities within the framework of CIDI and to instruct the General Secretariat to continue implementing the guidelines agreed to in the triennial ministerial cycle in coordination with the competent authorities in each sector.

Sectoral Process	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Tourism		II CITUR meeting	XXV Tourism Ministerial (Paraguay)		III CITUR meeting	XXVI Tourism Ministerial (host TBD)
2. Ports		XI CIP meeting (Argentina)		XII CIP meeting (host TBD)		
3. Education	X Education Ministerial (OAS HQ, July 8-9)		IX CIE meeting	XI Education Ministerial (host TBD)		X CIE meeting
4. Cooperation			III Cooperation Ministerial (host TBD)			IV Cooperation Ministerial (host TBD)
5. Social Development	IV Social Development Ministerial (Guatemala, Mar. 28-29)	V CIDES meeting	V Social Development Ministerial (Dominican Rep.)		VI CIDES meeting	VI Social Development Ministerial (host TBD)

Sectoral Process	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
6. Culture	VIII Culture Ministerial (Barbados, Sep. 19-20)		VI CIC meeting	IX Culture Ministerial (Guatemala)		VII CIC meeting
7. Sustainable Development		IV Sustainable Development Ministerial (host TBD)		VI CIDS meeting	V Sustainable Development Ministerial (host TBD)	
8. Science and Technology	IX COMCyT Meeting (OAS HQ, Nov. 21-22)	VI Science & Tech. Ministerial Jamaica		X COMCyT meeting	VII Science & Tech. Ministerial (host TBD)	
9. Labor	Labor WG meeting (Ecuador, Nov.)	XXI Labor Ministerial (host TBD)		Labor WG meeting	XXII Labor Ministerial (host TBD)	
Other meetings* (for reference only)	XI Americas Competitiveness Forum and RIAC (Argentina, July 25) VI MSME High-level dialogue (El Salvador)	IV ECPA (Jamaica)	VII MSME High-level dialogue (El Salvador)			

* Other sectoral process meetings that support CIDI's priorities but which, as at the adoption of this resolution, were not considered official ministerial processes subject to the triennial ministerial cycle and did not receive funding from the OAS Regular Fund.

Acronyms:

CIC: Inter-American Committee on Culture

CIDES: Inter-American Committee on Social Development

CIDS: Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development

CIE: Inter-American Committee on Education

CIP: Inter-American Committee on Ports

CITUR: Inter-American Committee on Tourism

COMCyT: Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology

ECPA: Energy and Climate Partnership for the Americas

RIAC: Inter-American Competitiveness Network

MSME: Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises

IX. REGARDING THE MONITORING OF ADVANCES, CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESOURCES

34. To request CIDI to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

35. To thank those member states that have contributed financial, logistical, and human resources to support the programs and activities mentioned in this resolution, and to request the General Secretariat to continue developing new partnerships.

36. To reiterate that the execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution shall be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 20 19 in relation to Resolution CP/ RES.1124 (2217/ 19) rev.2 of April 9, 20 19, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other leg al instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization;* that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... due to the fact that the Heads of State and Government at those Summits did not adopt the political declarations containing the mandates and the operative paragraphs on the thematic areas that were part of the political declaration.

With respect to the Eighth Summit of the Americas, the Republic of Nicaragua does not approve the Lima Commitment "Democratic Governance against Corruption," nor other documents, declarations, communiqués, or resolutions issued by the Eighth Summit of the Americas, because it was not involved in negotiating them.

8. 2030 Agenda. We underscore that the 2030 Agenda is non-binding and does not create or affect rights or obligations under international law, nor does it create any new financial commitments. The United States recognizes the 2030 Agenda as a global framework for sustainable development that can help countries work toward global peace and prosperity. We applaud the call for shared responsibility, including national responsibility, in the 2030 Agenda and emphasize that all countries have a role to play in achieving its vision. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that each country must work toward implementation in accordance with its own national policies and priorities. The United States also underscores that paragraph 18 of the 2030 Agenda calls for countries to implement the Agenda in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law. We also highlight our mutual recognition in paragraph 58 that 2030 Agenda implementation must respect and be without prejudice to the independent mandates of other processes and institutions, including negotiations, and does not prejudice or serve as precedent for decisions and actions underway in other forums. For example, this Agenda does not represent a commitment to provide new market access for goods or services. This Agenda also does not interpret or alter any WTO agreement or decision, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property.

With respect to references to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in this text, as noted in our December 7, 2018, national statement posted on the USUN website, the United States does not support the Compact or the September 2016 New York Declaration. We therefore object to the adoption of resolutions that establish processes to implement or support the migration Compact objectives. We are not bound by any of the endorsements, commitments, or outcomes stemming from the Compact process or contained in the Compact itself. The United States proclaims and reaffirms its belief that decisions about how to secure its borders, and who to admit for legal residency or citizenship, are among the most important sovereign decisions a State can make. They are not subject to negotiation or review in international instruments or fora. The United States also opposes the creation of new funding mechanisms and bureaucracies when there are already multiple UN agencies that manage existing mechanisms for addressing migration related issues, such as through the IOM, the ILO, and UNODC.

The United States also notes the direct and indirect references in this text to a range of international instruments to which many countries, including the United States, are not a party, creating a false sense of implicit international support and recognition for such documents. For instance, the United States is not a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions in the area of labor migration. The United States is not bound by obligations or commitments contained in international instruments to which it is not a party.

9. ... to support this paragraph, owing to the reference it makes to the Global Compact for Migration. Chile expressly and explicitly stated at the United Nations General Assembly on December

19, 2018, that it did not accede to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; therefore, it will not be party to any mention of the Compact in which it may participate or collaborate with its position and/or consensus.

10. ... including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

PROGRAM-BUDGET OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR 2020^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 27, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That, in accordance with Articles 54.e and 55 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the General Assembly approves the program-budget of the Organization and establishes the basis for setting the quota that each government is to contribute to the maintenance of the Organization, taking into account the respective countries' ability to pay and their determination to contribute in an equitable manner;

That the General Assembly, through resolution AG/RES. 1757 (XXX-O/00), adopted at its thirtieth regular session, approved measures to encourage the timely payment of quotas and since, modified those measures by way of resolutions AG/RES. 2157 (XXXV-O/05) and AG/RES. 1 (XLII-E/11) rev. 1;

That the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth special session, through resolution [AG/RES. 1 \(XXXIV-E/07\)](#) rev. 1, adopted the Methodology for Calculating the Scale of Quota Assessments to Finance the Regular Fund of the Organization;

That by resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18) "Program-Budget of the Organization for 2019", the General Assembly adopted resolutions [CP/RES. 1103 \(2168/18\)](#) rev. 1, "Amendments to the Methodology for Calculating the Scale of Quota Assessments to Finance the Regular Fund of the OAS 2019-2023," and [CP/RES. 1104 \(2168/18\)](#) rev. 1, "Technical Study to Analyze the Methodology for Calculating the Scale of Quota Assessments to Finance the Regular Fund of the OAS";

That, pursuant to the methodology adopted by resolution [CP/RES. 1103 \(2168/18\)](#) rev. 1, the percentage quotas of the member states for 2019-2023 have been assigned;

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

That, by resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18), the General Assembly instructed the General Secretariat to submit to the Preparatory Committee a proposed overall budget level for 2020, as well as the tentative overall budget level for 2021 including the adjustment for cost of living and inflation, as necessary, in accordance with the current rules;

That, based on Article 80 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (General Standards), the General Secretariat shall submit to the Permanent Council a proposed budget for use of the indirect cost recovery (ICR) resources, which shall be based on projected revenue equivalent to 90 percent of the average ICR obtained in the three years immediately preceding the year in which the program-budget is adopted, and that the General Assembly shall also adopt the ICR budget;

That resolution [AG/RES. 2908 \(XLVII-O/17\)](#), considering existing resources, resolved in its section xvi to double the amount of Regular Fund resources earmarked for the organs of the inter-American human rights system—Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and Inter-American Court of Human Rights—over a three-year period; that the options for doubling the budget allocation for the organs of the inter-American human rights system shall not entail an increase in the member states' quotas for the regular budget of the Organization of American States (OAS) and shall be based on a clear and detailed plan of activities outlining the capacity of the Commission and the Court to absorb an increase in financing and to achieve expected results; and that, according to said resolution, the level of funding and the modalities and procedures to be followed to reach the doubling of resources mentioned will be included in the resolution on the financing of the Organization and in the OAS program-budget for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020;

That, in accordance with said resolution and resolution [AG/RES. 2904 \(XLVII-O/17\)](#), the General Assembly approved through resolution [AG/RES. 2912 \(XLVII-O/17\)](#) the aforementioned increases in funding for the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, as well as for the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Children's Institute, and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development;

Resolution AG/RES. 2912 (XLVII-O/17), it can be said that both the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights present semiannual reports, to both the Permanent Council and the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP), on how they use the resources of the Regular Fund provided by the Organization.

That the revenue to finance the program-budget includes quota income, income from interest and refunds, and other funds, in accordance with Chapter IV of the General Standards; and

Article 135 of the General Standards, which indicates in regards to the Board of External Auditors that “[t]he Board shall submit its report to the Permanent Council within the first four months of the year” and “[t]he Permanent Council shall make such observations and recommendations as it sees fit”;

HAVING SEEN the proposed 2020 program-budget of the Organization of American States presented by the General Secretariat on April 5, 2019 ([CP/doc.5498/19](#)) and the annual report of the Board of External Auditors to the Permanent Council ([CP/doc.5504/19](#)), presented on May 8, 2019;

BEARING IN MIND:

That, the Regular Fund notwithstanding, the specific funds are an important source of supplementary financing for the activities of the Organization and, therefore, should be consistent with the nature, purposes, and principles of the Organization, as envisaged in the Charter of the Organization of American States;

The “Report of the Chair of the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs on the Proposed Program-Budget of the Organization for 2020” (CP/CAAP-3622/19), presented in accordance with Article 60.b of the Charter of the Organization of American States;

That the General Assembly, by resolution [AG/RES. 1 \(LI-E/16\)](#) rev. 1, “Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization”, adopted the strategic lines and objectives of the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for each of the Organization’s pillars and for the institutional strengthening and administrative management areas described in Annex I of that resolution;

That the Permanent Council adopted resolution [CP/RES. 1121 \(2209/19\)](#), “Strategic Planning of the Organization,” which, among other things, approved the incorporation of the complementary information ([CP/doc.5469/19](#)) in the Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization. That resolution instructs the General Secretariat to present to the Permanent Council and to CIDI a performance report as of September 30, 2019;

Additionally, that prior to September 30, 2020, the General Secretariat will present to the Permanent Council and to CIDI a detailed report on the functioning of and compliance with the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for 2019-2020. The detailed report shall serve as the basis for designing the Comprehensive Strategic Plan of the Organization for 2021-2024 to be submitted to the member states for consideration and subsequent referral to the General Assembly;

Resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18), “Progress toward Accountability, Efficiency and Effectiveness, and Results in the OAS General Secretariat”;

That the General Assembly, through resolution [AG/RES. 2892 \(XLVI-O/16\)](#), “Management Modernization,” resolved to continue supporting the implementation of the strategic vision and management modernization initiative as a comprehensive framework;

That the General Assembly established in resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18), “Program-Budget of the Organization for 2019,” that the total expenditure on personnel (Object 1, Article 85 of the General Standards) should not exceed 64.38 percent of the overall budget level of the Regular Fund for 2020, including any statutory increases that might be required;

That, pursuant to the salary policy of parity with the United Nations established in resolution [AG/RES. 1319 \(XXV-O/95\)](#) and Article 40 of the General Standards, in 2018 the Secretary General adjusted the General Secretariat’s basic salary scales and implemented the post adjustments promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission;

That, in accordance with Article 72 (b) of the General Standards, the amount of the Reserve Subfund of the Regular Fund shall be 30 percent of the total of the annual quotas of the member states.

That said fund lacks sufficient resources to fulfill its purpose to ensure the regular and continuous financial functioning of the General Secretariat and that efforts should be made to increase such reserves;

Articles 114, 117, 122 and 124 of the General Standards related to the role of the Inspector General in overseeing compliance with the General Standards, on the establishment of appropriate internal auditing procedures that reflect international best practices, and on the requirement for the Inspector General to present quarterly and annual reports to the Permanent Council and to meet as necessary with the CAAP and with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development; and

Resolution AG/RES. 2911 (XLVII-O/17) and recognizing the important role the Inspector General can play in improving the transparency and efficiency of the General Secretariat’s operations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

Resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18), “Progress toward Accountability, Efficiency and Effectiveness, and Results in the OAS General Secretariat” that instructs the General Secretariat to continue with the process mandated through resolution AG/RES. 2911 (XLVII-O/17) for the sale of the General Secretariat Building (GSB), located on F Street N.W., Washington, D.C., the construction of a new building on the lot adjacent to the Main Building (17th Street and C Street), and the refurbishing of the Administration Building located on Constitution Avenue N.W.;

The same resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18), which instructs the Permanent Council, through the CAAP, to review the General Standards in relation to the statutory installation of the Office of the Ombudsperson;

Resolution AG/RES. 1 (LII-E/17) rev. 1 , Program-Budget of the Organization for 2018 and the importance of developing a forward-looking comprehensive strategy for national offices that ensures the OAS has a cost-effective network of national offices that meets the evolving needs of the Organization and of member states and permanent observers;

That in executing the program-budget, the Secretary General shall ensure that the obligations during the year do not exceed the estimated income from quotas and other revenues and that the expenditures do not exceed the income and other available resources, in keeping with the provisions of Article 99 of the General Standards; and

That it is important to maintain a culture and practice of austerity, efficacy, accountability, efficiency, transparency, and prudence in the use, execution, and management of the Organization’s resources and ensure the allocation of adequate and sustainable financing to perform its work; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of the four pillars of the Organization, we consider it necessary that they all receive adequate funding, reflecting an equitable allocation of resources aimed at ensuring fulfillment of the mandates agreed upon by the political organs of the Organization,

RESOLVES:

I. FINANCING OF BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS

1. To set the quotas through which the member states will finance the Regular Fund of the Organization for 2020 and the assessments for income tax reimbursements in keeping with the methods adopted in resolutions AG/RES. 1 (XXXIV-E/07) rev. 1, AG/RES. 41 (I-O/71), and CP/RES. 1103 (2168/18) adopted by the Permanent Council and adopted by the General Assembly by resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18), using the scale and amounts that appear in Annex II, “Regular Fund Quota Assessments for 2020.”

2. To set the overall budget level of the 2020 Regular Fund program-budget, including the cost-of-living and inflation adjustment, at US\$85,157,203, and to finance it as follows:

- a. Net contributions of member states in the form of quota payments to the Regular Fund totaling US\$84,658,903, computed as follows:
 - i. Total gross assessments of US\$84,958,900, apportioned according to the current methodology for calculating the scale of quota assessments;
 - ii. A reduction of US\$299,997 in prompt payment discounts pursuant to the measures to encourage the prompt payment of quotas adopted by

means of resolution AG/RES. 1757 (XXX-O/00), as amended by AG/RES. 2157 (XXXV-O/05) and AG/RES. 1 (XLII-E/11) rev. 1.

- b. A contribution of US\$0 from the Development Cooperation Fund of the Organization of American States (OAS/DCF) to the Regular Fund for technical supervision and administrative support, in keeping with Article 80 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (General Standards);
 - c. Income in the amount of US\$498,300 from interest and refunds and other income, in accordance with Article 72 of the General Standards.
3. To establish the level of expenditure for 2020 at US\$82,700,000.
 4. That the additional funds referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be allocated to the priorities established in the agencies' strategic and financial plans, and in their strategic objectives.
 5. That the difference between the budget ceiling and the level of expenditure shall be recorded in subprogram "124O Reserve Subfund."
 6. To request the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to present a semi-annual report on budget execution to the Permanent Council and, in due time, a detailed plan of expenditures corresponding to its budget.
 7. To instruct the Secretary General to make such adjustments, reductions and restructurings as may be needed to comply with the foregoing paragraphs.
 8. To authorize the General Secretariat to use in fiscal year 2020 an internal loan of up to the equivalent of 30% of the annual quotas (US\$25.4 million) from the Treasury Fund, which will allow it to cash manage the current budgeted expenses of the Regular Fund corresponding to fiscal year 2020. No interest will be generated for the temporary use of these resources. The General Secretariat shall reimburse without delay the balance of the internal loan of the resources used from the Treasury Fund in fiscal year 2020 as soon as the quotas of the member states are received in the Regular Fund. The General Secretariat will notify the Permanent Council in writing whenever resources from the Treasury Fund are used and will submit monthly reports to the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP) on the status of that Fund.
 9. To set the overall expenditure ceiling for the Indirect Cost Recovery Fund account at US\$6,279,492, in accordance with the General Standards.
 10. To set the tentative overall budget level for 2021 at US\$85,253,448.

II. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

1. To approve and authorize the program-budget of the Organization for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2020, financed by funds not to exceed:

a.	Regular Fund (RF)	US\$82,700,000
b.	Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR)	US\$6,279,492
2. To approve the levels of Regular Fund appropriations, by chapter, with the recommendations, instructions, or mandates detailed below:

		RF	ICRF
		(in US\$1,000)]	
1 - SECRETARY GENERAL		2,491.5	250.0
2 - ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL		11,884.7	-
3 - PRINCIPAL AND SPECIALIZED ORGANS		20,838.0	124.0
34A	Secretariat of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights	5,296.1	-
34B	Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)	10,627.9	-
34C	Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)	1,659.0	20.0
34D	Office of the Director General of the Inter-American Children's Institute	1,020.7	16.0
34E	Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI)	345.1	63.0
34F	Secretariat of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)	625.7	14.0
34G	Meetings of the CITEL Assembly	52.3	-
34H	Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) //	785.8	-
34I	Pan American Development Foundation	69.7	-
34J	Trust for the Americas	216.9	-
34K	IADB-Maintenance of the Casa del Soldado	138.8	11.0
4 - STRATEGIC COUNSEL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS		2,554.5	695.0
5 - SECRETARIAT FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND EQUITY		1,663.5	131.0
6 - SECRETARIAT FOR STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY		3,581.5	661.0
7 - EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT		7,995.8	140.0
8 - SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY		4,084.0	541.0
9 - SECRETARIAT FOR HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS		2,298.4	120.0

RF ICRF
(in US\$1,000)]

10 - SECRETARIAT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS	3,870.2	26.0
11 - SECRETARIAT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	9,165.1	1,511.0
12 - BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMON COSTS	10,953.0	1,850.0
13 - OVERSIGHT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES	1,319.8	230.0

3. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to the Permanent Council a draft subprogram distribution of resources based on the Chapter totals approved in this resolution no later than July 19, 2019. To that effect, authorize the General Secretariat, without modifying the amounts approved by Chapter, or program in Chapter 3, to modify the Regular Fund and ICR, if necessary, to allow the proper functioning of each Chapter and to avoid the elimination of staff.

4. This subprogram distribution will be considered by the CAAP and submitted to the Permanent Council for approval no later than September 15, 2019. The distribution at the subprogram level should be balanced and reflect the following specific member state priority areas:

- The Department of Planning and Evaluation in Chapter 4;
- That the ICR established in this resolution for Chapter 9 be used exclusively for the financing of the Summit Secretariat (94E)
- The Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions (64D)
- The Department of Public Security (84E)

5. To instruct the General Secretariat to address the shortfall contained in this budget by providing Annex 4 (approved posts) based on the hybrid option outlined in CP/CAAP-3618/19, which does not involve the elimination of staff, by no later than July 19th, 2019.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to ensure that the Organization's resources are used to fulfill the mandates from the political organs, pursuant to Article 107 of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

7. To authorize the General Secretariat to utilize, in addition to the budget allocation for this purpose in the 2020 program-budget, up to US\$174,475 from savings accrued during the 2020 budget execution, in the event that the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly is held at headquarters, as envisaged at Article 57 of the OAS Charter

8. Should it be necessary to use those resources, a detailed estimate of the expected expenditures of up to US\$174,475 shall be submitted in advance to the Permanent Council through the CAAP. The General Secretariat shall also provide an accounting of the use made of the resources within 90 days after the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, if held at headquarters.

III. ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE MEMBER STATES

1. To instruct the General Secretariat to present to the CAAP no later than 30 days from the adoption of the program-budget of the Organization, a schedule with specific dates for presentation of the reports, strategies, and plans mentioned in this resolution, such that the member states will be able to corroborate in a timely fashion the information provided and follow up effectively on fulfillment of mandates and budget execution of the Regular Fund and the voluntary, specific, trust, and service funds, including indirect cost recovery.

IV. PROVISIONS OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY NATURE

1. Program-Budget for the 2021 Budgetary Cycle^{7/}

- a. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to the Preparatory Committee a proposed overall budget level for 2021, as well as the tentative overall budget level for 2022, including the adjustment for cost of living and inflation, as appropriate, in accordance with the current rules.
- b. That the total expenditure on personnel (Object 1, Article 85 of the General Standards) should not exceed 64.38 percent of the tentative figure for the overall budget level of the Regular Fund for 2021, including any statutory increases that may be required.
- c. That the Permanent Council shall be authorized to adjust in exceptional circumstances the percentage contained in the above paragraph, at its discretion and with due advice from the CAAP, in response to changes in economic or financial factors that have an impact on the execution of the Regular Fund.
- d. To request the General Secretariat, once the 2021 program-budget has been submitted to the Permanent Council, to promptly report any transfers made between chapters, whether personnel or non-personnel, so that discussions on the program-budget are conducted on the basis of current information, allowing properly informed decisions to be adopted.

2. Semiannual Reports on Resource Management and Performance

To request the General Secretariat to continue presenting its resource management and performance reports to the CAAP on a semiannual basis, including an executive summary, in accordance with Annex I of resolution [AG/RES. 1 \(XLVIII-E/14\)](#) rev. 1 and resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18).

3. External Resource Mobilization

- a. To instruct the Secretary General to ensure greater efforts toward external resource mobilization for the implementation of the mandates of the General Assembly and to maintain transparency and accountability in the utilization of, and reporting on, those funds in the semiannual resource management and performance reports.
- b. To instruct the Secretary General to include in the semiannual reports on management and performance, under the chapter on projects submitted by

^{7/} The delegations of Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina and Peru, based on section xvi of resolution AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights," reiterate ...

the Project Evaluation Committee, additional information on approved and ongoing projects, including on their scope, supporting mandates, periodicity, implementation status, and sources of financing, so as to have a consolidated document on the use of specific fund resources.

- c. To instruct the Secretary General to continue, in consultation with the Permanent Council, with the implementation of a strategic plan for mobilizing the external support and funding needed to implement the mandates of the member states and the priorities of the Organization; and to instruct the General Secretariat to report on the progress of this implementation in the semiannual reports on management and performance.
- d. To instruct the General Secretariat, consistent with [AG/RES. 2 \(LI-E/16\)](#) rev. 4, to perform an analysis of different funding options for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, while seeing to it that Section xvi of resolution [AG/RES. 2908 \(XLVII-O/17\)](#) and resolution [AG/RES. 2912 \(XLVII-O/17\)](#) are met. That analysis will be presented to the Permanent Council no later than September 30, 2019.
- e. To instruct the General Secretariat, in accordance with resolution [AG/RES. 617 \(XII-O/82\)](#), as follows:
 - i. In the case of projects not included in the program-budget of the Organization that receive contributions from non-member states that are permanent observers to the Organization, to submit semiannual reports to the appropriate competent organs of the Organization;
 - ii. In the case of projects whose external contributions come from non-member states that are not permanent observers to the Organization, to consult first with whichever council is appropriate to the subject matter;
 - iii. In the case of global cooperation agreements with permanent-observer countries or with other nonmember states, to request prior approval of the Permanent Council.

4. Indirect Cost Recovery

To instruct the General Secretariat to consider options to distribute ICR resources in the 2021 budget according to a formula to be determined by Member States, that includes a percentage to be spent on deferred costs of all the Organization's real estate assets, another to be distributed among the Organization's indirect costs, and another to be distributed to the chapters for indirect costs in proportion to the amount of specific funds contributed.

5. OAS Scholarships and Training Program Funds

- a. To reiterate paragraph 22 of resolution AG/RES. 2916 (XLVIII-O/18), which endorses the provisional and comprehensive recommendations that were issued by the Working Group to analyze and assess the functioning of all OAS scholarship and training programs and adopted by the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) ([CIDI/doc.239/17](#) and [CIDI/doc. 256/18](#)), and which tasks CIDI with overseeing the implementation of those mandates.

- b. To recognize resolution CIDI/RES. 337 (LXXXVIII-O/19), “Allocation of Resources in 2019 for the OAS Scholarships and Training Programs,” adopted by CIDI on April 9, 2019, endorsing the decision taken by the Management Board of the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) to facilitate the transition to a more sustainable and cost-effective scholarship program.
- c. To authorize the General Secretariat to use in 2020 up to US\$1,740,000 from the Regular Fund for the OAS Scholarship and Training Programs to finance the activities of the OAS Scholarship and Training Programs—PAEC, PDSP and, academic programs—in a way to be defined by the Management Board of the IACD.
- d. To instruct the General Secretariat to pursue options for strengthening partnerships, including the incorporation of language training wherever possible.
- e. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare and/or update a recapitalization and investment plan/policy for consideration by the Committee of the Capital Fund for the OAS Scholarship and Training Programs by November 30, 2019.
- f. To authorize the General Secretariat to deposit in the Capital Fund for the OAS Scholarship and Training Programs, in accordance with Article 18 of the Statutes of the IACD, any unused or deobligated scholarship funds under Object 3, to the extent permitted under Article 100 of the General Standards. In implementing this mandate, the General Secretariat shall consult with CIDI through the IACD Management Board and obtain approval from the Permanent Council through the CAAP.

6. Foundations Supported by the OAS

To request foundations supported by the OAS to maintain a culture and practice of austerity, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, prudence, and accountability in the use, execution, and management of resources allocated by the Organization.

7. Establishment of a Structured Budget Preparation and Presentation Process

- a. To instruct the General Secretariat to entrust the Secretariat for Administration and Finance with the analysis and preparation of the program-budget of the Organization, with adequate human resources having relevant budgetary expertise, and in coordination with all areas and organs of the Organization.
- b. To instruct the General Secretariat, in direct collaboration with the different secretariats of the Organization, to adopt a rigorous approach to developing, clearly presenting, executing, and evaluating the program-budget in accordance with Chapters IV to VIII of the General Standards. The draft program-budget shall include the rationale for proposals as well as explanations of variances from the previous year and of human and financial resources requirements in line with expected results. The General Secretariat shall also include expenditure forecasts for two additional years in the preparation of each annual proposed program-budget.

- c. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare a standard template, for CAAP approval, to be used by all secretariats when presenting information to the CAAP about the impact of proposed budgets in their areas. The template completed with information from the secretariats shall be reviewed by the Secretariat for Administration and Finance prior to presentation to the CAAP. The template should include but is not limited to the following:
 - i. A table indicating the previous year's approved budget, execution level, the new budget proposal level.
 - ii. Bullet points on the key impacts of the proposed funding level.
- d. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare a report with options for establishing a separate and independent budget process for OAS oversight mechanisms including the office of the Ombudsperson, the Inspector General and the Administrative Tribunal.

8. Review of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States

To renew the mandate contained in resolution [AG/RES. 1 \(XLVIII-E/14\)](#) rev. 1, which instructed the Permanent Council, through the CAAP, to conduct a comprehensive review of the General Standards, particularly Chapters VII and VIII thereof, and to instruct the CAAP to review those chapters and present the findings of that review and analysis and/or such recommendations as may emanate therefrom to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session. Said proposal will contain rules on financial and budgetary stability and discipline for ensuring the Organization's medium- and long-term sustainability.

9. Official Travel

To instruct the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General to submit detailed quarterly reports to the Permanent Council on the travel activities of their offices away from headquarters (Chapter 1, 14.A and Chapter 2, 24.A), including, *inter alia*, the following information: travel dates, destination, delegation, and objective.

10. Per Diem

To request the General Secretariat to implement new rules and procedures for official travel in the OAS, replacing the current system of automatic payments based on a predetermined scale, with another that includes a pecuniary recognition of the official mission period, and adopts the following criteria:

- a. Presentation of receipt for accommodation expenses; in case not available, the maximum amount will be US\$50.
- b. Presentation of local transportation receipts to and from the airport.
- c. In relation to other stipends, they will be divided by half, as appropriate, based on the schedule established for the official mission.

11. Human Resources

- a. To replace the transitory provision under Article 20 of the General Standards as follows:

“e. Transitory Provision: Persons on Series A Contracts as of October 29, 2014, who have not been hired pursuant to the competitive procedures established in Article 44 shall not have their contracts renewed for periods

extending beyond December 31, 2020, unless they are successfully confirmed in their positions pursuant to those procedures. Nonetheless, time spent in Series A Contracts prior to satisfying the competitive selection requirement shall be fully taken into account in considering their eligibility for Series B Contracts. In the event more time is required, the Permanent Council shall approve an extension of this provision. These provisions shall be removed from these Standards on December 31, 2021.”

- b. That the aforesaid competitions shall take place in accordance with the “Selection Competition Working Plan 2015 & 2016” ([CAAP/GT/RPP-86/15](#)).
- c. To instruct the Office of the Inspector General in its semiannual reports to ascertain that personnel transfers, internal and external competitions, and reclassifications included in this program-budget are done in strict accordance with the applicable standards.
- d. The General Secretariat will provide a detailed report to CAAP by on the status of all open Regular Fund positions. If an open position has not been publicly announced, the General Secretariat will provide a detailed explanation regarding the reason for the delay with cash flow not being an appropriate justification. The status report on the Regular Fund recruitment process shall be provided on a monthly basis.

12. Gender Equity and Equality Policies

To urge the Secretary General to continue the work of executing gender equity and equality policies in the workplace, promote access for women in a framework of parity in categories where they are currently underrepresented within the Organization and ensure accountability for their implementation.

13. Geographical Representation

To take note of the Geographic Representation Strategy presented to the Permanent Council on March 13, 2019, and instruct the Secretary General to set objectives and indicators for that strategy in order to implement the plan of action and achieve equitable geographic representation of staff in accordance with Article 120 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which should include, in addition, consultants and interns.

14. Honoraria

The honoraria paid to members of the IACHR, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Administrative Tribunal, Board of External Auditors, and CJI, shall be US\$300 a day. The cost of those honoraria shall be covered with the resources allocated in this program-budget.

15. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

To maintain the budgetary authorization to the IACHR to cover payments to members of the Commission for special services, in keeping with Article 21 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, up to a maximum of US\$4,000 per month per member. This budgetary measure shall be taken without prejudice to the right to the payment of honoraria, as provided by the General Assembly in paragraph IV.14 of this resolution.

16. Inter-American Court of Human Rights

To maintain the budgetary authorization to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to cover the payment of emoluments to judges of the Court, set in accordance with Article 17 of the Statute of the Court, up to a maximum of US\$4,000 per month per judge. This budgetary measure shall be taken without prejudice to Article 26 of the Statute of the Court and without prejudice to the right to the payment of honoraria, as provided by the General Assembly in paragraph IV.14 of this resolution.

17. To instruct the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council to review funding arrangements to support the organs of the inter-American human rights system when budgetary issues arise that jeopardize their ability to carry out their activities and fulfill their functions, without prejudice to the financing of the Organization's other pillars. To that end, if necessary, each organ shall present, in due course, a report containing a description of those issues and a request for support.

18. Limit on Job Positions Financed by the Regular Fund

- a. The number of job positions financed by the Regular Fund approved for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020, will not exceed 400. That number may be modified, if deemed necessary by the General Secretariat, provided that it remains in line with the percentage referred to in the following paragraph. The General Secretariat will present quarterly reports on changes in the number of positions that this paragraph establishes.
- b. That total expenditure on personnel (Object 1, Article 85 of the General Standards) should not exceed 64.38 percent of the overall budget level of the 2020 Regular Fund.
- c. That the Permanent Council shall be authorized to adjust, on an exceptional basis, at its discretion and with due advice from the CAAP, the percentage referred to in the previous paragraph, in response to changes in economic or financial factors affecting execution of the Regular Fund.

19. Cost-efficiencies

To instruct the General Secretariat to transfer to the Reserve Subfund of the Organization any savings generated as a result of efficiencies in the operations of the General Secretariat, including those related to common costs. Use of these funds shall be contingent upon the recommendation of CAAP and subsequent approval by the Permanent Council.

20. Department of Press and Communication

To reiterate the request that the Secretary General ensure that the OAS communications policy abide by the purposes and principles of the OAS Charter and the General Standards. In addition, to instruct the Secretary General, in accordance with the austerity policy of the Organization, to optimize and prioritize the work of the OAS's existing staff and refrain from assigning to corporations duties and functions that should only be performed by staff members of the General Secretariat.

21. To request the Secretary General to instruct the Department of Press and Communication to continue optimizing and implementing activities for positioning the Permanent Council and CIDI and raising the profile of their role in the Americas. Mindful that the actions of the Permanent Council and CIDI are ongoing, to continue to assign a party responsible for covering the activities of these political organs.

22. To request that the Secretary General instruct the Department of Press and Communication to present the Communications Strategy to the Permanent Council no later than December 2019.

23. Trust Personnel

- a. To waive the enforcement of Article 21.b.v of the General Standards to authorize the financing of 22 trust positions financed by the Regular Fund in the execution of the 2020 program-budget; the trust positions for 2020 shall be those contained in Annex I.
- b. That no trust positions may be financed with resources other than the Regular Fund, with the exception of the two positions already being financed with resources other than the Regular Fund at the time of this resolution's entry into force.
- c. That personnel hired under a trust appointment shall not be eligible for the payment of accumulated unused annual leave upon their separation from the Organization. This provision shall not apply to Career Service, continuing contract, or Series A and Series B personnel who accepted a trust appointment.

24. National Offices

- a. To recall the presentation by the General Secretariat on the strategy for National Offices in the member states on October 16, 2018, which will be the basis for member states to adopt a sustainable comprehensive strategic plan on the subject that must be approved by the Permanent Council through the CAAP, no later than September 2019.
- b. To request the Secretary General to instruct the Coordinating Office for the Offices and Units of the General Secretariat in the Member States to continue optimizing and implementing its current strategy until such time as the comprehensive review and the emanating strategic plan is agreed upon for execution.

25. Ethics and Integrity

To instruct the Secretary General to update the Statements of Loyalty and of Ethics of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest of the General Secretariat in accordance with Article 120 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which requires personnel to be selected for their efficiency, competence, and integrity. The concept of integrity includes, but is not limited to, probity, impartiality, fairness, honesty and truthfulness in all matters affecting their work, status, and engagement with others. The Statements of Loyalty and of Ethics of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest shall be renamed "Statement of Conflict of Interest and Acknowledgement of Acceptable Conduct," to be signed (physically or electronically) by all current personnel by December 1, 2019, and all new personnel prior to employment. Thereafter, the Statement shall be signed by all personnel yearly.

26. Resources for the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund

To request the Permanent Council to explore options for strengthening the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM) and submit its recommendations at the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

27. Encouragement of Prompt Payment

To instruct the Permanent Council to continue examining, through the CAAP, measures to encourage prompt payment of quotas and increase liquidity, and to take such decisions as are necessary, *ad referendum* of the General Assembly.

28. Columbus Memorial Library

To request the Columbus Memorial Library to inform the CAAP on the status of its activities on a semiannual basis.

29. International Public Sector Accounting Standards

To instruct the Permanent Council, through the CAAP, to identify the necessary funding for the project on Implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) within the General Secretariat once the new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system has been implemented.

30. Effectiveness and efficiency

- a. To request the General Secretariat to report, within 60 days after the conclusion of regular sessions of the General Assembly, on the cost of the mandates contained in the approved resolutions and on their impact on the program-budget.
- b. To request the General Secretariat to align the Organization's resources and organizational structure with the mandates.
- c. To request the General Secretariat to report to the member states on the savings made thus far per chapter with respect to the 2019 program-budget, in the framework of the policy on austerity, transparency, and efficiency of the Organization.

31. Creation of New Mandates

- a. To instruct the Permanent Council, through CAAP, to consider establishing a regulatory framework process and practice for the Permanent Council committees and CIDI to review program-budget implications of new mandates by June 2021.
- b. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit to all Committees, after consideration of the CAAP and approval by the Permanent Council, a template to accompany any draft resolutions including new mandates to be considered for General Assembly approval. Consultations with relevant Departments, and CAAP may respond to the following:
 - (1) How does the mandate fit within the framework of the Strategic Plan? What indicators will be used to measure the results?
 - (2) What is the expected time frame (approximate start date/end date) for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the new mandate?
 - (3) Will the mandate require regular fund or personnel resources? If yes:
 - (4) What are the estimated budgetary implications of the mandate?

- What level of support from professionals (staff and/or CPRs) would be needed to achieve the mandate?
- Would regular fund or specific fund resources be needed to achieve the mandate? If so, how much is estimated?
- If possible, please provide details on the proposed source of funding for the mandate.

32. Accountability and transparency

- a. The General Secretariat shall continue to publish the following updated information on the Organization's website, in accordance with the Organization's legal structure:
 - (1) Organizational structure of each organizational unit;
 - (2) The operational plans of the organizational units of the General Secretariat established based on the strategic lines and objectives of the Strategic Plan approved in resolution AG/RES. 1 (LI-E/16) rev. 1; and resolution CP/RES. 1121 (2209/19);
 - (3) The results of evaluations, monitoring, and audits of programs and operations;
 - (4) Staffing per organizational unit, including the salary scale and other benefits, as well as vacant positions; and
 - (5) Performance contracts awarded for both consultants and goods and services, pursuant to applicable regulations.

33. Recommendations of the Board of External Auditors

- a. Following the presentation of the annual report of the Board of External Auditors, the CAAP shall prepare a formal written response to the recommendations of the Board which shall be transmitted to the Permanent Council by March 1. The Permanent Council shall transmit the approved response to the Board of External Auditors by March 31.
- b. The response shall be prepared in collaboration with the General Secretariat and include current status, measures taken, and next steps, as well as identifying those with lead responsibility.

34. Recommendations of the Inspector General

- a. To instruct the Inspector General to continue presenting to the CAAP on a quarterly basis an analysis on the status of implementation of recommendations made.
- b. To instruct the General Secretariat to present, for consideration by the CAAP in preparation for the program-budget 2021 discussions, an overview of the proposed organizational changes to strengthen the Office of the Inspector General and resource requirements associated with these proposed changes.
- c. To instruct the General Secretariat, for consideration by the CAAP in preparation for program-budget 2021 discussions, to develop with the Board of External Auditors options for establishing an Audit Committee as

proposed by the Inspector General, including structure and costs associated with it.

35. Real estate strategy

- a. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue with the process mandated through resolution AG/RES. 2911 (XLVII-O/17) for the sale of the General Secretariat Building (GSB), located on F Street N.W., Washington, D.C., the construction of a new building on the lot adjacent to the Main Building (17th Street and C Street), and the refurbishing of the Administration Building located on Constitution Avenue N.W.
- b. To instruct the General Secretariat to present to the Permanent Council, through the CAAP, the three best offers received at the end of the bidding process, so that CAAP can present a recommendation for the consideration of Member States at the Permanent Council
- c. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue consideration of the comprehensive real estate strategy, including critical maintenance and equipment requirements.

36. Information Technology Strategic Plan

To instruct the General Secretariat to inform the CAAP, on a monthly basis, on the progress in implementing the Information Technology Strategic Plan (CAAP/GT/RVPP-349/18), in compliance with resolution CP/RES. 1100 (2160/18) Special Appropriation for the Technology Fund.

To instruct the General Secretariat to present a proposal, to CAAP, for the composition of an IT Steering Committee by September 2019.

37. Amendments to the General Standards

- a. The changes approved in annex III with regard to Article 104 of the General Standards, which will enter into effect on January 1, 2020, will be revised by CAAP one year after its implementation.
- b. To adopt the amendments to Chapter III of the General Standards, concerning the office of the Ombudsperson, contained in annex IV, which shall enter into effect upon adoption of this resolution.

ANNEX I

POSITIONS	DESCRIPTION	LEVEL	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1	Chief of Staff of the Secretary General	D01	Regular Fund
1	Chief of Staff of the Assistant Secretary General	D01	Regular Fund
1	Strategic Counsel for Organizational Development and Management for Results	D02	Regular Fund
7	Secretaries • Executive Secretary for Integral Development • Secretary for Access to Rights and Equity • Secretary for Strengthening Democracy • Secretary for Multidimensional Security • Secretary for Hemispheric Affairs • Secretary for Legal Affairs • Secretary for Administration and Finance	D02	Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
2	Advisers to the Secretary General	D01 P05	Regular Fund
			Regular Fund
1	Adviser to the Assistant Secretary General	P04	Regular Fund
1	Executive Assistant to the Secretary General	G07	Regular Fund
1	Junior Adviser to the Assistant Secretary General	P02	Regular Fund
1	Office of Protocol	P05	Regular Fund
1	Director of CICAD/	P05	Regular Fund
1	Director of CICTE/	P05	Regular Fund

TEMPORARY TRUST POSITIONS

1	Director of the Department of Information and Technology Services/	P05	Regular Fund
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ADDITIONAL TRUST POSITIONS

1	Adviser to the Secretary General	P05	Regular Fund
2	Advisers to the Assistant Secretary General	P05	Regular Fund

POSITION S	DESCRIPTION	LEVEL	SOURCE OF FUNDING
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SPECIFIC FUNDS (not included in regulated positions count)

1	Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression	P05	Specific Funds
1	Secretary Treasurer of the Pension Fund	D01	Specific Funds



ANNEX II
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
REGULAR FUND
REGULAR FUND QUOTA ASSESSMENTS FOR 2020

Member States	Assessed Percentage	Quota Assessment	Tax Reimbursement	(a) Credits	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Argentina	3.000%	2,560,200			2,560,200
Bahamas	0.047%	40,100			40,100
Barbados	0.028%	22,200		222	21,978
Belize	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Bolivia	0.070%	58,700		1,194	59,894
Brazil	12.457%	10,630,600			10,630,600
Canada	9.801%	8,364,000		250,920	8,614,920
Chile	1.416%	1,207,600		12,075	1,219,675
Colombia	1.838%	1,597,800		27,956	1,625,756
Costa Rica	0.258%	218,500		4,383	222,883
Dominica	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Dominican Republic	0.268%	228,700			228,700
Ecuador	0.402%	343,100			343,100
El Salvador	0.076%	64,900			64,900
Grenada	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Guatemala	0.171%	145,900			145,900
Guyana	0.022%	18,800		185	18,985
Haiti	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Honduras	0.043%	36,700		367	37,067
Jamaica	0.053%	45,200		1,356	46,556
Mexico	6.470%	5,521,400			5,521,400
Nicaragua	0.022%	18,800		380	19,180
Panama	0.191%	163,000			163,000
Paraguay	0.057%	47,200		765	47,965
Peru	1.006%	857,700			857,700
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Saint Lucia	0.022%	18,800		185	18,985
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Suriname	0.022%	18,800			18,800
Trinidad and Tobago	0.128%	110,100			110,100
United States	58.470%	50,750,700	5,200,000 (b)		55,950,700
Uruguay	0.258%	224,300			224,300
Venezuela	1.940%	1,656,600			1,656,600
Subtotal	69.556%	64,958,900	6,200,000	299,997	69,668,903
Cuba (c)	0.446%	380,600			380,600
TOTAL	100.001%	65,339,500	6,200,000	299,997	70,239,503

a. Represents 1% of 2019 quota assessment if full payment of 2019 quota was received by March 31, 2019, plus 2% of any payment received before February 28, 2019 and 3% if received by January 31, 2019.
b. The amount shown is estimated and may differ from the actual amount billed.
c. Shown only to establish the percentage corresponding to each member state.

1. Dependencies

Article 4. Structure. The General Secretariat shall be composed of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development, Secretariats, Departments, Offices, and other technical or administrative dependencies already existing or that the Secretary General may establish in accordance with the provisions of Article 113 of the Charter. The Secretary General must obtain the express approval of the General Assembly to establish new Secretariats and Departments, or other dependencies with similar attributes and of similar importance, or to abolish already existing ones.

2. Transfers

Article 104. Transfers between Chapters.

For any fiscal period, the Secretary General has the authority to transfer Regular Fund resources from one Chapter of the Program-Budget to another, subject to the following conditions:

- a. The following transfers shall require the prior approval of the Permanent Council:
 - i. Transfers that exceed 2.5% of the total Regular Fund resources approved for the Chapter from which those resources are withdrawn;
 - ii. Transfers that exceed 2.5% of the total Regular Fund resources approved for the Chapter to which those resources are to be transferred; or
 - iii. Transfers that involve substantial alteration of any program, or in the case of Chapters 3 and 13, transfers that exceed 3% of the approved budget of any program of those Chapters.
- b. For each transfer which does not require approval by the Permanent Council the Secretary General shall submit a Special Report in writing to the Permanent Council within fifteen days following the date of the transfer. That Report shall justify the transfer on the basis of the current mandates which warrant it. Failure to submit that Report by the close of the fifteen-day period will immediately extinguish the Secretary General's authority to make such transfers for the remainder of the fiscal period without the Permanent Council's prior approval.

GENERAL STANDARDS TO GOVERN THE OPERATIONS
OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER III

PERSONNEL

SUBCHAPTER A: TYPES OF PERSONNEL

Article 17. Types of Personnel and Other Human Resources

The human resources of the General Secretariat include its “personnel,” hired under employment contracts and “Other Human Resources,” as further specified below:

a. Personnel (also “staff members” or “employees”): The personnel of the General Secretariat shall include only the following:

- iii. Personnel on Fixed-Term Contracts funded by the Regular Fund or the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, including Series A, Series B, and Special Mission contracts, contracted in accordance with Article 20 of these General Standards, the Ombudsperson, and the Inspector General, who are given a Series B contract subject to the provisions of Article 73 and 121 of these General Standards, respectively;

SUBCHAPTER H: THE OMBUDSPERSON

[Article 68]. The Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson is an independent, confidential, informal, and neutral professional, who provides assistance with addressing and resolving workplace-related concerns and conflicts. The Ombudsperson does not advocate on behalf of any individual, but rather advocates for fair processes. The Ombudsperson supplements, but does not replace formal dispute resolution channels. The Ombudsperson does not make binding decisions, mandate policies, or formally adjudicate issues. All communications with the Ombudsperson are held in strict confidence, with the only exception being where it appears to be imminent risk of serious harm, and such risk is determined by the Ombudsperson. Personnel and Other Human Resources who avail of the Ombudsperson’s assistance will not be subject to retaliation.

The Ombudsperson does not keep records and takes all reasonable steps to safeguard the identity, privacy, and confidentiality of users, even when pursuing systemic issues. Information about users is privileged from inspection. Others cannot waive this privilege.

The Ombudsperson does not testify or participate in any formal process inside or outside the General Secretariat regarding a user’s contact with the Ombudsperson, even if given permission or requested to do so. Communications made to the Ombudsperson are not notice to the General Secretariat. The Ombudsperson acts in accordance with the Charter, these General Standards, and the International Ombudsman Association Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice.

[Article 69]. The Office of the Ombudsperson. The Office of the Ombudsperson, created as an oversight body, is an institutional mechanism outside formal channels to promote the rights of Personnel and Other Human Resources, and to address and resolve workplace-related concerns and conflicts. The Office of the Ombudsperson shall enjoy the functional independence needed to perform its functions. Use of the Office of the Ombudsperson is voluntary and not a required step in any grievance process or organizational policy.

[Article 70]. Reporting. The Ombudsperson shall present an annual work plan for the current year to the Permanent Council by January 31st each year, and an annual activities report of the previous year to the General Assembly, through the Secretary General in simultaneous distribution to the Permanent Council. Recommendations from the Office of the Ombudsperson should be taken

into account to adopt corrective measures in accordance with the Charter, these General Standards and resources available.

[Article 71]. Access. In carrying his/her functions, the Ombudsperson shall have direct access to the highest level of authority and to all Personnel and Other Human Resources. All Personnel and Other Human Resources, including staff members in managerial positions, are expected to cooperate with the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson shall have unrestricted direct access to all information in the General Secretariat, in accordance with the legal framework of the General Secretariat, and shall be free of any interference that could affect the independence and neutrality of his/her functions. All information received by the Ombudsperson shall be used solely for the Ombudsperson functions.

[Article 72]. Qualifications of the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson must have the necessary skills, training, relevant experience and exposure to culturally diverse environments necessary to assist in addressing complex situations and resolving work-related issues and/or grievances. Some required skills, training, and experience to fulfill these functions include the use of mediation, conciliation, facilitation, coaching, and training design, as well as attributes such as integrity, discretion and proven ability in one or more of the following disciplines: alternative dispute resolution, public administration, psychology, human resources management, law, or related.

[Article 73]. Appointment, length of appointment, and removal of the Ombudsperson.

- a. The Secretary General, in consultation with the Permanent Council, shall appoint the Ombudsperson from a list of three candidates selected according to the following process:
 - i. The candidates for Ombudsperson shall be selected in an open competition publicized broadly throughout the member states.
 - ii. The process of selecting the candidates for Ombudsperson shall be conducted by an internationally prestigious company specializing in human resources and executive recruitment, selected by the General Secretariat for this specific purpose, with the Permanent Council duly apprised.
 - iii. The terms of reference for the selection of the company charged with the selection of the candidates for Ombudsperson shall be approved in advance by the CAAP.
 - iv. The terms of reference for the selection of candidates for Ombudsperson shall be approved in advance by the CAAP. These terms of reference shall reflect the requirements provided in Article 72 of these General Standards.
 - v. In selecting the candidates, paramount consideration shall be given to competence and integrity, with due regard for the principles of rotation and equitable geographical representation that are priorities in the Organization.
 - vi. The company chosen shall submit the qualifications of those candidates to the Board of External Auditors for certification and interview.
 - vii. The Board of External Auditors shall submit to the Secretary General a list of three candidates for the post of Ombudsperson.

- viii. The Ombudsperson shall serve an initial term of a period of four years, which may be renewed once for an additional period not exceeding four years.

A person who has served as Ombudsperson may not work for the General Secretariat, in any capacity for a period of two years after leaving the post.

- ix. In the event that the Ombudsperson's post becomes vacant, the Secretary General, in consultation with the Permanent Council, may appoint an Interim Ombudsperson to perform these functions. No more than 12 months shall elapse between the time the post becomes vacant and the time the new Ombudsperson assumes it.
- x. The appointment of the Ombudsperson may only be terminated in accordance with articles 57 and 59 of these General Standards, with the Permanent Council duly apprised.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... nor is it bound by any agreements or commitments adopted in that regard.

8. ... Inter-American defense system, including the IADB, were born out of a reality and a political context of the Cold War era that are now obsolete. The OAS budget should be geared to the priorities set by the states.

9. ... the commitment to keeping the budget level agreed on for the organs of the inter-American human rights system (Inter-American Court and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights), once duplication of their budget executed in the program-budgets for 2018, 2019, and 2020 has been completed. The foregoing is without prejudice to other measures that could be implemented for strengthening the organs of the inter-American human rights system.

10. ... of a competition process.

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS^{1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

REAFFIRMING the norms and general principles of international law and the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as the rights enshrined in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the American Convention on Human Rights, as pertinent, and other binding inter-American instruments on the subject, and the important role played by the organs of the inter-American human rights system in promoting and protecting human rights in the Americas;

RECALLING declarations AG/DEC. 71 (XLIII-O/13) and AG/DEC. 89 (XLVI-O/16), resolutions AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16), AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16), AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), and AG/RES. 2928 (XLVIII-O/18), as well as all previous resolutions adopted on this topic;

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2018-June 2019 (AG/doc.5649/19 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP);

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States...*"
 3. The Government of Jamaica is fully committed to protecting the human rights of all its citizens, including from any form of violence, in accordance with the rule of law and the ...
 4. Guatemala reaffirms its sovereign right to decide on implementation of its Political Constitution and its domestic laws, taking into account its development priorities and plans and compatible with ...
 5. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 6. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 7. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 8. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

CONSIDERING that the programs, activities, and tasks set out in the resolutions within the purview of the CAJP help to further the essential purposes of the Organization of American States (OAS) enshrined in its Charter;

i. Eradication of statelessness in the Americas^{9/}

RECALLING the importance of the right of all persons of the Americas to nationality, as recognized in Article XIX of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and in Article 20 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and that statelessness is a serious humanitarian problem that must be eradicated;

EMPHASIZING that to prevent and reduce statelessness, all states should continue to develop solutions in accordance with their respective international commitments and obligations on the matter; and

RECOGNIZING the recent accession of Chile and Haiti to the conventions on statelessness, and approval of rules and regulations on protection for stateless persons and/or facilities for their naturalization in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and legislative or other types of measures for the prevention of statelessness adopted by Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its commitment to eradicating statelessness in the Americas and to invite member states to continue implementing the actions proposed in the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness (2014-2024) and in the Brazil Plan of Action, and to support the global #Ibelong campaign to eliminate statelessness by 2024, led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), emphasizing the important achievements recorded in recent years, according to the UNHCR's Triennial Progress Report.

2. To invite member states at the High-Level Meeting on Statelessness that will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2019 to present the progress achieved and voluntary commitments that they deem appropriate for eradicating statelessness in the Americas.

3. To invite member states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the conventions on statelessness, as appropriate, and to adopt or amend their internal legislation, as required, to establish fair and efficient procedures to determine statelessness and grant facilities for the naturalization of stateless persons in accordance with the domestic law of each country.

4. To urge member states that have not yet done so to eliminate discrimination against women from the legal framework pertaining to nationality, to develop appropriate safeguards to prevent cases of statelessness, in particular in cases of children, adolescents, and groups in a vulnerable situation, to promote the universal registration of births, and to resolve existing cases of statelessness in accordance with their respective international rights commitments and obligations, especially in situations resulting from arbitrary denial and deprivation of nationality.

^{9/} The United States joins consensus with the understanding that this resolution does not suggest that all States have undertaken binding international obligations to reduce statelessness.

ii. Human rights defenders^{10/}

HAVING SEEN member states' historic concern for situations that prevent or hamper the work of human rights defenders at the national and regional levels in the Americas [AG/RES. 1671 (XXIX-O/99)]; and the duty of states to respect, protect, and guarantee the human rights of all persons, including the right to defend and promote human rights; and the important and legitimate work carried out by all those individuals, groups, and communities that engage in nonviolent protest, express their opinions, publicly denounce abuses and violations of human rights, provide rights education, seek justice, truth, reparation, and non-repetition in response to human rights violations, or exercise other activities to promote human rights [AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17)],

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the work performed locally, nationally, and regionally by human rights defenders, and to acknowledge their valuable contribution to promoting, upholding, and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Americas.

2. To urge member states to incorporate a comprehensive approach to the protection of human rights defenders and their family members—including differentiated and collective protection—in the laws, plans, programs, and policies they adopt in this regard, in order to ensure effective protection for human rights defenders in the Americas.

3. To condemn all actions that directly or indirectly prevent or obstruct the work carried out by human rights defenders in the Americas, including acts of reprisal.

4. To urge states to continue to protect and respect human rights defenders in the Americas in the work that they do and prevent any action that would prevent or obstruct their work.

5. To invite member states to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as applicable, those instruments that include commitments on this subject as part of a comprehensive strategy to protect human rights defenders.

iii. Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the Americas

UNDERSCORING the importance of the Brazil Declaration, “A Framework for Cooperation and Regional Solidarity to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean” (Brazil Declaration), and the Brazil Plan of Action “A Common Roadmap to Strengthen Protection and Promote Sustainable Solutions for Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean within a Framework of Cooperation and Solidarity” (Brazil Plan of Action), which were adopted on December 3, 2014, as the strategic framework for the protection of refugees, those seeking refugee status, forcibly displaced persons, and stateless persons in the region;

UNDERSCORING ALSO the support that the United Nations General Assembly gave to the Global Compact on Refugees, and highlighting its importance as the expression of the political will and ambition of the international community to put into practice the principle of burden- and responsibility-sharing, to mobilize the international community as a whole, and to drive the adoption of measures intended to provide an improved response to the situation of refugees;

TAKING NOTE OF the considerations made by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in its Advisory Opinion OC-25/18 of May 30, 2018, regarding “the institution of asylum and its

^{10/} The United States does not recognize a free-standing “right of access to justice” and interprets this resolution’s references to access to justice consistent with its obligations under Article 2(3) of the...

recognition as a human right in the inter-American system of protection,” as well as other related opinions on the subject;^{11/}

HIGHLIGHTING the progress and challenges reported by UNHCR in its First Triennial Progress Report (2015-2017) on the Brazil Plan of Action;

CONSIDERING the complementarity of international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, as well as the essential role of states in preventing and addressing situations in which human rights are undermined and can cause future cases of displaced persons, asylum seekers, and refugees; and

TAKING NOTE of the San Pedro Sula Declaration, through which Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Panama agreed upon the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) as a regional application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF); that the 100 Points of Brasilia considers the MIRPS as a dynamic, pioneering subregional initiative that represents a practical application of the CRRF and contributes to the development of the Global Compact on Refugees; and recognizing that the MIRPS countries presented their progress reports at the First Annual Follow-up Meeting on November 8, 2018, that the Second Annual Follow-up Meeting is to be held in Mexico, and that the MIRPS member countries emphasized the importance of a rotating presidency,

RESOLVES:

1. To welcome the national and regional progress reported in the First Triennial Progress Report (2015-2017) on the Brazil Plan of Action, and to urge member states, where appropriate and with the support of Office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the international community, to continue implementing their programs and thematic axes in order to respond to the challenges that still remain, on the basis of international solidarity, regional cooperation, joint responsibility, and exchanges of good practices between the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. To urge all states to continue to respect international refugee law, in particular the principle of *nonrefoulement*, as well as not criminalizing or detaining asylum seekers and refugees, and to continue to respect their international obligations and commitments in their operations at the border, to refrain from unlawfully or arbitrarily penalizing irregular entries or irregular stays, and to work towards more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing for hosting and supporting the world’s refugees, thereby improving their response to the situations of refugees, paying particular attention to children, adolescents, and groups in a vulnerable situation.

3. To invite member states to implement the Global Compact on Refugees, in order to attain its four objectives on an equal footing, consistent with the guiding principles, through concrete actions, pledges, and contributions, in particular at the first Global Refugee Forum.

4. To reaffirm the importance of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as the principal international instruments for refugee protection, and of the principles and guidelines set out in the Declaration of Cartagena on Refugees of 1984, and to reaffirm where applicable the commitment to implement the international obligations arising therefrom, in accordance with their objective and purpose.

5. To invite the member states, taking into consideration the experience of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) and similar initiatives, to develop or update their own frameworks for prevention, protection, and solutions for asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees with protection needs, and to work together to

^{11.} Advisory Opinions OC-16/99, OC-18/03, OC-21/14, and OC-25/1800.

develop mechanisms for regional cooperation and shared responsibility, with the participation of all relevant actors; and to instruct the CAJP to follow up on this resolution and to report thereon on an annual basis, encouraging the exchange of experiences and best practices that have been implemented by member states, with support and technical assistance from the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the UNCHR.

6. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit a proposal for the establishment of a specific fund for voluntary contributions to support the activities of the MIRPS intended to increase and strengthen the activities of the OAS and to strengthen regional cooperation mechanisms in support of the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees, no later than December 31, 2019.

iv. Autonomous official public defenders as a safeguard for the personal safety of all individuals, without any kind of discrimination

TAKING NOTE of the adoption of the Regional Guidelines for Public Defender Systems and Comprehensive Protection for Persons Deprived of Their Liberty; the Handbooks for Public Defenders Monitoring Human Rights at Detention Centers: General Visits and Individual Interviews; the Regional Handbook of Good Prison Practices; and the Regional Handbook: The Bangkok Rules as Key to Public Defense, all prepared by the Inter-American Association of Public Defender Offices (AIDEF);

RECALLING the Principles and Guidelines on Public Defense in the Americas, adopted by the Inter-American Juridical Committee in 2016 in resolution CJI/RES. 226 (LXXXIX-O/16); and

RECALLING ALSO that the American Convention on Human Rights establishes that “no one shall be subjected to torture or to other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment or treatment. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person” (Article 5.2), and that the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes, in Article 37.a, that states parties “shall ensure that “no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states, in accordance with their national laws and policies, and official public defender institutions in the Americas in particular to establish or strengthen mechanisms for detention center monitoring, especially to prevent and report cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment during any person’s detention.

2. To encourage member states to incorporate a comprehensive and differentiated approach and a gender perspective for persons deprived of liberty who are vulnerable and/or have historically been subjected to discrimination, and to adapt their prison procedures to the reality of these groups, provide the personnel responsible for their custody with proper training, and ensure that they be guaranteed their right of access to justice and to respect for their dignity, health, and, in general, the enjoyment of their rights without discrimination of any kind.

v. Rights of Children and Adolescents

CONSIDERING:

The demographic profile of the Americas, and the region’s inequality gaps in terms of access to the full enjoyment of human rights; and

The comprehensive and multidimensional nature of the rights of children and adolescents and the inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination that is therefore required to promote and protect them; as well as the importance of having institutions that are duly qualified to do this, with adequate

personnel, suitable facilities, sufficient means, and proven experience with undertakings of this kind, as provided for in the third section of Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and referred to in Inter-American Court of Human Rights Advisory Opinion OC-17/2002;^{12/}

RESOLVES:

1. To promote the creation and consolidation of comprehensive systems for promoting and protecting the rights of children and adolescents in the region, for universal and inclusive public policies to be implemented to deliver quality services to them, with special attention to groups that are vulnerable or have historically faced discrimination.

2. To recognize the importance of empowering children and adolescents themselves to promote and protect their rights, by opening up spaces for them to be heard and by establishing, among other kinds of organizing, self-protection networks drawing on inter-generational participation.

3. To recognize the human resource education and training activities being undertaken by the Inter-American Children's Institute through the Inter-American Training Program (PIC), specifically focused on policies to promote and protect the rights of children and adolescents, and to support the strengthening thereof.

4. To welcome with pleasure the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to urge member states to renew their commitment to guarantee, protect, and promote the rights of children and adolescents; to set in place the conditions in which they can demand that their rights be honored and to reinforce actions to combat all forms of violence against children and adolescents.

vi. Strengthening the Follow-up Mechanism for Implementation of the Protocol of San Salvador

HIGHLIGHTING that to date, sixteen member states have ratified the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), Article 19 of which provides that the States Party shall undertake to submit periodic reports on the progressive measures they have taken to ensure due respect for the rights set forth in the Protocol, and that the corresponding rules were established by resolution AG/RES. 2074 (XXXV-O/05) and other subsequent resolutions;

BEARING IN MIND that in keeping with the appendix "Composition and Functioning of the Working Group to Examine the National Reports Envisioned in the Protocol of San Salvador" of resolution AG/RES. 2928 (XLVIII-O/18), adopted at the 2018 General Assembly, the composition of the Working Group was updated;

NOTING that upon conclusion of the rounds for the two groups of rights in June 2019, the states party are to present the next report on compliance, which on that occasion will be received as a single report containing the two groups of rights; and

TAKING NOTE of the event "30 Years of the Protocol of San Salvador: Commemorating and Applying Social Rights in the Region," held August 14 to 16, 2018, in San Salvador, El Salvador, in the framework of which the Seventh Period of Sessions of the Working Group of the Protocol of San Salvador (WGPSS) took place,

^{12/} The United States is committed to respecting the human rights of all individuals, including children. The United States joins consensus on this resolution with the express understanding that it does not...

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the commitment and efforts of the States Party that met the deadlines for the presentation of national reports, and to request the States Party that have not yet done so to submit promptly the reports covering both groups of rights.

2. To invite member states to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as applicable, the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador).

3. To call on the states party to consider hosting in their countries, as may be feasible for them, the meetings of the Working Group to Examine the National Reports Envisioned in the Protocol of San Salvador (WGPSS) as a means of supporting and disseminating its work, and to call on OAS member states, permanent observer states, and individuals and public and private institutions, whether national or international, to contribute to the WGPSS Specific Fund, as defined in Article 74 of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat and other provisions of the Organization.

4. To urge the WGPSS to continue with and strengthen training and technical assistance to the states party to the Protocol of San Salvador, whenever they so request, in the process of preparing national reports and in following up on its observations.

5. To recognize the work and contribution of the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights to the WGPSS, in representation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), confirming the complementarity of their respective mandates in terms of monitoring progressive realization and joint promotion of the ratification and implementation of the Protocol of San Salvador on the part of states.

6. To request that the General Secretariat order the broadest dissemination of the progress made by the system of national reports and enable access to the website in a way that is more streamlined, accessible, and responsive to the concerns and consultations of the general public.

vii. Human rights and the environment

RECOGNIZING that human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development, that this should be achieved in such a way as to equitably meet the economic, social, and environmental needs of present and future generations and that sustainable development demands healthy ecosystems;

RECALLING United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 of September 25, 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which adopted a wide-ranging set of Sustainable Development Goals in order to fully implement the Agenda by 2030, with the commitment to achieve the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social, and environmental—in a balanced and integrated way;

REAFFIRMING the commitment of the OAS member states to Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

CONSIDERING the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) adopted in Costa Rica on March 4, 2018;

TAKING NOTE that Article 11 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Protocol of San Salvador, states that everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to public

services, and that the States Party shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of the environment;

BEARING IN MIND the role of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights of the IACHR and of the Working Group to Examine the National Reports Envisioned in the Protocol of San Salvador;

RECALLING the work done by the OAS in this area, including the Model Inter-American Law on Access to Public Information; and

UNDERSCORING the fundamental importance to the sustainable development of the countries of the region of having mechanisms for broad, inclusive, and informed participation,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to comply with their human rights commitments and obligations relating to the enjoyment of a healthy environment, with a view to achieving the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.^{13/}

2. To request the Permanent Council that in one of its regular meeting it include the topic “Access to Information, Public Participation, and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean” and that it invite the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (SRESCER) of the IACHR to provide a report on the situation in Latin American and the Caribbean in that regard.

3. To urge the member states of Latin America and the Caribbean to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as applicable, the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), which was opened for signature in New York City on September 27, 2018.

viii. Administration of Justice and Human Rights

RECOGNIZING the critical importance of the human rights perspective in the administration of justice;

REAFFIRMING that the human rights perspective in the administration of justice is essential for access to justice for all, especially for potential victims and effective judicial protection of them, which has a favorable impact on the enjoyment of other rights;

UNDERSCORING the need to continue promoting and supporting the adoption by judiciaries of performance standards with a human rights perspective, especially in the processes of reform of the justice administration systems that are being designed and implemented in the countries of the region; and

CONSIDERING the importance of continuing to promote measures on equitable access to justice systems for people in a vulnerable situation,

RESOLVES:

1. Within the CAJP, to continue to share experiences, best practices, and challenges in the area of the administration of justice with a human rights perspective.

^{13.} The United States recognizes the 2030 Agenda as a global framework for sustainable development that can help countries work toward global peace and prosperity. We applaud the call for shared ...

2. To request the IACHR and the Justice Studies Center of the Americas (JSCA), within the framework of their authorities and subject to available resources, to cooperate with member states that so request in the strengthening of the human rights perspective in the justice administration systems in accordance with their domestic law and in a manner consistent with their international human rights obligations and commitments.

ix. Rights of persons deprived of liberty

RECALLING all previous resolutions adopted on the rights of persons deprived of liberty, as well as the reports published by the IACHR on the human rights of persons deprived of liberty, and recognizing the OAS member states' commitment to promoting and protecting the human rights of persons deprived of liberty, as established in international instruments and human rights treaties of general application on the subject,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the international obligations of member states to respect, guarantee, promote, and protect the human rights of persons deprived of liberty, with a comprehensive and differentiated approach and a gender-aware perspective, based on the dignified treatment of the individual and the principle of equality and nondiscrimination, paying particular attention to the situation of vulnerable groups, including persons sentenced to death.

2. To urge member states to adjust their legal, institutional, and public-policy frameworks in order to ensure conditions of detention compatible with the dignity of persons deprived of liberty and that they consider incorporating by law a series of noncustodial alternatives or substitutes whose application takes into account the internationally recognized standards in this area, as appropriate, applying a gender perspective and other differentiated approaches that address the circumstances of groups in situations of vulnerability, and that they include participation by society and the family in the application of said legal, institutional, and public-policy frameworks.

3. To call on the member states to strengthen and direct their legal, normative, and public-policy frameworks towards the eradication of torture and of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and to ensure that those frameworks protect the rights of persons deprived of liberty.

4. To encourage member states, the IACHR, and its Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty to continue the dialogue on good practices with respect to prison and penitentiary policies, and in psychiatric institutions, with particular emphasis on strategies and actions to ensure respect, guarantees, and protection for the rights of persons deprived of liberty.

5. To encourage countries to cooperate with the efforts carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), and the national mechanisms for the prevention of torture, within their spheres of competence, contributing to national and regional initiatives and addressing the needs of persons deprived of liberty in the different countries where they operate.

6. To urge the member states to comply with their international obligations to respect, guarantee, and protect human rights, as well as the best possible conditions in cases of deprivation of liberty of children and adolescents, bearing in mind the objective of social reintegration.

x. Observations and Recommendations on the 2018 Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights^{14/}

^{14/} The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua notes with concern the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' continued use of Chapter IV.B of its Annual Reports to specifically target certain ...

RECOGNIZING the work of the IACHR in fulfilling its function of promoting the observance, defense, and promotion of human rights and of serving as a consultative organ in those matters, particularly as regards the development of human rights protection standards on issues such as equality and nondiscrimination, among others; taking note of its thematic country and individual case reports; the adoption of resolutions containing general recommendations, such as resolution 1/18, "Corruption and Human Rights"; organizing observation and working visits; implementing mechanisms that seek to provide an integrated and timely response to human rights violations through monitoring of the situation of human rights in the region; and expanding technical assistance through new cooperation agreements;

CONSIDERING that 2019 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the IACHR and the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights;

HIGHLIGHTING the advances made in updating the system of individual cases and petitions and the friendly settlement mechanism to facilitate access to justice for victims of human rights violations; the convening of public hearings; the conduct of promotional and training activities in human rights, such as the Forum of the Inter-American Human Rights System;

TAKING NOTE of the report of the second year of the implementation of the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan presented by the IACHR and the results achieved in its five strategic objectives and 21 programs, which placed special emphasis on institutional development and results-based management in order to strengthen the capacities of the IACHR for the full implementation of its mission and mandates for the defense, promotion, and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere, by creating the Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights as well as the Unit on Memory, Truth and Justice, the Unit on Older Persons, and the Unit on Persons with Disabilities;

RECOGNIZING the support of Colombia, United States, and Dominican Republic for the holding of periods of sessions of the IACHR away from its headquarters, which has allowed the IACHR to expand its public presence in those countries, enabling greater participation of civil society and state agents, as well as the examination of a greater number of issues by the IACHR and the holding of working meetings between parties; and

CONSIDERING that compliance with the recommendations and decisions of the organs of the inter-American human rights system, as applicable, is one of the central elements in ensuring the full effect and observance of human rights in member states and in contributing to the consolidation of that system's legitimacy,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm member states' commitment to the IACHR.
2. To encourage those member states that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to all the inter-American human rights instruments, particularly the American Convention on Human Rights.
3. To reaffirm its commitment to attaining full financing of the IACHR through the OAS Regular Fund and to continue implementing the decision taken by resolution AG/RES. 2908 (XLVII-O/17), xvi. Financing of the organs of the inter-American human rights system from the program-budget of the Organization for 2018. Until that commitment is fulfilled, to invite member states, permanent observers, and other institutions to continue making voluntary contributions, including to the Legal Assistance Fund for alleged victims and petitioners who turn to the case and petitions system, and to the Oliver Jackman Fund. In that context, to encourage member states to evaluate the possibility of continuing to invite the Commission to conduct observation and working

visits and to hold special sessions in the member states. In addition, to encourage the IACHR to continue submitting the report on its finances and resources that it customarily includes in its annual report, and to use the information contained therein in the financial statements it presents in its progress reports on implementation of the Strategic Plan 2017-2021.

xi. The power of inclusion and the benefits of diversity

RECALLING that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and inter-related and that everyone is entitled to enjoy these rights equally and without distinction; and that the principle of non-discrimination guarantees the exercise of these rights without discrimination of any kind;

RECALLING ALSO that all the states of the Americas, through the 2014 Declaration of Asunción: “Development with Social Inclusion,” have articulated the imperative to promote fair, equitable and inclusive societies;

NOTING that inclusion is a pervasive and cross-cutting theme in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals that commit all states to “leave no one behind” and in particular SDG 16 which calls for peaceful, just and inclusive societies with effective, accountable and inclusive institutions;

NOTING WITH ALARM that there continue to be reports from across the region regarding acts and expressions of exclusion, xenophobia, racism and discrimination in its multiple forms;

REAFFIRMING that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace, and that social inclusion is an essential precondition to the full realization of human dignity, respect for human rights, sustainable development and lasting peace in our democratic societies; and

HIGHLIGHTING WITH SATISFACTION that on February 12, 2019 the CAJP held a special meeting at which member states heard from experts, shared lessons learned and exchanged good practices to advance the goals of this resolution concerning public policies, programs, services and institutions.

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize inclusion as the full and meaningful participation of all persons, without discrimination of any kind, in economic, social, cultural, civic and political life.
2. To reaffirm that inclusion is a precondition to the full realization of every person’s unique potential and that inclusive democratic societies recognize and respect diversity as a source of strength and cherish such diversity as an asset for the advancement and welfare of their populations.
3. To urge member states to continue their efforts towards building more inclusive communities that cement respect for the inherent dignity of the person and that foster a greater degree of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political well-being for all by:
 - a. Taking steps to design and implement inclusive legislation and public policies, programs, services, and institutions across all sectors, including progressive reviews of existing systems, conducive to removing existing barriers to inclusion and building sustainable democratic societies;
 - b. Promoting a culture of inclusion that respects diversity, through political leadership, inclusive democratic processes, and an open civic space that provides an enabling environment for civil society, in both digital and physical contexts, championing initiatives that bridge differences and foster

understanding and mutual respect between those from different backgrounds, perspectives, and identities.

4. To request the CAJP to organize, within existing resources and in coordination with the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity, a special meeting where member states may share lessons learned and exchange good practices to advance the goals of this resolution, with a special focus on aspects identified in paragraph 3(b) above that strengthen our democracies, and that the Committee present the results of that meeting to the Permanent Council prior to the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

xii. Recognition and Promotion of the Rights of People of African Descent in the Americas

RECALLING the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance and the Plan of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent in the Americas (2016–2025);

TAKING NOTE of the report of the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025);

CONSIDERING resolution CP/RES. 1093 (2144/18), “Inter-American Week for People of African Descent in the Americas,” adopted by the Permanent Council;

APPLAUDING the creation of the Inter-American Network of High Authorities on Policies for Afro-descendant Populations (RIAFRO); and

REAFFIRMING the staunch commitment of the member states to address the scourge of racism, discrimination, and intolerance in their societies, as a problem impacting society at large,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states, the General Secretariat, and OAS institutions to adopt the necessary measures for implementing the Plan of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025), and to mark Inter-American Week for People of African Descent in the Americas.

2. To invite the member states that are not members of the Inter-American Network of High Authorities on Policies for Afro-descendant Populations (RIAFRO) to consider joining the Network in order to establish ongoing cooperation among national policy authorities for the subject area.

3. To request the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity, to create a specific fund for voluntary contributions to support the work of RIAFRO; and to urge member states and permanent observers to contribute to that fund, in keeping with their capacities, laws, and national priorities.

4. To reiterate the importance of coordination and cooperation among member states in order to continue supporting the holding of activities to mark Inter-American Week for People of African Descent in the Americas.

5. To continue encouraging member states and permanent observers to contribute, in keeping with their capacities, laws, and national priorities, to the specific fund for voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent in the Americas (2016-2025).

6. To invite those member states that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to, as appropriate, the inter-American human rights instruments, including the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance, as well as the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.

xiii. Gender equity and balanced geographic and legal-system representation on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights

CONSIDERING the importance of consolidating balanced gender representation, equitable geographic distribution, and representation of the different legal systems on the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, ensuring full and equitable access by men and women in keeping with the principles of impartiality, independence, and non-discrimination so that they can continue to carry out their mandates effectively; and

UNDERSCORING that a balanced integration of gender and an equitable geographic distribution, as well as a balanced representation of different legal systems on the IACHR and the Court, will strengthen the work and impact of these organs and result in sound treatment of the topics and problems in the region, in the areas of prevention, promotion, protection, and guarantee of human rights, with special attention to issues of non-discrimination,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage member states, when nominating and selecting judges of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and commissioners of the IACHR, to consolidate balanced gender representation and equitable regional geographic representation, and an appropriate balance of population groups and legal systems of the Hemisphere, while guaranteeing the requirements of independence, impartiality, and recognized competence in the field of human rights.

2. To encourage member states to take measures at a national level to widely publicize the available posts and consider balanced gender and population group representation, as well as independence, impartiality, and recognized competence in human rights issues as the main criteria for the selection and election of candidates to the IACHR and the Court.

3. To instruct the CAJP to deepen its work on this topic, including in its 2019-2020 work program, by holding a follow-up meeting at which member states, experts, and civil society share best practices in the nomination and selection of candidates to the organs of the inter-American human rights system, including information on existing national procedures, policies, and practices, with a view to promoting at the IACHR and the Court gender parity, non-discrimination, and balance among the different regions and legal systems of the Hemisphere.

4. To instruct the Permanent Council to invite the candidates proposed by member states for the position of judge on the Court or commissioner on the IACHR to deliver a public presentation to the Permanent Council prior to their election, to the extent possible, to describe in greater depth what their vision, proposals, and initiatives would be if elected. Such presentations, where possible, should be made at the same meeting of the Permanent Council and be disseminated as widely as possible.

xiv. Strengthening the Follow-up Mechanism on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI)^{15/ 16/17/}

RECALLING that the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) establishes the duty of the States Party to pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, policies and programs to prevent, punish, and eradicate discrimination and violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres; and mindful that it is important and necessary to strengthen the Convention's follow-up mechanism, the MESECVI;

CONSIDERING that in the Follow-up Phase of the MESECVI Third Multilateral Evaluation Round on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém Do Pará, pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention, the need was identified to focus efforts on ensuring the right of women and girls to live and to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior, as well as to eliminate common social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination, in order to further the prevention of violence against them in the region as an indispensable condition for their individual and social development and their full and equal participation in all spheres of life;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the adoption by the MESECVI Committee of Experts of the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate the Violent Death of Women (Femicide - Feminicide) (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.248/18 rev. 1) and General Recommendation No. 1 on Self-Defense and Gender-Based Violence according to Article 2 of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.249/18), and General Recommendation No. 2 on Missing Women and Girls in the Hemisphere according to Articles 7.b and 8 of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.250/18);

CONCERNED about the scarce human and financial resources provided for MESECVI's functioning, which jeopardizes its ability to effectively comply with its mandate and to continue acting as a hemispheric pacesetter in preventing and punishing violence against women; and

BEARING IN MIND that this year—2019—is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention of Belém do Pará by the General Assembly of the OAS and that it constitutes even today the inter-American convention with the greatest support of member states inasmuch as it has the largest number of ratifications,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm its commitment to strengthening the MESECVI and to support its Committee of Experts in its work to follow up on the full implementation of the Convention; to facilitate the creation of tools and to bolster training processes and technical support to the states party and civil society in fulfillment of inter-American standards for the protection of women's human rights.

2. To promote, in the Follow-Up Phase of the MESECVI Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, effective implementation of the Mechanism's recommendations, by adapting national legal systems for the protection of women's rights in their respective public policies for preventing and

^{15.} The United States cannot associate itself with this section of the resolution because we are not a party to the Convention of Belém do Pará. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government remains strongly ...

^{16.} The Government of the Republic of Paraguay does not agree with the Declaration of Santo Domingo on Equality and Autonomy in the exercise of Political Rights of Women for Strengthening ...

^{17.} Guatemala reaffirms its commitment to fight all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. It also recognizes and reaffirms the right to life protected in its Political Constitution ...

eradicating violence against women, enacting and implementing laws that protect women's rights, together with public policies to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls, taking into account the reality of the diversity of women in the region and with the contribution, to the extent that is possible, of appropriate budgets for their effective implementation.

3. To underscore the adoption of the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate the Violent Death of Women (Femicide – Feminicide) (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.248/18 rev. 1) and General Recommendation No. 1 on Self-Defense and Gender-Based Violence according to Article 2 of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.249/18), and General Recommendation No. 2 on Missing Women and Girls in the Hemisphere according to Articles 7.b and 8 of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.250/18); and to request the MESECVI Technical Secretariat to disseminate them and support the states party in their implementation should they request it.

4. To encourage legal reforms and mechanisms to prevent, punish, and address violence against women in political life, taking as reference, where appropriate, the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Political Life.

5. To request that the MESECVI Technical Secretariat promote the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention of Belém do Pará, and continue its dissemination efforts in order to elaborate on tools to promote and defend women's human rights, as well as raise awareness of society as a whole regarding violence against women based on an intersectional and human rights approach.

6. To reiterate to the OAS General Secretariat the importance of equipping the Mechanism's Technical Secretariat with the human, technical, and financial resources needed for its optimal functioning, in compliance with the standing mandates of MESECVI.

7. To encourage the Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), as Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI, to promote and support dialogue among states with the objective of carrying out the mandates set down in the Convention of Belém do Pará and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session.

xv. Follow-up on recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights ^{18/}

RECOGNIZING the importance that member states take steps effectively to implement the recommendations put forward by the IACHR in light of resolution AG/RES. 2672 (XLI-O/11); and

BEARING IN MIND that the Monitoring System for International Recommendations on Human Rights (SIMORE), a mechanism developed by the Republic of Paraguay in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, is recognized as a good practice in implementing international recommendations, as are the other national compliance mechanisms; and the Memorandum of Understanding for the Exchange of Experiences and Technical Cooperation signed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay and the IACHR,

RESOLVES:

1. To acknowledge the IACHR for continuing to strengthen its capacity to follow up on its recommendations in the framework of its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and for its objective to put into operation the Inter-American Recommendations Monitoring System (Inter-American SIMORE), taking into account the practice of member states in that area.

¹⁸. See footnote 14.

2. To urge member states to strengthen their institutional capacity to follow up on and implement the decisions and recommendations of the inter-American human rights system and to consider the use and development of monitoring systems, such as SIMORE, among other mechanisms to which member states are party, while promoting the exchange of experiences and best practices.

3. To urge the IACHR to see to it that the Inter-American SIMORE is voluntary in nature and is geared toward enhancing the transparency, operability, functioning, and efficacy of the inter-American human rights system, reaffirming the importance of maintaining inclusive consultation procedures, involving all interested delegations.

4. To encourage member states to consider participating and collaborating in the development of the Inter-American SIMORE.

xvi. Strengthening of the Inter-American Commission of Women for the promotion of gender equity and equality, the human rights of women and girls, and the elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against them^{19/20/}

RECOGNIZING the importance that the OAS has placed on gender equality and gender equity, the empowerment of diverse women and girls, and the full exercise of their human rights, as well as on strengthening the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), including providing it with sufficient human and financial resources to accomplish its mandates, as the main forum for generating hemispheric policies to support those objectives;

REAFFIRMING the member states' acquired commitments in connection with the empowerment of women and girls for the full enjoyment of their human rights and the importance of continued progress toward gender equality;

RECOGNIZING the efforts made by member states, the CIM, civil society, and women's rights groups to promote and protect gender equality, further the empowerment of diverse women and girls of the Americas, and eradicate violence against them; and

WELCOMING the "Declaration of Santo Domingo on Equality and Autonomy in the Exercise of Women's Political Rights for the Strengthening of Democracy," and the "Triennial Program of Work of the CIM 2019-2022," adopted by the Thirty-Eighth Assembly of Delegates of the CIM in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on May 8, 2019,

RESOLVES:

1. To continue to support the efforts of the CIM to meet its objectives and discharge its functions by working to address topics of particular concern, especially: (i) the full and equal representation of women in all areas of leadership and decision-making and representation of diverse women, in all areas for strengthening democratic governance, on an equal footing and without discrimination; (ii) the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls and prevention and eradication of gender violence in all its forms, such as femicide-related violence or political violence, and harmful practices such as child, early, and forced marriages and unions; (iii) the promotion of the empowerment of women and girls and the economic autonomy of women; (iv) outreach to promote gender equality and human rights, with a view to eliminating the underlying

^{19.} See footnote 17.

^{20.} The Government of Saint Lucia supports all efforts aimed at the promotion of gender equity and equality, and the human rights of women and girls, as well as the elimination of discrimination of all...

gender norms and stereotypes perpetuated through discrimination and violence against women and girls; and (v) equal gender treatment.

2. To follow up, through the corresponding committees, on the objectives set out in the Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality (IAP) and the CIM 2016-2021 Strategic Plan, adopted by the thirty-seventh Assembly of Delegates of the CIM, particularly with respect to gender mainstreaming in all OAS activities and, as a matter of priority, at ministerial meetings, at the OAS General Assembly, and in preparations for and follow-up on the Summits of the Americas.

3. To encourage member states to promote women's leadership and empowerment at all levels and in all areas of public, political, and civil life as well as in the private sector, in order to strengthen democratic governance, and to continue supporting the Inter-American Task Force on Women's Empowerment and Leadership in its specific initiatives.

4. To reaffirm the importance of the increase in the OAS budgetary allocation for the CIM that was approved at the forty-seventh regular session of the OAS General Assembly in 2017, and to request that the General Secretariat ensure it sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandates. Similarly, to encourage member states, permanent observers, and other entities to make voluntary contributions.

xvii. Human rights and prevention of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons
21/22/23/24/25/26/27/

RECOGNIZING the efforts undertaken by member states to address violence and discrimination against all vulnerable groups, consistent with their international human rights obligations, and in the framework of the development plans and public policies of each state;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, despite such efforts, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) persons continue to be subjected to violence and discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and sex characteristics.

RECOGNIZING that challenges remain regarding the protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of LGBTI persons; and taking into consideration the important work carried out by the IACHR Rapporteurship on the Rights of LGBTI Persons and the Department of Social Inclusion of the OAS General Secretariat on this subject;

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21. Trinidad and Tobago is unable to join the consensus on this section, as some areas are contrary to the laws of the Republic. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago remains firmly committed to the...
 22. The State of Guatemala declares that it promotes and defends human rights recognized in international treaties for all of its citizens, under the provisions of the Political Constitution of the Republic, ...
 23. The Republic of Paraguay reiterates its commitment to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions signed on the topic, and it reaffirms the contents of ...
 24. The Government of Saint Lucia remains committed to our obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions to which Saint Lucia is signatory...
 25. The Government of Barbados states that this section of the resolution contains a number of issues and terms which are neither reflected in its national laws nor the subject of national consensus. ...
 26. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is unable to join consensus on the approval of this section of the resolution. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines promotes and defends human rights and reaffirms...
 27. The Government of Suriname remains committed to promote and defend the human rights for all and based on the principle of equality in which all who are within the territory of Suriname have an...

TAKING NOTE of the IACHR report “Advances and Challenges towards the Recognition of the Rights of LGBTI Persons in the Americas” issued in May 2019, and recalling the report “Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in the Americas,” approved by the IACHR in November 2015; and

RECOGNIZING the contributions of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of LGBTI Persons to the production of information and awareness on this topic in the Americas,

REAFFIRMING the authority of member states to implement their national policies in accordance with the principles defined by their respective national constitutions in accordance with universally recognized international human rights law,

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn human rights violations and abuses, discrimination and acts of bias-motivated violence against individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics, that occur in our Hemisphere.

2. To urge member states, within the framework of their domestic legal systems and in accordance with the international obligations and commitments subscribed to by each state, to continue to strengthen their institutions and public policies focused on preventing, investigating, and punishing acts of violence and discrimination against individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics, and to ensure that victims of violence and discrimination enjoy access to justice and appropriate remedies on an equal footing.

3. To urge member states, within the framework of their domestic legal systems and in accordance with their international obligations and commitments, to adopt measures to eliminate the barriers faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) persons in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms such as expression, peaceful assembly, and association, equal access to political participation and other aspects of public life; and to avoid unlawful or arbitrary interference in their privacy.

4. To encourage member states to consider producing and collecting data on bias-motivated violence and discrimination against individuals based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics in order to contribute to the preparation of effective public policies to prevent and respond to such acts.

5. To urge member states to ensure adequate protection for human rights defenders working on issues related to acts of bias-motivated violence, discrimination, and human rights violations and abuses committed against LGBTI persons.

6. To urge member states to afford appropriate protections to intersex persons and to implement policies and procedures, as appropriate, to ensure that medical practices with respect to intersex persons are respectful of human rights.

7. To request the IACHR and the General Secretariat to continue to support initiatives related to protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of LGBTI persons, including the preparation of studies and regional or thematic reports and to promote exchanges of good practices; and to urge member states to support the efforts of the Commission and the General Secretariat in that regard.

xviii. Right to freedom of religion or belief

RECALLING that States have the primary responsibility to respect, guarantee, and protect human rights, including the right to exercise religion or belief freely for all, including persons belonging to religious minorities or holding no faith, and that States should respect the plurality of religions and multiple perspectives within religious communities, under the sense of equality and non-discrimination to all;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that there continue to be acts of intolerance and violence based on religion or belief against individuals and communities, including against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities in all regions around the world;

RECALLING that Article 12 of the American Convention on Human Rights provides: “Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and of religion. This right includes freedom to maintain or to change one’s religion or beliefs, and freedom to profess or disseminate one’s religion or beliefs, either individually or together with others, in public or in private”; and

REAFFIRMING Articles 18 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other relevant human rights provisions regarding freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; and

RECALLING that all human rights are universal, interdependent, and indivisible,

RESOLVES:

1. To stress that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which includes the freedom to have or not to have, to change or to adopt a religion or belief of one’s choice and the freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest religion or belief.

2. To emphasize that freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief and freedom of expression are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and, moreover, to stress the role that these rights can play in the fight against all forms of intolerance, violence, and discrimination of any kind, based on religion or belief, consistent with the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights, as applicable.

3. To request that the General Secretariat organize a regional dialogue on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, to which member states, the IACHR, civil society, and other social actors would be invited to contribute input; and to request the CAJP, to organize, within existing resources, a special meeting where member states may share lessons learned and exchange good practices to advance the goals of this resolution, and to present the results of that meeting to the Permanent Council prior to the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

xix. Follow-up on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and on the Plan of Action of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021)^{28/}

BEARING IN MIND the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021);

EMPHASIZING United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/178, which proclaims 2019 the “International Year of Indigenous Languages,” the objective of which is to raise public awareness about the need to value and recognize the contribution of indigenous peoples’

^{28.} The United States does not join consensus on this section of the resolution, consistent with our persistent objections to the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ...

languages to linguistic and cultural diversity, to redress the serious loss of indigenous languages and the importance of conserving, revitalizing, and promoting them; and

APPLAUDING the holding of the first Inter-American Indigenous Peoples Week,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the member states, the General Secretariat, and the institutions of the OAS to take all the necessary steps to implement the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021).

2. To urge the member and permanent observer states to contribute to the Voluntary Contributions Specific Fund to support implementation of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021).

3. To instruct the Permanent Council, in conjunction with the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), to hold a special meeting to commemorate the International Year of Indigenous Languages in the second half of 2019, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 2898 (XLVII-O/17), "2019, International Year of Indigenous Languages," and the Plan of Action on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2017-2021), for the purpose of highlighting the importance of indigenous languages in passing on knowledge to subsequent generations and in dissemination of cultures and traditions, as well as in helping to preserve, revitalize, and promote them.

4. To entrust the General Secretariat with organizing a meeting of high-level authorities of member states responsible for policies toward indigenous peoples, with the participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Americas and other international and regional agencies, to promote opportunities for dialogue on challenges in connection with the rights of indigenous peoples and to consider options for the mandate, format, and costs of the potential mechanism for institutional follow-up of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as set forth in its Plan of Action (2017-2021).

5. To reiterate the need for coordination and cooperation among the member states, in order to continue supporting the holding of activities to commemorate Inter-American Week for Indigenous Peoples in the Americas.

xx. Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2026 and Support to the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities

BEARING IN MIND the commitments made by the states parties with respect to protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in the Americas, as enshrined in the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (CIADDIS) and in the Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2026 (PAD); and

APPLAUDING the approval of the update to the PAD and the creation of the Joint Working Group to Follow Up on the Implementation of the PAD,

RESOLVES:

1. To encourage the OAS member states that are not party to the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities

(CIADDIS) to adhere to and ratify said Convention for the purpose of stepping up regional efforts in the area of inclusion of persons with disabilities and, at the same time, to reiterate the importance of making voluntary contributions to the Specific Fund for the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (CEDDIS) [CP/RES. 947 (1683/09)], established for the purpose of supplementing the funding of the activities of CEDDIS and its Technical Secretariat, as well as to urge the States Party to make further efforts to implement the recommendations made by the CEDDIS in its assessments by area of action to the national reports on the implementation of the CIADDIS-Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2026 (PAD).

2. To recognize the work of the Department of Social Inclusion and instruct it, as the Technical Secretariat of CEDDIS and the area in charge of promoting social inclusion programs, projects, and initiatives for persons with disabilities, to continue, in coordination with member states, disseminating and promoting the rights of this collective group and its full participation in all areas of society; and to reiterate the request for the General Secretariat to make the greatest of efforts to mainstream and intersectorialize the perspective of including persons with disabilities, using a human rights-based approach.

3. To request the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity, to create a specific fund for voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas for the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2026 and the management of the Joint Working Group to Follow Up on the Implementation of the PAD.

4. To encourage member states and permanent observers to contribute to the specific fund for voluntary contributions, in accordance with their capacities, to support the implementation of the PAD and the management of the Joint Working Group to Follow Up on the Implementation of the PAD.

xxi. Follow-up on the Inter-American Program for Universal Civil Registry and the “Right to Identity”

CONSIDERING that the recognition of people’s identity facilitates the exercise of the right to a name, to nationality, to civil registration, to family relations, and to legal personality, together with other rights enshrined in such international instruments as the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights, and understanding that the exercise of those rights is essential for the consolidation of any democratic society;

CONSIDERING ALSO that Goal 16, “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies,” of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes target 16.9, “By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration”;

RECOGNIZING the work carried out by the Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) to support member states in their efforts to reduce the under-registration of births in the region and full recognition of the right to identity;

TAKING NOTE that the Latin America and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity, and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV) – for which the OAS General Secretariat serves as the Executive Secretariat – is the institutional forum that, since 2005, has been promoting the recognition of identity and the registration of births in the region, through interinstitutional ties and exchanges of knowledge and experiences among agencies responsible for civil registration, documentation, and vital statistics,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the General Secretariat, through its Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA), to continue providing assistance to those member states that so request for the strengthening of their civil registration systems in order to ensure the protection and upholding of the Right to Identity, the universal registering of births, deaths, and other changes in civil status, and of interconnections between registration systems and national identity systems in order to ensure legal identity for everyone, and thereby strengthen the protection of all human rights, particularly those of populations that are vulnerable, displaced, and/or historically subject to discrimination, as well as eradicate statelessness and allow universal and equitable access to essential public services.

2. To urge all member states to promote the access of all persons to identity documents by implementing effective and interoperable civil registration and vital statistics systems, including simplified, free, and nondiscriminatory procedures that respect cultural diversity, taking particular care with the protection of personal information and following an integral and differentiated gender and rights approach.

II. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the General Secretariat to submit in due course, through the areas responsible for follow-up and execution of activities in connection with the purposes of this resolution, the plan of activities that it will carry out in the 2019-2020 period, for consultation or proper oversight by member states.

2. To request the Permanent Council to instruct the CAJP to include in its agenda the following matters covered by this resolution, prior to the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly, with a view to promoting exchanges of experiences and best practices:

“Autonomous official public defenders as a safeguard for the personal safety of all individuals, without any kind of discrimination.” The holding, in the first quarter of 2020, of an eighth special meeting of the CAJP on the mechanisms for detention center monitoring that are in place in each official public defender institution in the region, to be attended by the member states and their respective official public defender institutions that provide legal assistance, members of the AIDEF, of the IACHR, through its Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty, and experts from the academic community, civil society, and international organizations. Attendance by members of the AIDEF will be guaranteed by that organization.

3. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution. Execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... Jamaican Constitution. Jamaica, however, expresses its reservation regarding certain terms used in the resolution including “gender identity” and “gender expression” which are not defined in Jamaican law and have not gained international acceptance.

4. ... universally recognized human rights.

5. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

6. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

7. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and

any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

8. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

10. ... International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

12. ... imply that States must become parties to instruments to which they are not a party or implement obligations under human rights instruments to which they are not a party, including, in the case of the United States, the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

13. ... responsibility, including national responsibility, in the 2030 Agenda and emphasize that all countries have a role to play in achieving its vision. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that each country must work toward implementation in accordance with its own national policies and priorities. The United States also underscores that paragraph 18 of the 2030 Agenda calls for countries to implement the Agenda in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law. We also highlight our mutual recognition in paragraph 58 that 2030 Agenda implementation must respect and be without prejudice to the independent mandates of other processes and institutions, including negotiations, and does not prejudice or serve as precedent for decisions and actions underway in other forums. For example, this Agenda does not represent a commitment to provide new market access for goods or services. This Agenda also does not interpret or alter any WTO agreement or decision, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property."

14. ... countries, thereby applying a double standard in its treatment of human rights in the region. The foregoing is incompatible with its task of promoting and protecting human rights, which must be carried out impartially.

The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity (GRUN) respects human rights and reaffirms our commitment to continuing to promote and protect the fundamental rights of Nicaraguans, without exclusion.

The Commission's bias, double standard, and failure to be impartial on the issue of human rights in Nicaragua attests to the IACHR being exploited for political purposes, helping to further the objectives of organizations and movements interested in gaining political power by de facto rather than legal means and in impacting economic development, peace, harmony, and security in the country.

After conducting a thorough review of the sources of information and references used for the "Preliminary Document on Chapter IV.B of the Annual Report on Nicaragua," our findings were that, of the total number of sources (327), 179, or 55%, were biased press releases and reports drafted by the IACHR itself; 57 (17%) were drawn from biased information from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and entities that are notoriously opposed to the GRUN; 59 (18%) comprised information from media opposed to the government; and 32 (10%) cited information from social media that automatically reproduce information from stakeholders that are openly hostile to the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity (GRUN), containing distorted information that is taken out of context.

The State of Nicaragua is absolute in stating its position that the incidents referred to by the IACHR in its Annual Report are not part of peaceful social protests, but rather are part of an attempt to break down constitutional and institutional order so as to change legitimately elected authorities and bring down the government (that is, a failed coup attempt). This Report is prejudiced against the state's actions by emphasizing alleged human rights violations and including statements that are unsubstantiated and lacking in objectivity.

The State of Nicaragua wishes to reiterate that the outcomes of the events unfolding in our country since April 2018 provide evidence that the acts violence carried out by these groups involved armed individuals intentionally inflicting violence on police officers, government officials, and the population as a whole, causing damage to public and private property, and fomenting instability and terror, the aim being, from the very outset, to overthrow the government and break down constitutional order.

The State of Nicaragua reaffirms that repressing peaceful social protests, much less the use of excessive and arbitrary force by the National Police, is not state policy; suffice it to mention the many marches that have taken place in the country, with no deaths or injuries. We reject careless and baseless statements made against the State of Nicaragua and, in particular, against the National Police, simply based on reports of unclear incidents – reports that are still being investigated by the competent authorities of the country.

The so-called report deliberately omits to mention that the violent protests took place in various stages; that they were part of a strategy to overthrow the government, wherein the victim has been the people of Nicaragua because of the violation of their right to life, physical and mental well-being, freedom of movement and travel, work, education, safety, health, and truthful information. The incidents of violence that occurred were not peaceful protests, but rather a violation of the constitution, of the laws, and of the rights of citizens, in which the government had to urgently restore law and order and give back society its legitimate rights.

The State of Nicaragua continues and will continue to work toward peace and stability, for truth and justice, constitutional order, social order, and human rights to prevail for all Nicaraguans, without exclusion, as well as for persons in our country, who are from other countries.

15. ... committed to preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women and, in particular, prosecuting its perpetrators.

16. ... of Democracy adopted at the thirty-sixth Assembly of Delegates of the Inter-American Commission of Women on May 8, 2019, because it does not align with the provisions of its Constitution and other concordant provisions of law. Paraguay will implement this section in accordance with its current law.

17. ... and which it recognizes as well in international treaties. Because of that, it disassociates itself from all those references that include abortion.

20. ... forms of violence against them. Saint Lucia is of the strong view that no one group of women and girls should be discriminated against or provided more protection or support than any other.

Additionally, the term “diverse women and girls” as used in the context of Section XVI lacks clear definition and is not fully comprehended by my delegation. For this reason, Saint Lucia enters its reservation on this section and will continue to work tirelessly to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls as defined by our national laws.

21. ... promotion and preservation of the rule of law and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people, as enshrined in the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago.

At present, Trinidad and Tobago is awaiting final determination of a case before the Privy Council, which could potentially trigger a series of amendments with local legislation. These amendments, if enacted, could then bring the laws of Trinidad and Tobago in conformity with the consensus on this section. Until the final determination of the matter, the position of Trinidad and Tobago remains unchanged.

22. ... and that it prohibits discrimination on any grounds. It also believes that the legal recognition of same-sex unions or the reasoned refusal to modify the institution of marriage in its legislation does not constitute an illicitly discriminatory practice.

Likewise, we recognize the right of all persons to enjoy fundamental liberties, without requiring any alteration to the anthropological bases that are the foundation for our legal system as a whole. Because of that, Guatemala disassociates itself from all those incompatible parts that contravene domestic legislation in force and has reservations on the interpretation of the terms under item xviii).

23. ... Title II, "Rights, Duties, and Guarantees," Chapter III, "Equality," and Chapter IV, "The Rights of the Family," of its national Constitution and related provisions. Consequently, it notes its reservation regarding the text of section xvii) "Human rights and prevention of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons." Furthermore, the expression "gender identity or expression," as contained in other paragraphs of this resolution, will be interpreted in accordance with its domestic laws.

24. ... Moreover, the Government of Saint Lucia is guided by the provisions of its Constitution, which promotes and protects the human rights, non-discrimination, and fundamental freedoms of all persons, and the preservation of the rule of law.

Saint Lucia believes that each and every citizen is entitled to protection against violence and arbitrary discrimination equally in keeping with our belief in the intrinsic dignity of the human person. We will continue to apply these principles in the application of all laws and policies. Saint Lucia is committed to the protection of the family, as a fundamental cell unit of society and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Saint Lucia's reservation to this section is therefore premised on the understanding that our national laws will continue to be applied to protect the rights and freedoms of all our citizens to the extent that each is equally entitled.

25. ... As such, Barbados would not be in a position to meet these requirements. However, the Government of Barbados remains committed to protecting the rights of all from harm and violence, in keeping with the rule of law and the provisions of its Constitution.

26. ... the equality of all human beings as enshrined in its Constitution. It is necessary to underscore that some of the terms in this resolution are not defined in the domestic laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines or internationally. Accordingly, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines disassociates itself from those terms that are incompatible with and contrary to its national laws, reserving its rights to interpret the terms of this resolution.

27. ... equal claim to protection of person and property, does not discriminate on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.

As a multi-cultural society, the subject of sexual orientation and gender identity is one that requires a broad consultation process at the national level, involving all sectors of the society, including civil society. While the national process of consultations is an ongoing one, so far, a consensus has not been reached on the many principles expressed in this Resolution.

The Republic of Suriname would be willing to join in the adoption of this Resolution, but places on record that it can only be in a position to acknowledge some of the elements and principles addressed in this Resolution once its national consultation process is concluded and consensus is reached on these matters. The Government of Surinam remains committed to the inter-governmentally agreed human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the various international human rights instruments.

28. ... initially placed on the record in 2007 and further elaborated in our footnote to OAS General Assembly resolution AG/RES. 2888 (XLVI-O/16) of June 15, 2016. In particular, we reiterate our view that the focus of the member states of the OAS should be on implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

STRENGTHENING ETHICS, OVERSIGHT, AND TRANSPARENCY
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES^{1/2/3/4/5/6}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND resolutions AG/RES. 2889 (XLVI-O/16), AG/RES. 2911 (XLVII-O/17), and AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18), which requested the General Secretariat to pursue efforts, for the purpose of improving the transparency and efficiency of the General Secretariat's operations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18) rev. 1 instructed the Secretary General to update the Statements of Loyalty and of Ethics of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest of the General Secretariat in accordance with Article 120 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, and rename it the "Statement of Conflict of Interest and Acknowledgement of Acceptable Conduct," which shall be signed by all personnel annually;

That resolution AG/RES. 1 (LIII-E/18) rev. 1 instructed the Secretary General to implement a compulsory training program for all personnel, including performance consultants (CPRs), on the Code of Ethics of the General Secretariat, and that personnel and CPRs are required to complete the training program at least every two years;

That Directive D-01/15, Policy for Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Workplace Harassment, contains strengthened rules and procedures with respect to the Organization's policy on workplace and sexual harassment and its conflict resolution system;

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States* ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

That the Board of External Auditors of the Organization of Americans States (OAS) undertakes an annual audit of accounts and financial statements to ensure oversight of the Organization;

That operative paragraph 11 a-b of resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18), "Progress toward Accountability, Efficiency, and Effectiveness, and Results in the OAS General Secretariat," instructed the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs (CAAP), following the presentation of the annual report of the Board of External Auditors, to prepare a formal written response to the recommendations of the Board in collaboration with the General Secretariat, and include current status, measures taken, and next steps, as well as identifying those with lead responsibility;

That section 9 of resolution AG/RES. 2923 (XLVIII-O/18) instructs the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General to submit to the Permanent Council on a quarterly basis, a detailed report on their offices' activities away from headquarters, including, *inter alia*, the following information: travel dates, destination, delegation, and objective; and

That document CP/CAAP-3576/19 outlines provisions for travel at the OAS;

CONSIDERING:

That the General Secretariat should address audit recommendations in a timely fashion, and brief member states on their progress towards addressing these recommendations on a regular basis;

That external audits by reputable institutions, such as the donor-funded Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), can strengthen oversight and accountability and attract new donors to the Organization; and

That the General Secretariat must recruit the best talent while pursuing a staff selection process that reflects the diversity of the membership and Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. Ethics/Harassment

- a. To instruct the Secretary General to implement fully, through the Department of Human Resources, as part of the Secretariat for Administration and Finance, the updates to the Statements of Loyalty and of Ethics of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest of the General Secretariat, and to ensure that all personnel, including performance consultants (CPRs), participate as soon as possible in its newly developed compulsory training program on the General Secretariat's Code of Ethics and Conduct.
- b. To instruct the Office of the Inspector General and the Office of the Ombudsperson to provide member states with a report on numbers of annual harassment cases handled, investigation timelines for each case, and actions taken to hold harassers accountable, as well as identify any observed gaps in the harassment policy.

2. Auditing/Transparency

- a. To call upon the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs, in collaboration with the General Secretariat, to prepare a follow-up report on progress toward implementing the recommendations of the Board of External Auditors, which shall be transmitted to the Permanent Council by

November 1, and include current status, measures taken, and next steps, as well as identifying those with lead responsibility.

- b. To instruct the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) to request an external audit by international organizations such as the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) to strengthen oversight of the organization.
- c. To instruct the Secretaries of all chapters, including specialized organs within chapters, to submit to the Permanent Council on a quarterly basis, a detailed report on the activities away from headquarters of their offices, including, *inter alia*, the following information: travel dates, destination, delegation, and objective, with a citation of which member states-approved mandate the travel fulfills.
- d. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to post on its website the reports of the activities away from headquarters of the Secretary General, Assistant Secretary General, and the Secretaries of all chapters, including, *inter alia*, the following information: travel dates, destination, delegation, and objective, with a citation of which member states-approved mandate the travel fulfills.

3. General Standards

To adopt the amendments to Chapter III of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (General Standards) concerning Article 29, "Autonomy in the Performance of Duties," contained in Annex I hereto, which shall enter into effect upon adoption of this resolution.

4. Implementation

To commit to monitoring implementation of reform measures adopted to strengthen and improve the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the OAS to date, and to remain seized with such and related efforts in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL STANDARDS CHAPTER III: PERSONNEL,
SUBCHAPTER B: STATUS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ALL STAFF MEMBERS AND
LIMITATIONS ON THEIR ACTIVITIES^{1/}

Article 29. Autonomy in the Performance of Duties

- a. In the performance of their duties, staff members shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority outside the Organization.
- b. The staff members of the permanent missions accredited to the OAS may not provide services as staff members, consultants, or independent contractors in the General Secretariat for six months from the conclusion of their respective appointments to those missions. The Permanent Council may grant exceptions, on a case-by-case basis, for trust personnel. Associate personnel defined in Article 17 of the General Standards are excepted.

^{1/} Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is unable to join consensus on the approval of this section of the resolution. As a responsible Member State of the OAS, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has ...

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FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly. Antigua and Barbuda therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at the 49th Regular Session of General Assembly that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Antigua and Barbuda supports the institutional strengthening of the Organization but rejects piecemeal approaches to this important matter which it considers to be more harmful than beneficial. Antigua and Barbuda objects to the mandate given to the General Secretariat to select an external organization such as the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network to conduct an audit to strengthen oversight of the Organization. Antigua and Barbuda maintains that the selection of any external organization to conduct an audit must be in the remit and authority of the Permanent Council and not the General Secretariat and that no specific organization should be promoted.

7. ... consistently supported and will continue to support the strengthening of ethics, oversight and transparency in the organization. However, the mandate arising from the adoption of this section of the resolution is a cause for concern. In spite of its purported noble intention to address conflicts of interest, the language adopted will result in micromanaging, it diminishes the autonomy of the Office of the Secretary General by limiting the ability for him to select persons to his cabinet, it hampers equitable geographical representation and does not adequately address structural human resource matters at the OAS. This mandate is premature in its timing and does not take into consideration current processes of reform such as the ongoing work of the organization in completing a comprehensive human resource plan.

THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA^{1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING Permanent Council resolutions CP/RES. 1108 (2172/18), “The Situation in Nicaragua,” of July 18, 2018; CP/RES. 1109 (2175/18), “Working Group for Nicaragua,” of August 2, 2018; and CP/RES. 1128 (2231/19), “The Situation in Nicaragua,” of May 21, 2019;

REITERATING that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; access to and the exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law; the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people; the pluralistic system of political parties and organizations; and the separation and independence of powers are essential elements of democracy, according to article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

CONSIDERING that respect for social rights and freedom of expression and of the press are fundamental components of participatory democracy, according to Article 4 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “*The American States establish ...*”
 3. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua rejects this resolution because it entails, again, a further example of interference by a group of countries that forced the vote. This interference in ...
 4. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 5. Grenada is unable to join with the majority on the approval of this resolution. Grenada adheres to the principles of respect for the sovereignty of states, territorial integrity, the non-intervention in the ...
 6. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is unable to join with the majority on the approval of this resolution. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines adheres to the principles of respect for the sovereignty of states, ...
 7. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s designated Permanent ...
 8. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 9. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...

TAKING NOTE of the negotiation process and of the agreements reached between the Government of Nicaragua and the Civic Alliance for Justice and Democracy;

RECOGNIZING that it is necessary to ensure the adequate political and social conditions to promote a comprehensive electoral reform that ensures free, fair, transparent, and legitimate elections, in accordance with international standards;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that a significant number of political prisoners have been released in the context of the social and political crisis that began in April 2018, as an important step in the framework of the agreements reached in the context of the Negotiating Table, but regretting that, once the deadline is over, there is credible information about political prisoners still in custody and that many of those released are not clear about their legal status;

DEPLORING that, to this day, the Government of Nicaragua has not allowed the return of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and its mechanisms in Nicaragua, including the Special Mechanism for Follow-up on Nicaragua (MESENI), nor does it allow the independent work of organizations and human rights defenders;

CONDEMNING the limitations on press freedom, repression of peaceful demonstrations, and attacks on those who participate in religious events; and

CONSIDERING the process and steps established in Articles 18, 19, and 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter and the collective assessment underway on the situation in Nicaragua,

RESOLVES:

1. To reiterate the concern of the inter-American community over the deterioration of democratic institutions and human rights in Nicaragua and its support for a peaceful solution to the political crisis that has been affecting this country for more than a year.

2. To urge the resumption of effective negotiation and good faith between the Government of Nicaragua and the Civic Alliance for Justice and Democracy and full compliance with the agreements reached.

3. To insist on the need for the Government of Nicaragua to allow the entry of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and its mechanisms, as well as other international human rights mechanisms.

4. To reiterate that the serious violations of human rights and freedom of expression and of the press in Nicaragua as of April 2018, and the lack of progress in electoral reforms to guarantee free, fair, transparent, and legitimate elections are leading to an alteration of the constitutional regime that seriously impairs the democratic order, under the terms of Article 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter and must be further analyzed.

5. To instruct the Permanent Council to appoint a commission so that, within the framework of Article 20 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, it may carry out diplomatic efforts at the highest level to seek a peaceful and effective solution to the political and social crisis in Nicaragua and to submit a report within a maximum of 75 days.

6. To instruct the Permanent Council to, upon receipt of the report of the commission, adopt the necessary measures, including, if necessary, the convocation of a special session of the General Assembly.

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter; none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... Nicaragua's internal affairs is nothing more than the modern reiteration of what the Nicaraguan people have had to deal with throughout our history.

Irrefutable evidence of that interference against the people of Nicaragua can be seen in the judgment issued by the International Court of Justice in The Hague on July 27, 1986, exactly 33 years ago, that found the United States Government guilty of numerous violations of customary international law and humanitarian law with respect to Nicaragua, and also ordered reparations for the harm and suffering inflicted on the Nicaraguan people: reparations that, to date, have not been honored.

This new form of external interference seeks to use the multilateral forum of the OAS to promote internal destabilization, threatening dictates and sanctions with the sole purpose of providing political sustenance to domestic sectors with ties to the attempt to break down the constitutional order by directly overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

We urge the OAS member states to stop, once and for all, the interference and provocations that fuel instability and respond to the interests of a small group of countries that lack the moral authority to seek to tutor Nicaragua's democracy and development.

The Government of Nicaragua remains steadfast in its commitment to continue working for national unity, reconciliation, and peace, defending the Constitution and creating the conditions necessary to further the democratic, economic, social, and cultural achievements we have already conquered.

4. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

5. ... internal affairs of states and the peaceful settlement of disputes as provided for in the OAS and UN Charters. Grenada appeals for respect for the ongoing reform processes in Nicaragua, which involves all of the affected parties with the observation and mediation by external and recognized stakeholders. Grenada believes that these internal processes, in accordance with the constitution, domestic laws, institutions and sovereign will of the Government and the people of Nicaragua should be granted full respect and accorded sufficient time to take effect. Grenada believes this mandate is premature in its timing and reminds that the

facilitative role of the OAS must be premised on recognition of the above in order for peace, stability and the overall well-being of all Nicaraguans to be assured.

6. ... the non-intervention in the internal affairs of states and the peaceful settlement of disputes as provided for in the OAS and UN Charters. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines appeals for respect for the reform and other ongoing processes in Nicaragua. These processes involve all of the affected parties with the observation and mediation by external and recognized stakeholders who include a representative of the OAS. Hence, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines believes that these internal processes, in accordance with the constitution, domestic laws, institutions and sovereign will of the Government and the people of Nicaragua should be granted full respect and accorded sufficient time to take effect. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reminds that the facilitative role of the OAS must be premised on recognition of the above in order for peace, stability and the overall well-being of all Nicaraguans to be assured.

7. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

8. ... on any resolutions, declarations, and elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

9. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to

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speaking for or acting on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

THE SITUATION OF VENEZUELA AND
THE VENEZUELAN MIGRATION CRISIS^{1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the Charter of the Organization of American States recognizes that representative democracy is indispensable for the stability, peace, and development of the region;

REAFFIRMING the right to democracy of the peoples of the Americas, and the obligation of their governments to promote and defend it, as set forth in Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

REITERATING that essential elements of representative democracy include respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; access to and exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law; the holding of periodic, free, and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage as an expression of the sovereignty of the people; the pluralistic system of political parties

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States* ...
 3. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, in accordance with the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, wishes to reiterate and place on record its...
 4. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian...
 5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is unable to join with the majority on the approval of this resolution and places on record its reservation. In 2017, the duly elected Government of the Bolivarian...
 6. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 7. Grenada is unable to join with the majority on the approval of this resolution and places on record its reservation. In 2017, the duly elected Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a...
 8. Reservation by the Government of Nicaragua: In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela there is the democratically elected constitutional government led by our colleague, President Nicolás Maduro...
 9. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated Permanent ...
 10. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 11. St. Kitts and Nevis reserves its right not to accept or be bound by any and all resolutions, declarations or decisions of the forty-ninth regular session of General Assembly of the Organization of ...

and organizations; and the separation of powers and independence of the branches of government, consistent with Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter;

RECALLING that through resolution AG/RES. 2929 (XLVIII-O/18) of June 5, 2018, the General Assembly declared that the electoral process held in Venezuela on May 20, 2018, lacks legitimacy due to the absence of participation of all political actors in Venezuela, for not complying with international standards and for having taken place without the necessary guarantees for a free, fair, transparent, and democratic process;

RECOGNIZING the provisions of resolution CP/RES. 1117 (2200/19) issued by the Permanent Council on January 10, 2019, which rejected the legitimacy of the term of the Nicolás Maduro regime as of January 10, 2019 and underscored the constitutional authority of the democratically-elected National Assembly of Venezuela;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) adopted by the Permanent Council on April 9, 2019, resolved to accept the appointment of the Permanent Representative of Venezuela, designated by the National Assembly, until new elections are held and result in the appointment of a democratically-elected government;

CONSIDERING that the situation in Venezuela constitutes a humanitarian emergency as established in CP/RES. 1123 (2215/19) of March 27, 2019, and that the migrant and refugee crisis constitutes one of the largest exoduses in the recent history of Latin America and that its treatment requires solidarity and cooperation both regionally and internationally;

RECOGNIZING the severe economic, political, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela as the primary driver for the massive migration of Venezuelans into the region;

EXPRESSING its deepest concern at the serious abuses of the human rights of Venezuelans by the regime of Nicolás Maduro; and

BEARING IN MIND that under Article 54 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the General Assembly is its supreme organ,

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States, designated by the National Assembly of Venezuela, until new presidential elections are held and result in the appointment of a democratically-elected government.
2. To support the peaceful restoration of democracy in Venezuela, led by the people of Venezuela, guided by Venezuela's constitution, and urge the convening of free, fair, transparent, and legitimate presidential elections as soon as possible.
3. To recognize the generosity, solidarity, efforts, and policies implemented by the host states towards Venezuelans who have fled their country of origin because of the political, social, economic, and humanitarian crisis.
4. To take note of the Quito Process as a mechanism for dialogue, coordination, and identification of solutions to the Venezuelan migration crisis and its consequences in the region.
5. To encourage states, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to provide technical cooperation and financial resources in order to assist Venezuelan migrants in the host states.

6. To call for full and unhindered access to allow for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable and crisis-affected populations in Venezuela, in line with humanitarian principles.

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... *establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.*

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States."

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of states, and the rule of law, and its respect for the sovereignty of member states of the international community, human rights, and democracy.

Further, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterates its position conveyed to the General Secretariat by way of Note Verbale PM 25/2019 dated April 23, 2019, (from the Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of several Member States including Trinidad and Tobago), that the basis upon which CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19), entitled "The Situation in Venezuela" was adopted is inconsistent with international law and the normative framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), and, therefore, calls into question, the legitimacy of the appointment of Mr. Gustavo Tarre Briceño as the designated Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the OAS.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago therefore is of the view that the provisions adopted within this Resolution, which are based upon, inter alia, the above mentioned Resolution [CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19)], serves to further undermine the institutional integrity of the Organization, and further, contradicts the above mentioned principles.

In this regard, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to be bound by this Resolution, and, by any decision taken at the OAS which is based on, principally includes, or in any other manner involves the participation of the representative of the Venezuelan National Assembly, purportedly seated as the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19).

As expressed within the CARICOM Statement on the Situation in Venezuela, following the 19th Special Heads of Government Meeting in Port of Spain on May 03, 2019, Trinidad and Tobago continues to support diplomatic efforts aimed at supporting a peaceful internal process to bring about a resolution to the situation in Venezuela.

4. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Therefore, Antigua and Barbuda does not recognize the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for, or act on behalf of, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly and in future meetings of any Council or organ of the Organization of American States.

Further, Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the 49th General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any council or organ of the Organization in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

5. ... Republic of Venezuela made a sovereign decision to withdraw from the membership of the OAS. This denunciation of the OAS was to have come into effect on April 27, 2019.

In a joint letter on April 26, 2019, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, along with like-minded delegations, stated our objections regarding the Resolution on the Situation in Venezuela (CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) REV. 1), regarding the process by which a delegation claiming to be representing the National Assembly of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was seated.

To date this delegation's objections to and reservation on the related processes and the seating of the above delegation remain the same.

Other aspects of this new resolution are deeply troubling and its adoption by the 49th Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly is in fact a clear breach of the principles and tenets of international law. For this reason Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is not obligated to adhere to any decisions pertaining to this resolution and reserves its rights to not recognize and honour any mandates arising from its adoption.

6. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

7. ... sovereign decision to withdraw from the membership of the OAS. This denunciation of the OAS was to have come into effect on April 27, 2019.

Grenada is unable to join with the majority on the approval of this resolution and places on record its reservation. In 2017, the duly elected Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a sovereign decision to withdraw from the membership of the OAS. This denunciation of the OAS was to have come into effect on April 27, 2019.

In a joint letter on April 26, 2019, Grenada, along with like-minded delegations, stated our objections regarding the Resolution on the Situation in Venezuela (CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 1), regarding the process by which a delegation claiming to be representing the National Assembly of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was seated.

To date this delegation's objections to and reservation on the related processes and the seating of the above delegation remain the same.

Other aspects of this new resolution are deeply troubling and its adoption by the 49th Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly is in fact a clear breach of the principles and tenets of international law. For this reason, Grenada is not obligated to adhere to any decisions pertaining to this resolution and reserves its rights to not recognize and honor any mandates arising from its adoption.

8. ... Moros. It is clear and evident that the legitimate government of Venezuela has no legal representation at this forty-ninth regular session of the OAS General Assembly.

Attempting to supplant that representation is a breach of the OAS Charter, Articles 1 and 19 of which establish the limits of the organization's powers and prohibit it from intervening in matters that are of the member states' domestic jurisdictions.

At this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, an attempt is being made to endorse and impose representatives that were not appointed by the legitimately constituted Government of Venezuela. This represents a breakdown in the hemispheric institutional framework—unprecedented in the history of the OAS—by seeking to legitimize governments through de facto channels, which is a violation of the principle of legality that governs the inter-American system.

The OAS General Assembly, by arrogating non-existing powers for itself, violates the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law. By exceeding its authority, this action is null and void and, as a consequence, no decision adopted on this basis has any validity or binding effect, sets any precedent, or may be imposed on other states.

Nicaragua does not agree with or endorse this way of destroying and demolishing this organization. The Charter of the Organization of American States establishes no power whereby either the Permanent Council or the General Assembly may appoint the representatives of states or refuse to recognize or supplant the governments of its member states; accordingly, those actions are illegal and in violation of the OAS Charter and international law.

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. All threats and uses of force or coercive measures of an economic or political character, as occurs in the cases of Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua, is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 20 of the OAS Charter.

9. ... Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

10. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

11. ... of American States (OAS), which included the purported participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a non-member state of the Organization of American States as a sponsor or a vote by said country. St. Kitts and Nevis does not recognize the appointment of any Representative to the OAS designated by the National Assembly of Venezuela. In keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, Venezuela's withdrawal from the OAS became effective in April 2019, two years following its official notification to the Secretary General and member states of its sovereign decision to no longer be a member of the Organization. The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by its Charter, none of whose provisions authorized the OAS to intervene in matters that within the internal jurisdiction of the member states.

ADVANCING HEMISPHERIC SECURITY: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH^{L/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the “Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2018-June 2019” (AG/doc.5649/19 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH);

REAFFIRMING our commitment to promoting and strengthening peace in the Hemisphere, with full respect for the sovereignty of each state and for international law, and in accordance with the domestic law of each country, and the principles, shared values and common approaches, commitments, and cooperation measures articulated in the Charter of the Organization, and the Declaration on Security in the Americas;

RECALLING the declarations and resolutions entrusted to the CSH as detailed in the document “List of Resolutions Assigned to the Committee on Hemispheric Security (1995-2018) and other Resolutions Related to Security Issues adopted by the OAS General Assembly (1991-1994)” ([CP/CSH/INF.490/19](#));

HAVING SEEN the annual reports presented to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) ([CP/doc.5513/19](#)), the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) ([CP/doc.5494/19](#)), and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) ([CP/doc.5492/19](#)); and

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- ^{1.} Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly ...
 - ^{2.} The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “The American States ...
 - ^{3.} Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019, at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to ...
 - ^{4.} The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019, which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s ...
 - ^{5.} The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic ...
 - ^{6.} Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

BEARING IN MIND the results, reports, and recommendations of the meetings and conferences on security-related matters held in implementation of the mandates of this General Assembly and with the preparations for the meetings programmed for the second half of 2019,^{7/}

RESOLVES:

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEMISPHERIC SECURITY
AND OF MEMBER STATES

1. To reaffirm to the Permanent Council and to the General Secretariat all the applicable General Assembly mandates on hemispheric security; to urge member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in those mandates through the development, execution, evaluation, and reporting of programs, the exchange of information, and the adoption of cooperation measures and policies, as well as through mutual assistance, and technical and financial contributions and support; and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary support to those ends and continue its implementation of those mandates.

2. To continue the mandates of the General Assembly, laid out in document CP/CSH/INF.490/19 with emphasis on implementation of AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18).

3. To continue to contribute to advancing hemispheric security cooperation by addressing traditional threats, new threats and vulnerabilities, concerns, and other challenges that have been identified and characterized by their multidimensionality and complexity, within the framework of the following eight thematic areas:

- I. Hemispheric Multidimensional Security Review and Outlook;
- II. Commitments to Peace, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation;
- III. Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation;
- IV. Public Security and Violence Prevention;
- V. Transnational Organized Crime;
- VI. Regional and Specialized Security Concerns and Challenges;
- VII. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response; and
- VIII. Inter-American Institutions and Instruments.

I. Hemispheric Multidimensional Security Review and Outlook

A. Declaration on Security in the Americas (DSA)

4. To request the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), through the Department of Public Security (DPS), to provide further support to member states so requesting, in modernizing their legislative frameworks corresponding to security systems, with the drafting or technical review of laws, decrees, and regulations in order to bring them in line with international standards and best practices on public security.

5. To instruct the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH) to review the Declaration, bearing in mind the new threats, concerns, and other challenges and to evaluate the advisability of convening a Special Conference on Security in 2021 to further advance hemispheric security.

^{7/} Meetings held: Sixty-fourth regular session of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Washington D.C., 19-21 November 2018; Security Concerns of Central America, ...

B. Reflections on Hemispheric Security

6. To note with satisfaction the three days of reflection held within the framework of the CSH on matters of interest to member states: “Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation through enhanced Civil-Military Relations: Outlook on the Future of the Hemispheric Security Environment - An Inter-American Security Charter,” November 29, 2018; “Strengthening security and defense cooperation in the Hemisphere through enhanced Civil/Military Relations: Opportunities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA-DR) situations,” on February 28, 2019; and “Emerging threats and opportunities in relation to transnational organized crime,” on March 19, 2019.

II. Commitments to Peace, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation

A. The Americas as a Zone of Peace

7. To hold a meeting with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in the first half of 2020 in order to facilitate an exchange of best practices in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the region.

B. Disarmament and nonproliferation in the Hemisphere

8. To reaffirm its commitment to: advancing common interests in implementing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and, where applicable, promoting ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, and to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW); and the implementation by member states of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).^{8/9/}

C. The Americas as an antipersonnel-landmine-free zone^{10/}

9. To reaffirm the commitment to rid their territories of anti-personnel mines, destroy stockpiles thereof, and make the Americas the world’s first anti-personnel-mine-free zone; and to firmly condemn, in accordance with the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines, including those that are factory-made, locally-manufactured, or improvised.

10. To encourage adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), and to call upon the states party to fulfill their obligations to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel landmines in their territory, in accordance with the provisions set down in the Ottawa Convention, as a confirmation of their commitments to peace, disarmament, and international humanitarian law.

11. To urge states party to the Ottawa Convention to ensure that the Fourth Review Conference is an opportunity to refocus efforts on the goal of a mine-free world in 2025 and develop

^{8.} The U.S. is a depositary of, and a State Party to, the NPT, strongly supports it, and faithfully implements it. The United States was also an original party to the BWC and the CWC, strongly...

⁹ Canada is committed to realizing a world without nuclear weapons and to working constructively towards this goal. To this end, Canada implements its obligations as a State Party to ...

^{10.} The United States is not a Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The United States is ...

a new 5-year Action Plan prioritizing strengthened mine action coordination, addressing casualties through risk education, upholding landmine survivor rights and victim assistance programs, and improving the gender-sensitive implementation of the Convention.

12. To resolutely support and promote compliance with the principles of the Ottawa Convention in each of its pillars, to wit: universality, education on risks, assistance to victims, humanitarian demining, and international cooperation and assistance, including the commitments undertaken at the Third Review Conference; and to support states that have requested an extension of the deadline to fulfill their commitments in the areas of clearance and decontamination, in order to meet the established deadlines.

13. To recognize that humanitarian mine action is a proven tool for peace-building in the region; accordingly, to underscore the results achieved by the Government of the Republic of Colombia in this area, and to thank the international community for the contributions it has made, including through the OAS, to support that country's efforts to fulfill the commitments made under the Ottawa Convention and the Agreement to end the conflict and forge lasting and true peace reached between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP in 2016, with respect to humanitarian mine-clearing in Colombia.

14. To welcome the requests presented by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to resume cooperation on humanitarian demining under the Program for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) and to call upon member states and permanent observers to provide technical and financial assistance for both countries to continue implementing their respective demining programs within the framework of the Ottawa Convention.

D. Convention on Cluster Munitions in the Americas

15. To urge member states that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention), as appropriate, and to take note of the presentation made by the Director of the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (ISU-CCM) at the meeting of the CSH on December 6, 2018 to inform of advice and technical support available to member states for implementation of the CCM.^{11/}

16. To instruct the SMS to liaise with the ISU-CCM to facilitate and support the provision of available advice and technical support for implementation of the CCM, at the request of member states.

III. Strengthening Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation

A. Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas

17. To take note of the outcomes of the XIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIII CDMA), held in Cancún, Mexico, from October 7 to 10, 2018, and, through the CSH and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), to support the member states' implementation of the Declaration of Cancún. ([CP/CSH/INF.490/19](#)).^{12/}

18. To offer to the Government of Chile any technical and advisory support requested from the OAS, through the IADB to contribute to the success of the XIV CDMA to be held in the second half of 2020.

^{11.} "The Federative Republic of Brazil regrets that it was not possible to reach a consensus on paragraph 15 referring to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Brazil clarifies that it is not a Party to ..."

^{12.} The Government of Nicaragua cannot support the wording of paragraph 17 on the outcomes of the Thirteenth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas (XIII CMDA) ...

B. Confidence-and Security-Building Measures in the Americas^{13/}

19. To adopt the Chairperson's Recommendations ([CP/CSH-1917/19](#)) from the Eighth Meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures held in Washington, D.C., on March 14, 2019.

20. To request that the IADB examine the United Nations global repository of military CSBMs and best practices for measures relevant to the Western Hemisphere.

21. To invite member states and permanent observers to consider the possibility of contributing financially to IADB for the implementation of the recommendations of the White Papers on Defense and Security for the Sustainable economic and social development of the Republic of Haiti, in keeping with the mandate set out in resolution AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18).

IV. Public Security and Violence Prevention

A. Process of Meetings of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA)

22. To underscore the importance of the holding of the first International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, which took place on April 25 and 26, 2019, in Quito, Ecuador, and which has enabled emergency services authorities and experts of the OAS member states to create a forum for dialogue and reflection on the realities and challenges they face, in order to fully and adequately address and respond to emergencies arising among the citizenry.

23. To recognize the need to continue this dialogue and exchange of experiences on an ongoing basis, in order to define and link cooperation mechanisms and tools and establish standardized protocols for response to and coordination of emergencies, via a single emergency number in each of the OAS member states.

24. To forward to the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII) the documents from the International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, Proposed Consensus Reached (document [REDVD/GT/SE-6/19 rev. 2](#)) and the "Protocol/Guide for the Establishment of National Emergency Systems in the Countries of the Americas" ([REDVD/GT/SE-7/19 rev. 1](#)).

25. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its offer to host the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII), which will take place on October 30 and 31, 2019, in the city of Quito, Ecuador.

26. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its work and hospitality in organizing the first International Seminar on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, which drew participation from experts and authorities of emergency services from several member states.

B. Preventing Violence and Crime

27. To adopt the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide (document [AG/doc.5667/19 rev. 1](#)), to thank Colombia and Guatemala for their leadership in the Working Group on Lethal Violence Prevention, in the

^{13.} The Government of Nicaragua recognizes that confidence- and security-building measures are an instrument that contributes to fostering an international climate of trust and peace in the region. ...

framework of which said hemispheric instrument was designed, to encourage member states to consider implementing the recommendations of the Plan, in its entirety or selectively, in keeping with the specific needs and conditions of each country, and to request the General Secretariat, through the DPS of the SMS, to provide technical assistance to member states in the implementation of the Plan should they request it, bearing in mind the “Project on tools and capacity-building for policy design aimed at preventing and reducing intentional homicide,” which has been implemented in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Jamaica.

28. To thank the Government of Honduras for offering to host the Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity, to be held in Tela, Honduras, July 24-25, 2019, pursuant to follow-up paragraph 3 of the Recommendations of San Pedro Sula for Public Security Management, and to request the General Secretariat to allocate the necessary funds in the budget for the aforementioned meeting and for preparatory meetings, and that it lend the support needed for the preparations.

29. To reiterate the invitation to member states and permanent observers to contribute to the Voluntary Contribution Fund of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime so that the Network may carry out the mandates that it may be assigned.

30. To request the General Secretariat, through the DPS, and subject to the availability of funds, to continue supporting member states in the implementation of projects to prevent violence and crime in schools at the local level.

31. To request the SMS, through the DPS, to continue to assist in strengthening member states’ capacity to promote reintegration programs for returning migrants, including those with criminal records.

32. To recognize the Program for Prevention of Crimes Related to Irregular Migration in Mesoamerica and encourage full participation by its beneficiary countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic), in particular in the “Information System on Crimes Affecting People with Irregular Migration Status” (SIDMI) and to invite voluntary contributions to support and ensure the continuity of the program.

33. To promote the development and implementation of agreements, programs, policies, and actions to protect children and adolescents from the crimes of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially in contexts of migration and/or humanitarian crises, recognizing that they are a particularly vulnerable group.

34. To request the CSH to examine the role of private military and security companies (PMSCs) and the challenges that states face in the context of the participation and inclusion of PMSCs in public security in the Hemisphere, including observance of human rights and international humanitarian law. In that connection, to request the SMS to prepare a study on this topic and to present it to the CSH in the first half of 2020.^{14/}

35. To request the SMS, in coordination with the Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIN) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to continue and consolidate institutional partnerships in pursuit of the objective of ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children, which the United Nations has set as a goal for 2030.

36. To instruct the SMS, in collaboration with the IIN, to continue supporting member states that so request in order to strengthen capacity of criminal liability systems for adolescents in accordance with their respective national legislations and pursuant to international law to: promote

^{14.} The Federative Republic of Brazil understands that enforcement of international humanitarian law is limited to the operation of private military and security companies in contexts of armed conflict.

social inclusion of adolescents coming into contact with those systems, by encouraging the implementation of non-custodial forms of intervention, and for the eradication of violence within those systems.

37. To request the SMS, in coordination with the IIN, to continue consolidating and expanding, to the extent allowed by available resources, the Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Sexual Exploitation and Illegal Trafficking, incorporating therein ongoing efforts to combat emerging crimes in this field.

38. To strengthen prevention and timely response to possible cyber-enabled crimes against children and adolescents using methodologies that recognize and strengthen the capacity of minors to recognize and alert relevant authorities about risks and threats, as well as strategies to promote inter-agency coordination and interdisciplinary approaches to mitigate these risks.

C. Information and knowledge with regard to multidimensional security

39. To renew the commitment of member states to work on standardizing the definitions of crime pursuant to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), in accordance with domestic law, with a view to improving international and regional processes for data collection, processing, and analysis that enable a comparative understanding of the evolution of and trends in crime, victimization, manufacture and trafficking of illicit arms, cybercrime, terrorism, drugs, and the functioning of criminal justice institutions.

40. To renew the commitment of member states to contribute to and use the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), as well as any other regional data and information gathering initiative on crime, violence, and insecurity, in order to build up and update the observatories and digital platforms of the SMS, as well as prepare regional statistical reports. To request the different areas of the SMS, with the support of the Multidimensional Security Information and Knowledge Section, to report on the results of the data and information gathering processes in the relevant fields.

D. Advancing Police Cooperation^{15/}

41. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its offer to host the second on-site police training course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL), which will be held in the second half of 2019, and to request that it present the results achieved at the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII), and to invite member states to continue making technical and financial contributions to support the activities of the aforementioned Network.

42. To request the General Secretariat, through the SMS' DPS, to continue to inform the CSH on progress in implementing REDPPOL, and to present a report on the activities carried out in the framework of the Network.

43. To request the General Secretariat, through the DPS, and in the framework of REDPPOL, to further strengthen the capacity of police forces that operate in border regions and address matters of migration control.

E. Justice, Penitentiary, and Prison Systems

44. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to further promote regional technical cooperation with other regional institutions, and in particular with the International Committee of the

^{15/}The Government of Nicaragua expresses its disagreement with establishing a police support unit within the SMS structure because this would entail duplicating the efforts and resources of the...

Red Cross, in connection with the development of standards for the design, functioning, and management of prison facilities.

45. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to continue to implement all pillars of its Prison Strategy and to support member states in adopting alternatives to incarceration and measures to protect citizens who are incarcerated, as well as in better structuring the services provided by public defender offices. To request that the SMS assist member states that so request with best practices-based strategies for reintegration into society young people and adolescents who have been incarcerated.

46. To instruct the SMS, through the DPS, to provide support to member states, should they request it, in developing and implementing programs to modernize, update, and improve the efficiency of the administration of justice, specifically with regard to strengthening access to justice, promoting coordination between justice, security, and prison systems, and strengthening assistance programs for victims of violence and crime.

F. Improved Coordination for Strengthening Public Security in the Americas

47. To instruct the SMS, to coordinate with the Legal Secretariat of the General Secretariat of the OAS, within the scope of their competence, to coordinate the execution of the recommendations adopted in the MISPA and Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) processes, as mandated by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth regular session, and to prepare a proposal to improve the coordination for the implementation of those recommendations, to be presented to the CSH during the first half of 2020.

V. Transnational Organized Crime

A. Combating transnational organized crime

48. To reaffirm the importance of the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DDOT) of the SMS and to urge that it be provided with the human and financial resources needed for it to function effectively respecting the Organization's need for budgetary sustainability. Member states are encouraged to consider assigning transnational organized crime experts to work in the DDOT.

49. To request that the DDOT continue to provide cooperation and technical assistance to the member states of the OAS, upon request, to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), its three Protocols, where appropriate, and the Hemispheric Plan of Action against TOC, in order to combat transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations.

50. To urge member states and the General Secretariat to implement the "Recommendations against Transnational Organized Crime" (RANDOT-II/doc.3/19 rev. 1), adopted by the Second Meeting of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime, in Washington D.C., on March 20, 2019;

51. To convene the Second Meeting of National Contact Points on Transnational Organized Crime, within the framework of the CSH, in the second half of 2020 with the objective of analyzing the progress made in the implementation of the Recommendations Against TOC adopted by the First and Second Meetings of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime (RANDOT I and II) held in April 2014 and March 2019, respectively, and in the implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime.

52. To convene a special meeting of the CSH in the second semester of 2019, in collaboration with the SMS and the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA), subject to the availability of

resources, with the participation of national representatives and experts from the academic sector and civil society, and from international organizations, to consider the ties between cybercrime and transnational organized crime, for the purpose of sharing information and looking for a balanced approach to addressing this contemporary reality.

53. To instruct the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), within the scope of its competence, to support, as appropriate, the execution of the recommendations adopted by the REMJA Working Group on Cybercrime and to prepare, jointly with the Department of Legal Cooperation of the SLA, a proposal to improve cooperation for the implementation of those recommendations, which shall be presented to the CSH and REMJA during the first semester of 2020.

54. To convene a meeting of the CSH in the second half of 2019, with the participation of representatives, national experts, and the relevant OAS entities for legal cooperation, to consider tools to strengthen legislative and cooperation measures to combat transnational organized crime and to pursue, prosecute, and appropriately punish perpetrators of transnational organized crime, and to seek greater coordination between SMS and SLA.

55. To request the SMS, in collaboration with the SLA, and other relevant areas of the OAS, to provide the necessary technical support to the Working Group of the REMJA on Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters to examine options for enhancing the efficiency of extradition proceedings, including exploring the advisability of adopting an inter-American arrest and transfer order (IAATO) in the interests of expediting judicial cooperation among states in advancing public security and combating transnational organized crime, and to report back to the REMJA and the CSH.

B. Hemispheric efforts to combat trafficking in persons

56. To reaffirm the commitment of the member states of the OAS to prevent, combat, and punish the crime of trafficking in persons by means of a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Protocol of Palermo), that criminalize the specific acts, means, and purpose of trafficking in person crimes as required by the Protocol, and that takes into account the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of its perpetrators, protection of and assistance to its victims and respect for their human rights, and strengthening of international cooperation in this area.

57. To continue to urge the OAS General Secretariat to develop or revise, as appropriate, policies or regulations to strengthen protection against trafficking in persons in the institution's procurement of goods and services as stated in the Declaration of Mexico, adopted at the Fifth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons on March 13, 2018.

58. To continue to implement the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2020, in light of the progress report ([CP/CSH-1899/19](#)), with special attention to implementing effective measures focusing on victims to assist and protect victims of human trafficking from the most vulnerable segments of the population.

59. To urge member states to actively participate in a new information-gathering process to serve as the basis for preparing the Second Progress Report of the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2020, as well as for developing the Knowledge Base on Trafficking in Persons in the framework of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.

60. To invite member states to provide financial support for the ongoing design and subsequent maintenance of the Knowledge Base on Trafficking in Persons to be hosted on the website of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.

61. Bearing in mind the work done in the framework of the Ibero-American Network of International Legal Cooperation and the Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities for Women (RMAAM) in the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), as well as other ongoing initiatives, to urge member states to cooperate in the implementation of a mechanism at the hemispheric level by which to facilitate and standardize the process of voluntary assisted return for victims of human trafficking, paying due attention to their safety, and to enhance the effectiveness of communication among authorities and officials involved in that process, in keeping with the provisions of the Protocol of Palermo.

62. To instruct the SMS, through its Department of Public Security, to identify and analyze extant voluntary assisted return mechanisms for victims of human trafficking in the region and other parts of the world, collaborate in the standardization of a voluntary assisted return process for victims of human trafficking at the hemispheric level, and provide technical assistance in its implementation to countries that so request. Measures oriented toward the standardization of a mechanism at the hemispheric level to facilitate assisted return for human trafficking victims could be financed with voluntary contributions.

C. Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects^{16/}

63. To request that the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) Consultative Committee and its Technical Secretariat continue to promote and strengthen consultation with the relevant United Nations (UN) agencies: the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and other relevant international organizations to create implementation synergies and efficiencies for States Parties and/or member states among international instruments, mechanisms and platforms^{17/} and to enhance the possibilities for member states to improve regional, sub-regional, and bilateral cooperation to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives, by providing technical assistance, as appropriate, for the marking, tracing, recordkeeping, and the destruction of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, as requested by member states.

64. To acknowledge and thank the European Union for its significant financial contribution to the implementation of the project “In support of Countering Illicit Proliferation and Trafficking of Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Ammunition and their Impact in Latin America and the Caribbean,” to be executed by the DPS and the DTOC and to urge member states, Permanent Observers, international organizations, and other States to continue to support this Program.

65. To invite the states party to the CIFTA to promote the exchange of information and experiences in the framework of the Project “In support of Countering Illicit Proliferation and Trafficking of Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Ammunition and their Impact in Latin America and the Caribbean,” financed by the European Union, particularly with regards to marking and tracing; small arms and light weapons’ transfer mechanisms; and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in order to create synergies in the area of arms and munitions control with a view to improving outcomes.

66. To request the Secretariat, through the DTOC and the DPS, to report semiannually to the CSH during its 2019-2020 term; and, on an annual basis, at the meetings of the Consultative

^{16/} The Government of Nicaragua continues to be committed to preventing, combating, and eradicating illicit trafficking in arms. And because of its commitment to peace and public security, it has ...

^{17/} The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), the UN Programme of Action ...

Committee of the CIFTA, on progress made in the preparation of the hemispheric study on illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and ammunition in the Hemisphere, in order to identify threats and challenges. This study should include action-oriented recommendations and consider, among other factors, the strengthening of border controls to prevent and combat illicit firearms trafficking, including the risk of trafficking in firearms toward private military and security companies, on the basis of information provided by member states.

V. Regional and Specialized Security Concerns and Challenges

A. Security Concerns of Central America

67. Encourage the continued implementation of the Program of Technical Assistance to Combat Transnational Organized Crime to Investigate, Prosecute, and Try Crimes in Central America's Northern Triangle, as well as the project "Capacity-building in investigating transnational organized crime: effective application of investigative tools to combat illegal structures," and also to encourage member states to make voluntary contributions to continue and expand their activities.

68. To hold a meeting of the CSH on Central American security concerns, in the first half of 2020, as a follow-up to the meeting on Progress and Challenges in Preventing and Combating Transnational Organized Crime in Central America, at which the Chair Pro Tempore of the Central American Integration System's (SICA) Central American Security Commission participated.

69. To acknowledge the progress made and encourage continued implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS), as well as the SICA-CARICOM Plan of Action on Security 2018-2020, and to facilitate cooperation and technical assistance between the SICA General Secretariat and the CARICOM Secretariat, through the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

B. Special Security Concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean

70. To note with satisfaction the observations and outcomes of the CSH meeting to discuss the special security concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean, held on April 25, 2019 with the theme: "Managing the effects of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on peace and security in small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean in the multidimensional security context of transnational organized crime."

71. To urge member states, permanent observers, and international institutions to continue to provide increased access to information-sharing and capacity-building initiatives to the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and ammunition, particularly given the threat of transnational organized crime.

72. To instruct the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), with the support of the SMS, IADB, and the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI), as appropriate, to facilitate increased access by the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean to knowledge transfer and capacity building initiatives in the area of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and ammunition, including within the framework of the OAS/SMS 5-Year Work Plan (2017 – 2022) to support the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (CCSS).

73. To instruct the SMS to provide technical support to member states, as requested, in addressing the impact of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on vulnerable

populations, including at-risk youths, as part of a comprehensive approach towards addressing this issue.

74. To continue to support the new approaches to security cooperation being advanced by the Eastern Caribbean States and the Regional Security System (RSS) in their collective efforts to provide states with the required institutional capacity and assistance to render safety and security to their citizens, through initiatives such as the development of a Caribbean Maritime Strategy].

75. To note the positive assistance of support to the Caribbean States through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative that is celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2019.

C. Security implications of climate change^{18/19/}

76. To note with satisfaction the consideration given by member states, within the framework of the CSH on November 15, 2018, to the discussions of the joint high-level meeting of the Permanent Council and the CSH on the “Security Implications of Climate Change” held on December 12, 2017, for the purpose of developing recommendations to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session;

77. To acknowledge the contribution made by the IADB to the efforts of OAS member states to understand the security implications of climate change, and the activities of the Armed Forces in natural disaster risk mitigation and response through ongoing presentations to the CSH on the security challenges posed by climate change to the armed forces.

78. To highlight the relevance of improving the understanding of member states of the security challenges of climate change, the seven compound climate-fragility risks that threaten states and societies, which were presented and discussed at the meeting of the CSH on November 15, 2019, namely:

- a. Local resource competition;
- b. Livelihood insecurity and migration;
- c. Extreme weather events and disasters,
- d. Volatile food prices and provision;
- e. Transboundary water management;
- f. Sea-level rise and coastal degradation; and,
- g. Unintended effects of climate policies.

79. To endorse the five recommendations developed by the CSH to support the efforts of OAS member states in addressing the security implications of climate change and promoting natural disaster risk reduction and mitigation, namely:

- a. Preparedness for resolution of resource-driven conflict;
- b. Development of rights-based prediction and prevention measures;
- c. Emphasis on policy harmonization;
- d. Investment in resilience promotion; and,
- e. Prioritization of risk-mitigation measures.

^{18.} The Government of Nicaragua attaches special importance to the security implications of climate change. Nevertheless, it cannot support the paragraphs of this section because their content ...

^{19.} “The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil does not subscribe to this Section in its current language. Starting with the title, the expression “security implications...”

80. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide, subject to available resources, technical and administrative assistance to support member states in their efforts to implement the recommendations developed by the CSH to address the security implications of climate change.

VII. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA-DR)^{20/}

81. To instruct the Permanent Council and CIDI to convene, during the first half of 2020, subject to the availability of resources, a joint meeting to be attended by the national coordinating authorities for natural disaster management in OAS member states, the members of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), and representatives of the DPS of the SMS, the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM) of SEDI, the IADB, regional disaster management agencies — Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Assistance (CAPRADE), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), and Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), — and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to consider, the “Inter-American Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response and the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance,” endorsed by the General Assembly in 2012, the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM, 1965), the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA, 1991), and the IACNDR (1999).

82. To encourage the states party to the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA) to consider the future of the convention.

83. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the SMS and SEDI, to complete the development of a Model National Strategy on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the event of Natural Disasters, and to present a draft to member states for consideration during the second half of 2019.

VIII. Inter-American Instruments and Institutions

A. Inter-American Legal Instruments

84. To urge member states that have not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying, as appropriate, the CIFTA, the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (CITAAC), and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, and to strengthen mechanisms of coordination and cooperation so as to consolidate effective implementation of those conventions.

Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other related Materials (CIFTA)

85. To urge the states party to promote regional, sub regional, and bilateral cooperation, especially border cooperation, as well as the sharing of information and experiences, with the aim of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

86. To hold the Fifth Conference of States Parties to the CIFTA during the second half of 2020.

87. To invite the states party to implement the 2018-2022 Course of Action for the Operation and Implementation of the CIFTA and to request, where appropriate, technical assistance and cooperation from the OAS General Secretariat.

^{20/} Idem 18.

88. To encourage the states party that have not yet done so to provide the “Questionnaire on the Implementation and Effectiveness of the CIFTA,” in accordance with the agreed provisions.

89. To instruct the OAS General Secretariat to establish a voluntary Trust Fund dedicated to improving the operations and functions of the mechanisms established in the CIFTA. The Fund would be open to voluntary contributions from the member states, permanent observers, international organizations, and the international community. The Secretariat will present a report on the use and results of those funds vis-à-vis the activities carried out.

90. To encourage member states, permanent observers, international organizations, and the international community to make voluntary contributions to the Fund once it is established.

91. To convene the twentieth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, in accordance with Article XXI of the Convention, of one day of duration, during the first half of 2020, and request that the Technical Secretariat of the CIFTA assist with the preparation and follow-up of said meeting.

92. To request the SMS, through the DTOC and the DPS, to report semiannually to the CSH during its 2019-2020 term; and, on an annual basis, at the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, on progress made in the preparation of the hemispheric study on illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and ammunition in the Hemisphere, in order to identify threats and challenges. This study should include action-oriented recommendations and consider, among other factors, the strengthening of border controls to prevent and combat illicit firearms trafficking from a perspective of common and shared responsibility, including the role of military and private security companies, on the basis of information provided by member states.

Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (CITAAC)

93. To set March 2020, at the headquarters of the General Secretariat, as the date and place of the Second Conference of the States Party to the Convention, in accordance with Article VIII of CITAAC and resolution AG/RES. 2809 (XLIII-O/13), and to request that the General Secretariat budget for that conference and for a preparatory meeting and that it support the preparations for and follow-up on said conference.

94. To request that the SMS, with support from the IADB, take appropriate steps to establish and define a technical secretariat for CITAAC, in order to assist member states with implementation of the convention.

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism

95. To convene the first meeting of the States Party to the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism for the first half of 2020 at the headquarters of the OAS, in Washington, D.C.

B. Inter-American Institutions: Observations and Recommendations in the Annual Reports of the Organs, Agencies, and Entities of the Organization (Article 91.f of the OAS Charter)

96. To note the Annual Reports for the General Assembly by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism ([CP/doc.5494/19](#)), the Inter-American Defense Board ([CP/doc.5492/19](#)), and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission ([CP/doc.5513/19](#)).

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)

97. To reiterate its strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of by whom, where and for what purpose it is committed.

98. To reaffirm its commitment to the work of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and to recognize and commend its important accomplishments upon the commemoration of its twentieth anniversary.

99. To emphasize the importance of designating one or more National Points of Contact to CICTE with competence in the field of prevention and countering of terrorism in order to strengthen cooperation between them and CICTE.

100. To undertake greater efforts to strengthen capacity, build resilience, and ensure greater levels of preparedness among all sectors of society in order to prevent and mitigate the impact of any terrorist incident, as agreed during CICTE's nineteenth regular session held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. on May 23-24, 2019.

101. To follow up on the reflections and proposals made during the nineteenth regular session of the CICTE to improve the work of the Committee and request the Secretariat to report to the CSH during the second semester on progress in this regard.

102. To express its thanks to the Government of Chile for holding the second meeting of the Working Group on Cooperation and Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace, which took place April 23-24, 2019 in Santiago, Chile; to endorse the resolution "Regional Confidence-Building Measures to Promote Cooperation and Trust in Cyberspace," thereby approving four new measures and one implementation recommendation; and, in accordance with the document "Consolidated List of CSBMs to be Notified in Accordance with OAS Resolutions," of March 3, 2016, to approve their inclusion in the "List of CSBMs" as non-traditional measures.

103. To ensure that the 2020 program-budget of the Organization allocates to the CICTE Secretariat the financial resources needed to implement the mandates, programs, and activities contained in the CICTE Work Plan adopted at its nineteenth session, as well as sufficient resources to support the preparation and holding of its annual meeting.

104. To encourage member states, permanent observers, and international organizations to continue supporting the CICTE Secretariat through external funding, so that it may fulfill its functions.

105. To convene the twentieth regular session of CICTE at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., during the first half of 2020.

106. To request the Chair of CICTE to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of the mandates contained in the CICTE Work Plan.

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB)^{21/22/}

107. To welcome the reincorporation of Ecuador as a member state of the IADB and its determination to contribute to the work entrusted to this OAS body by the General Assembly.

^{21.} The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not part of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) and therefore does not adhere to the agreements or commitments referred to in this section.

^{22.} The Government of Nicaragua believes that the historical context leading to the conditions for the emergence of the Inter-American Defense Board is no longer comparable with the present-day ...

108. To recommend that the IADB continue its work to integrate the institutional memory of the CMDA, presenting a report on events and common aspects in which it has links with the activities executed by the OAS in matters of defense and hemispheric security.

109. To recognize the work executed by the IADB to support the development of the thematic axes to the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the Fourteenth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIV CDMA) and in the ad hoc and working groups organized to deal with this matter.

110. To integrate efforts requested of the IADB by IACNDR, with those requested by the CDMA Executive Secretary, in order to provide better advisory services to member states in the field of disaster response.

111. To request that the IADB supplement the OAS INDM with a repository of existing bilateral agreements and a model agreement to facilitate bilateral disaster response efforts through protocols on port access, overflights, equipment imports through customs and protection for incoming military personnel providing response assistance.

112. To request that, in accordance with the CDMA declaration, the Executive Secretariat of the XIV CMDA and the IADB collaborate in the organization of an annual simulation on the management of disasters, disaster response, and humanitarian assistance, which will be conducted by the IADB, pending the availability of financial resources.

113. To continue publishing, on the IADB and CMDA web sites, the Compendium of Information on Search and Rescue, annually updated by the Pro-Tempore Secretariat of the CMDA.

114. To request that member states continue and/or initiate humanitarian demining processes to achieve the objective of having "The Americas as a Mine-Free Zone," relying on the advice or support of the IADB for this purpose.

115. To recommend that member states appoint one or more Points of Contact responsible for uploading annual reports on CSBMs into the electronic template and request that the IADB conduct a workshop to provide appointees with necessary training to ensure all countries of the Hemisphere report annually on CSBMs executed.

116. To recommend that the IADB update the existing reference guide for the creation of White Papers (http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/english/hist_02/cp10449e07.doc) and develop a quick reference checklist along with the updated reference guide on the IADB website for member states which have such need.

117. To request member states to provide, based on the experience with recent disasters in the Hemisphere, updated information on lessons learned in humanitarian assistance, in order to maintain the validity of the Improved IADB Plan for Advisory Services in Disaster Response within the Inter-American System.

118. To request the IADB to organize a conference on successful experiences in facilitating coordination and interaction among military and civilian, national, subregional, and regional agencies for disaster assistance, humanitarian aid, and search and rescue, in case of Natural Disasters, in order to compile and disseminate lessons learned and good practices that may be replicated in each OAS member state.

119. To request that the IADB conduct a simulation exercise on a regional humanitarian assistance delivery operation, in the context of emerging and evolving humanitarian challenges in the Hemisphere.

120. To request that the IADB consider designating personnel to support the SMS in the establishment of the Technical Secretariat for CITAAC so that the objectives of the convention are met.

121. To request that the IADB, in coordination with other organs, agencies, and entities, continue to strengthen mechanisms for cyber defense cooperation in the Hemisphere, through:

- a. The provision, on an ongoing basis, of advisory service and technical analysis of new and ongoing cyber defense threats, challenges, and trends in the region;
- b. The promotion of dialogue on common cyber defense issues and the facilitation of corresponding policy, technical, and analytical exchanges; and
- c. The organization and execution of a conference on cyber defense, in coordination with other relevant organs, entities, and agencies of the OAS.

122. To request the IADB to organize a seminar related to Gender Integration in order to disseminate successful experiences in the field of Defense and Security with a hemispheric perspective. (Agreed upon on June 6, 2019)

123. To request that member states and permanent observers consider providing voluntary funds, in-kind contributions, and technical and human resources to the IADB and Inter-American Defense College in order to support their important role, including possible financing of the cost of living for students attending the Inter-American Defense College.

124. To invite member states to consider establishing, pursuant to their domestic regulations, a minimum commission time of two years for officers or other personnel assigned to the IADB, in order to promote continuity and uninterrupted advisory and technical services to the OAS and its member states.

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

125. To reiterate the commitment of the member states and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD (ES/CICAD) to the principle of common and shared responsibility to address all matters related to the world drug problem, including international cooperation as an effective and necessary tool for States.

126. To welcome the Ministerial Statement that was adopted at the High-Level Segment of the 62nd Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to encourage member states and the ES/CICAD to continue their efforts to deepen the implementation of existing international policy commitments, in particular the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the 2016 General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, as a single track, recognizing that the world drug problem is an increasingly complex, dynamic, and multi-causal phenomenon that includes persistent, new, and evolving challenges.

127. To continue encouraging member states to progress in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reiterating that the efforts to effectively address the world drug problem and the fulfillment of the sustainable development goals are complementary, mutually reinforcing, and seek to, among others, address the structural causes that have fueled violence and drug trafficking in the Americas, that affect vulnerable populations in particular.

128. To strengthen communication, collaboration, and cooperation in order to address the world drug problem with a comprehensive, balanced, sustainable, and multidisciplinary approach, which contributes to the improvement of knowledge based on scientific evidence for the development and implementation of drug-related public policies and programs.

129. To support member states in strengthening their capacities to counter the production, distribution and trafficking of plant-based and synthetic illicit drugs, as well as the chemical precursors used in their manufacture.

130. To reiterate our commitment to strengthen the adoption of comprehensive and evidence-based measures with regard to: prevention, control, supply and demand reduction; treatment, rehabilitation, in accordance with national legislation, initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse; and social reintegration of people with substance use disorders, through the training of specialized personnel and considering non-stigmatizing, age and gender sensitive, approaches based on the respect of human rights, that promote healthy lifestyles, and place emphasis on the individual, community, family and social levels.

131. To continue incorporating gender and human rights perspectives in the development and implementation of programs, projects and activities related to the world drug problem such as the Gender in the Criminal Justice System Program and the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), among others, which are being developed and implemented by the ES/CICAD.

132. To request the ES/CICAD to continue developing and implementing technical and capacity-building programs and activities at the national and local levels to strengthen national drug strategies in member states, including their plans of action and corresponding monitoring and evaluation systems, in particular with the member states that do not yet have national plans or that are in the initial stages of design and implementation.

133. To continue encouraging member states to take into account, in accordance with national legislation and international commitments, the principle of proportionate sentencing including for minor drug-related offenses, and to encourage ES/CICAD to continue promoting initiatives and the exchange of good practices, lessons learned, cooperation and technical assistance on alternatives to incarceration, as appropriate, such as drug treatment courts.

134. To reaffirm the importance of scientific information and evidence as the basis for the development and implementation of drug policies, and to encourage OAS member states to carry out periodic studies on all aspects of the drug problem in the region.

135. To request the ES/CICAD, through the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), to continue supporting member states in the design, development, and strengthening of their national and inter-institutional drug information networks and national early warning systems on new psychoactive substances, synthetics and other emerging drugs, in coordination with existing early warning systems at the regional and global levels; as well as the strengthening or establishing, as appropriate, National Observatories on Drugs (or similar offices) to develop national drug information systems, through a multidimensional approach and which promotes scientific investigation on this issue.

136. To request the ES/CICAD, through the OID, to update the document “Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook”, through international cooperation funds, and to report on the progress of this updating process at each Regular Session of CICAD. The Manual should include recommendations to consolidate the information generated on issues of citizen security and drugs, in order for said information to be systematized with a comprehensive view on the national

situation, and to allow decision-making authorities to design and to establish public policies based on scientific evidence as well as on complete, valid, and up-to-date information.

137. To promote cooperation between the National Drug Commissions, Ministries of Health, educational institutions, civil society, other social actors, and other competent institutions in member states, according to their national legislations, taking into account relevant approaches which promote non-stigmatizing attitudes to reduce drug demand from a multidisciplinary perspective, emphasizing research and training in coordination with ES/CICAD.

138. To reiterate the commitment to participate and strengthen the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) as a unique tool to measure the member states' implementation of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2016-2020, with a human rights, gender and social inclusion perspective.

139. To note the approval of the national evaluation reports of the MEM's seventh round (2014-2018) at the sixty-fifth regular session of the CICAD, and encourage member states to disseminate their national MEM report, continue to participate actively in this process, and invite them to make voluntary contributions to it.

140. To cooperate in the design, implementation, strengthening and continuous improvement of monitoring and evaluation processes for drug-related programs and policies, encompassing, *inter alia*, prevention and treatment programs and alternative, comprehensive and sustainable development programs, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, promoting the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in these processes.

141. To encourage member states, as appropriate, to support the strengthening of viable and sustainable alternative development programs which promote social integration, with a view to preventing and countering the actions of criminal organizations that involve vulnerable populations in activities related to the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

142. To encourage member states, as appropriate, to respond to the alarming proliferation of illicit synthetic substances appearing in some states, including by sharing information, the strengthening of early warning systems (EWS) on new psychoactive substances and updating national action plans to counter the illicit manufacture or diversion of these substances and their distribution, recognizing that many of these new and evolving threats originate outside our Hemisphere. In addition, to encourage member states to provide training to first responders and treatment personnel on ways to rapidly identify and treat exposure to illicit synthetic drugs, including the use of drugs, such as naloxone, that can temporarily reverse an opioid overdose, in order to mitigate their consequences, including reducing drug-related mortality.

143. To continue encouraging member states to support the work of the CICAD Expert Groups and to increase participation of national experts at the annual meetings

144. To approve the Work Plan of the ES/CICAD for 2019, in accordance with the CICAD Statutes and in compliance with the 2010 Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020.

145. To support the strengthening of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD, and to encourage member states, permanent observers, and other international donors to continue making voluntary financial contributions to fulfill its goals.

II. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

146. To instruct the SMS to submit in timely fashion the work plan of activities that it will carry out in the 2019-2020 period, for consultations or proper oversight by member states.)

147. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth regular session on the implementation of this resolution. Execution of the activities envisaged in this resolution will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

148. To thank member states, permanent observers, and cooperating partners for their important participation and financial contributions, which support the design, implementation, and evaluation of the programs and projects in the area of hemispheric security.

149. To underscore the importance of the work done by civil society in sensitizing public opinion to the many threats and challenges to hemispheric security and their consequences, thus contributing to the ongoing objectives of maintaining peace and the security of their citizens.

III. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS^{23/}

Provisional sequence	Topic	Estimated Date	Name	Place
1	MISPA	July 24-25, 2019	Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity	Tela, Honduras
2	MISPA	2 nd semester 2019	Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA VII)	Ecuador
3	MISPA	2 nd semester 2019	Second in-person course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	Ecuador
4		1 st semester 2020	Special meeting with the UN Peacebuilding Commission	Washington D.C.

^{23.} Provisional list of meetings.

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... its Statement during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019, in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize all resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... designated Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... of Venezuela on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognize any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. ... Washington D.C., March 7, 2019; Eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures Forum on CSBMs, Washington D.C., March 14, 2019; Meeting of National Authorities on transnational organized crime, Washington D.C., March 19-20, 2019; Nineteenth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, Washington D.C., April 5, 2019; Special meeting on Special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean, Washington D.C., April 25, 2019; Seminar on Mechanisms and tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation, Quito, Ecuador, April 25-26, 2019; Nineteenth regular session of CICTE, OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C., Washington D.C., May 23-24, 2019.

8. ... them, and faithfully implements both. The United States also supports and implements faithfully UNSC Resolution 1540. The United States does not support and will not sign the "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons" and does not consider it to be an "effective measure" for disarmament as set forth in Article VI of the NPT. No state possessing nuclear weapons or which depends upon such weapons for its security supports this treaty. This treaty will not make the world more peaceful, will not result in the elimination of a single nuclear weapon, and will not enhance any state's security. It ignores the current security challenges that make nuclear deterrence necessary, and risks undermining existing efforts to address global proliferation and security challenges. The United States invites all states to engage in a dialogue on the geopolitical impediments to nuclear disarmament, with the goal of developing effective measures which will help to create the environment conducive for further progress. In that context, we look forward to the launch of the initiative "Creating the Environment for Nuclear Disarmament (CEND)."

9. ... the NPT and continues to support the Treaty as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime, including by calling for further concrete progress to be made towards nuclear disarmament. Canada remains concerned that the TPNW could erode the primacy of the NPT and its review process, and undermine efforts toward the NPT's universalization. Canada is also a State Party to the BWC and to the CWC, and implements and fully supports UNSC Resolution 1540.

10. ... the largest contributor of humanitarian demining assistance in the world and the Hemisphere. We have contributed over \$3.4 billion for conventional weapons destruction (which includes humanitarian demining) since 1993. The United States will continue to support OAS efforts to eliminate the humanitarian threat of all remaining landmines and declare countries "mine-impact-free."

11. ... the above-mentioned instrument. In its opinion, regulation of cluster munitions should be sought through the specific protocol to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)."

12. ... because the objectives that were set forth for this meeting overstep its character and nature as a political forum aimed exclusively at promoting the exchange of ideas, best practices, and experiences in defense and security issues. The CMDA has not been established to coordinate Specialized Hemispheric Military Conferences nor to develop operational mechanisms.

13. ... It also agrees that these measures must be adapted to geographical, political, economic, social, cultural, and technological conditions and realities. On the basis of this approach, it generally supports a confidence-building measure aimed at sharing information on the approval and/or adjustment of standards in laws regulating data and information collection and exchanging experiences between governments in connection with the prevention, management, and protection of computer data. As part of this confidence-building measure, the participation of service providers and end users must be voluntary and must not be mandatory for the states.

15. ...countries; moreover, there are already support lines and programs in the framework of the MISPA meetings, with police components. The role of the SMS is to follow up on the outcomes of these meetings.

16. ...signed various international instruments to combat and prevent illegal arms trafficking and has incorporated the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument for firearms into its domestic law by means of the Special Law for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (Law 510), which has enabled us to develop a robust plan for controlling and registering firearms held by civilians and for seizing weapons of war.

Nicaragua is aware of the humanitarian impact and repercussions of this scourge in the Hemisphere and, in particular, in the Central American region, for which reason we remain committed to multilateralism in order to tackle this challenge.

17. ... to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), CIFTA, and sub-regional mechanisms such as the Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

18. ...overreaches the functions of the IADB by granting it duties and competencies that do not pertain to the nature and specialization of this body. The responses to security challenges arising from climate change are defined in the jurisdiction of each member state of the Organization of American States.

19. ... of climate change” is not supported by any multilaterally adopted language in the framework of the United Nations on the subject, which refers merely to the “potential adverse security effects of climate change,” according to operative paragraph 26 of Security Council resolution 2349 (2018). Neither do supposed “security challenges posed by climate change to the armed forces” find any support in multilateral documents. Furthermore, the section’s language refers specifically to the supposed security “risks” of states and fails to consider that the causes of conflicts are myriad and structurally complex. It catalogues climate change effects that escape the dimension of inter-state security and require specific and individual responses at the national level under a broad sustainable development approach.

In the opinion of Brazil, the Committee on Hemispheric Security is not the appropriate forum to address the issue of climate change. The appropriate instance for dealing with that agenda is the negotiating context associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The country defends the premise that potential adverse effects of climate change do not necessarily constitute a threat to hemispheric peace and security. Therefore, such a relationship should be seen as entirely nuanced and dependent on the level of socioeconomic development reached by the region’s countries, which substantially affects the capacity of those societies to respond and adapt adequately to climate change’s possible adverse effects. It is not clear, therefore, how the security language of the section could contribute to adequately tackling the possible adverse impacts of climate change on the security of the region’s countries, taking into account the demands of the sustainable development paradigm and the multilateral provisions on climate change agreed on at the international level.

22. ...realities of our countries. Nicaragua does not agree that the Inter-American Defense Board should intervene in military affairs or in affairs of any other kind that might undermine the country’s sovereignty, independence, institutional structure, and legal system.

VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States was held in Medellín, Colombia, from June 26 to 28, 2019; and

That during that regular session of the General Assembly the delegations expressed their profound gratitude to His Excellency Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, for the skill with which he steered the discussions, which led to the adoption of important declarations and resolutions on issues of high priority for the hemispheric agenda; and

UNDERSCORING the warm welcome extended by the Colombian people and Government,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude to His Excellency Iván Duque Márquez, President of Colombia, and, in particular, to the citizens of Medellín for the warm and generous hospitality that they showed to the participants at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

2. To recognize and commend His Excellency Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, on his able leadership as President of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States establish ...*
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

3. To express its appreciation and gratitude to Ambassador Alejandro Ordoñez Maldonado, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the OAS, the members of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the OAS, and the officials from the Colombian Foreign Ministry, whose efficiency, dedication, and professionalism contributed to the success of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

PLACE AND DATE OF THE FIFTIETH
REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY^{1/2/3/4/5/6/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Articles 43 and 44 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly relating to the holding of regular sessions of the General Assembly and the determination of the date and place for those sessions; and

CONSIDERING:

That the General Assembly of the Organization of American States shall hold a regular session each year, preferably during the second quarter; and

That the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, offered on June 28, 2019, in the framework of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, held in Medellín, Colombia, to host the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization, which is to be held in 2020, as a reaffirmation of its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the OAS and as a demonstration of its firm resolve to continue participating actively in strengthening the Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To determine that the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly be held in The Commonwealth of the Bahamas in 2020.

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the first plenary session of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: "*The American States establish ...*
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019 at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to its Statement ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's designated ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...

2. To thank the Government of The Commonwealth of the Bahamas for its generous offer to host the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly.

1. ... on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the ‘Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,’ document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

“The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019 in relation to Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize All resolutions and declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a member state shall come into effect *two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization*; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a member state of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognise any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with the participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the forty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890. At that meeting the establishment of the International Union of American Republics was approved. The Charter of the OAS was signed in Bogotá in 1948 and entered into force in December 1951. The Charter was subsequently amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed in 1967, which entered into force in February 1970; by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias, signed in 1985, which entered into force in November 1988; by the Protocol of Managua, signed in 1993, which entered into force on January 29, 1996; and by the Protocol of Washington, signed in 1992, which entered into force on September 25, 1997. The OAS currently has 35 member states. In addition, the Organization has granted permanent observer status to 72 states, as well as to the European Union.

The essential purposes of the OAS are: to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere; to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure peaceful 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; to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development; and to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of: the General Assembly; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Councils (the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development); the Inter-American Juridical Committee; the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the General Secretariat; the specialized conferences; the specialized organizations; and other entities established by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly holds a regular session once a year. Under special circumstances it meets in special session. The Meeting of Consultation is convened to consider urgent matters of common interest and to serve as Organ of Consultation under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), the main instrument for joint action in the event of aggression. The Permanent Council takes cognizance of such matters as are entrusted to it by the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation and implements the decisions of both organs when their implementation has not been assigned to any other body; it monitors the maintenance of friendly relations among the member states and the observance of the standards governing General Secretariat operations; and it also acts provisionally as Organ of Consultation under the Rio Treaty. The General Secretariat is the central and permanent organ of the OAS. The headquarters of both the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat are in Washington, D.C.

MEMBER STATES: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas (Commonwealth of), Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica (Commonwealth of), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

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