

AG/RES. 2925 (XLVIII-O/18)

ADVANCING HEMISPHERIC SECURITY: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 5, 2018)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the “Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly June 2017-June 2018” (AG/doc.5613/18 add. 1), in particular the section on the activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH);

REAFFIRMING the commitment of the Organization of American States to strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, with full respect for international law and in accordance with the domestic law of each country;

RECALLING the provisions contained in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, which recognizes that the states of the Hemisphere face both traditional threats to security and new threats, concerns, and other challenges that, in view of their complex characteristics, have meant that security is multidimensional in nature; as well as the resolutions entrusted to the CSH as detailed in the document “List of Resolutions assigned to the Committee on Hemispheric Security (1995-2017) and other Resolutions related to Security Issues (1991-1994)” (CP/CSH/INF.471/17);

RECALLING resolution 70/262 of the United Nations General Assembly, which establishes the concept of “sustaining peace” and recognizes that cooperation of the United Nations with regional organizations is essential for helping to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation, and recurrence of conflicts;

HAVING SEEN the annual reports presented to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth regular session by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) (CP/doc.5401/18), the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) (CP/doc.5400/18), and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) (CP/doc.5389/18);

EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION with 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 2018;^{1/}

BEARING IN MIND the results, reports, and recommendations of the aforesaid conferences and meetings, and

REITERATING the commitment of member states to peace and the security of their citizens, and recognizing the need to continue implementing or strengthening, as appropriate, national public policies, international cooperation policies, and measures to prevent and combat transnational

1. Meetings held: Sixth Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VI), San Pedro Sula, Honduras, October 10-11, 2017; sixty-second regular session of CICAD, ...

organized crime by implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, to which they are party,

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 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 and execution of activities, the submission of reports, the exchange of information, and the adoption of measures and policies, as well as through cooperation, support, and mutual assistance, and technical and financial contributions; and to instruct the General Secretariat to provide the necessary support to those ends.

Declaration on Security in the Americas

2. To urge all member states to continue implementing the Declaration on Security in the Americas, with a view to consolidating peace, stability, and security in the Hemisphere.

3. To reaffirm the commitment to the multidimensional approach to security in line with the 2003 Declaration on Security in the Americas, recognizing the importance and contributions of this concept to the hemispheric agenda and the need to continue with its implementation by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the member states, with a view to consolidating peace and security in the Hemisphere and to request that the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CSH), conduct follow-up on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Declaration with the participation of the organs, agencies, entities of the OAS, relevant international and subregional organizations, and, where appropriate, civil society and other stakeholders, to be reflected in the annual report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly.

The Americas as a Zone of Peace

4. To continue to work to consolidate the Americas as a zone of peace, considering that peace is a supreme good, a value and a principle in and of itself, a legitimate aspiration of all peoples, and that preservation of peace is a substantial element of hemispheric integration and cooperation based on respect for democracy, justice, human rights, solidarity, security and the principles and norms of international law, and that it is therefore necessary to continue fostering a culture of peace and promoting education for peace in the countries of the region.

5. To invite the CSH to promote a meeting with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in the second half of 2018 in order to engage in interactive dialogue and an exchange of best practices in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the region.

6. To continue the necessary promotion of a holistic vision of security closely tied to the concept of development, understood as the possibility of providing residents of all our countries, including residents of border areas, with opportunities for improving their living conditions in

environments of peace, owing to the effects of activities of groups of organized transnational crime that particularly affect those zones and all other areas of the countries.

7. To applaud the progress made with the implementation of the Final Peace Accord between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), as well as the new developments in the dialogue between the Government of Colombia and the National Liberation Army (ELN), urging this group to demonstrate, in a sustained manner, its commitment and willingness to achieve a peace agreement.

8. To highlight the contribution of the OAS Mission to Support the Peace Process (MAPP/OAS), whose mandate has been extended until December 31, 2021, as one of the strategic allies of Colombia in the quest for peace, supporting the Colombian Government and providing it with recommendations on the implementation of public policies to support the state's peace policy with respect to security, transitional justice, peace-building, and reconciliation in the local areas. To also thank the donors and friends of the MAPP/OAS, especially the countries of the Basket Fund, whose political and financial support have helped to make the Mission's operations possible.

9. To reaffirm the United Nations Charter, the OAS Charter, the Declaration on Security in the Americas, and resolution AG/RES. 2862 (XLIV-O/14), "The Americas: A Zone of Peace, Cooperation, and Peaceful Dispute Settlement."

Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas^{2/}

10. To express support for the XIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIII CDMA), to be hosted in Mexico in October 2018, to achieve its stated objectives, advance hemispheric cooperation and strengthen security and defense in the Americas.

11. To recognize the active participation of member states and the efforts made by the ministries of defense and security of Canada, Panama, Mexico, and the United States in organizing the ad hoc working groups, which addressed the following issues: hemispheric security and defense cooperation policy; humanitarian emergency assistance; progressive inclusion of the gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in defense and security policies; role of the security and defense forces in environmental protection and climate resilience; the evolving role of the armed forces in defense and security matters, and cooperation and coordination mechanisms on the issues of search and rescue.

12. To offer to the Government of Mexico any technical and advisory support from the OAS and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) to contribute to the success of the XIII CDMA.

Disarmament and nonproliferation in the Hemisphere

13. To reaffirm its commitment to continue promoting a universal, genuine, nondiscriminatory regime for disarmament and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in order to advance common interests in implementing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other treaties concerning weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, and

2. The Government of Nicaragua cannot support the wording of paragraphs 12 and 13 on the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, since the objectives proposed for the XIII CDMA ...

in recognizing the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, where appropriate and in accordance with the law of each state.^{3/}

14. To express its satisfaction with the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on July 7, 2017 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the negotiation of which was led by the delegation of Costa Rica, with the active involvement of the Latin American and Caribbean region in the negotiation process and with Mexico and Brazil as part of the Core Group, and to urge states to consider signing or ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, opened for signature on September 20, 2017.^{4/}

15. To strongly condemn the use of chemical weapons anywhere, at any time, by any actor, and under any circumstances, recognizing their use as unacceptable and as a violation of international law; and to express its firm conviction that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

16. To call on all member states to support international regulations and multilateral mechanisms against the use of chemical weapons and to reiterate its unwavering commitment to 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.

17. To support the call in United Nations resolution 72/50, “United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.”

18. To underscore the importance of the implementation by member states of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the framework of the support that the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) provides, and the cooperation and information sharing with the United Nations Security Council’s 1540 Committee, bearing in mind the current global context in terms of threats to international peace and security and the need to intensify efforts to fully implement this resolution in order to counter the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery to non-state actors.

19. In this fifteenth anniversary year of the Proliferation Security Initiative, to reaffirm the commitment to actively combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and related materials to and from states and non-state actors of proliferation concern by encouraging the endorsement of said initiative.

20. To instruct the CSH, with the support of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), member states, and experts from specialized agencies, to consider the topic of physical nuclear security at a regular meeting during the second half of 2018 in order to exchange best practices, lessons learned, experiences garnered, and future areas of cooperation regarding security measures for nuclear facilities and materials, radioactive materials and related facilities, and materials not under regulatory oversight in order to improve nuclear security of member states.

3. The U.S. does not support this text. It impugns existing treaty regimes, such as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, ...

4. The U.S. does not support and will not sign the “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.” No state possessing nuclear weapons or which depends upon such weapons for its security ...

Hemispheric efforts to combat trafficking in persons

21. To reinforce the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and to reaffirm the commitment of the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to fight the crime of trafficking in persons by means of a comprehensive approach 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.

22. To welcome the holding of the Fifth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons at the OAS headquarters on March 12-13, 2018, as well as the Declaration of Mexico “Hemispheric Efforts against Trafficking in Persons,” and to urge that its recommendations be implemented.

23. To take note of the progress report on the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018, presented by the Department of Public Security (DPS) in accordance with Article 11 of Section VI of the Plan, based on the 33 questionnaires received from member states. To remind member states of the need to update or clarify the information provided in the questionnaires so that the final report may be written.

24. To observe the commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons on July 30 as established by the United Nations, and to promote sensitization activities on the issue with the support and participation of the public and private sectors, civil society, other social actors, and academia, as appropriate.

25. To underscore the importance of continuing to implement the Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018 and welcome the decision to extend it until 2020. To request the General Secretariat to report on progress in carrying out the mandates that were assigned to it.

26. To instruct the General Secretariat to include in the proposed program-budget to be considered by the General Assembly the necessary financial resources for the DPS and the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DTOC) to implement the work plans to combat trafficking in persons in the Western Hemisphere and provide the necessary technical assistance to member states should they request it.

27. To support, within the framework of Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, the region-wide Knowledge Base on Trafficking in Persons, and invite member states to cooperate with the DPS by sending the information and data required for that knowledge base.

Strengthening Public Security in the Americas

28. To urge member states to implement the Recommendations of San Pedro Sula for Public Security Management and to request the General Secretariat, through the SMS Department of

Public Security, to continue to support member states in implementing the recommendations of the Meetings of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA) process.

29. To accept with gratitude the offer of the Government of Ecuador to host the Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VII) and to convene it in the second half of 2019; and to that end, to instruct the Permanent Council to establish, through the CSH, a working group chaired by Ecuador to coordinate all the preparations for MISPA-VII.

30. To request that MISPA and the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Other Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA) coordinate their efforts to strengthen justice and penitentiary systems, taking into consideration best practices and the specific situation of each country.

A. Information and knowledge with regard to multidimensional security

31. To invite member states, within the framework of their legal provisions, to consider implementing or strengthening, as applicable, national data gathering, processing, and analysis systems on crime, victimization, firearms, police, prisons, cybersecurity, terrorism, and drugs. To request the SMS, through its Multidimensional Security Information and Knowledge Section, to assist the efforts of member states in that regard, in coordination with all areas of that Secretariat.

32. To renew the commitment of member states to contribute to and utilize 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 and to prepare regional statistical reports.

33. To request that the General Secretariat, through the Information and Knowledge and the Prevention of Violence and Crime Sections of the Department of Public Security of the SMS, make the necessary information and knowledge resources available to member states, including a programs database and a compendium of good practices and lessons learned, among other reference resources.

B. Preventing Violence and Crime

34. To renew the commitment of member states to efforts towards the implementation and standardization of the definitions of crime contained in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, as appropriate, and in accordance with domestic law, with a view to improving national data collection, processing, and analysis to enable better public policy decision-making and formulation on public security in general and, in particular, on crime, victimization, firearms, police, prisons, cybersecurity, terrorism, and drugs.

35. To instruct the Permanent Council, through the CSH, to continue the formulation of a hemispheric plan of action to guide the crafting of public policies to prevent and reduce murders, pursuant to the recommendation issued by the Sixth Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA-VI). The plan of action shall be referred to the General Assembly for consideration at its next session.

36. To request the Working Group on Mechanisms and Tools for Regional Emergency Services Cooperation to present, within the framework of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, the outcomes of its activities during the MISPA-VII process.

37. To thank the Government of Ecuador for its offer to organize an international seminar on mechanisms and tools for regional emergency services cooperation, scheduled to be held in the second half of 2018.

38. To convene the second meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity—chaired by Honduras—in the first half of 2019, pursuant to follow-up paragraph 3 of the Recommendations of San Pedro Sula for Public Security Management, and to request that the General Secretariat allocate the necessary funds in the budget for the aforementioned meeting and for a preparatory meeting, and that it lend the support needed for the preparations.

39. To request that the General Secretariat, through the SMS and the CSH, continue reporting to the Permanent Council on progress with the implementation of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, and that it present a report on the use of the specific fund set up to support the activities carried out under the aegis of the Network.

40. To urge the General Secretariat to continue, through the Prevention of Violence and Crime Section of the DPS and the Information and Knowledge about Public Security Section of the SMS, to disseminate policies, programs, lessons learned, and promising practices in relation to preventing violence and crime in the region.

41. To instruct the General Secretariat to promote, through the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, in coordination with the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), linkages among different regional and subregional actors, including member states, civil society organizations, and children and adolescents themselves, for the development of joint actions with a view to progress towards target 16.2 to “[e]nd abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,” established by the United Nations for 2030.

42. To develop models for the prevention of violence and promotion of a culture of peace, as well as territorially-based comprehensive social inclusion strategies with a human-rights and children's-rights perspective to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents by criminal organizations.

43. To promote and provide guidance on safe Internet use by children and adolescents, as well as prevention of, attention to, support against, and monitoring of, possible violations of their Internet rights, using methods that build the capacities of children and adolescents themselves to be aware of risks and threats, in addition to strategies that promote intergenerational dialogue, interinstitutional coordination, and interdisciplinary approaches.

C. Advancing Police Cooperation^{5/6/7/}

44. To encourage the General Secretariat, through the SMS, to further strengthen police cooperation and national capacity building through the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization (REDPPOL), and to further cooperation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the American Police Community (AMERIPOL).

45. To express its appreciation for the recently launched SMS REDPPOL and to accept the offer of the Government of Ecuador to host the second on-site police training course of that Network, scheduled to be held in the second half of 2018, and to request that it present the results 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.

46. To encourage member states to continue to assign police officers to the SMS by means of a transparent selection process in accordance with the domestic legislation of each member state to strengthen the technical capacity of member states and the OAS Secretariat.

47. To request that the OAS SMS Secretariat establish a police support unit within its structure to service all of its departments.

48. To request the SMS/DPS, through its REDPPOL program, to help develop and identify the appropriate profiles so that member states may suggest candidates to support all of the SMS structure, as associate personnel.

Security implications of climate change^{8/}

49. To take note of 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.

50. To encourage the CSH to consider the discussions of the aforementioned joint high-level meeting and develop recommendations that can be considered by the Permanent Council and the General Assembly at its next session.

51. To instruct the CSH to develop recommendations aimed at supporting the efforts of member states to better understand and address the security implications of climate change, for the consideration of the Permanent Council and the General Assembly in 2019.^{9/}

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5. The Government of Nicaragua is not in agreement with establishing a police support unit within the SMS structure, since that would mean a duplication of effort and...
 6. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela questions the existence and applicability of the Framework Agreement for Cooperation signed between the General Secretariat of the OAS and the Police....
 7. The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not recognize as mandates agreements signed by the General Secretariat, given that only the member states gathered in the appropriate organs can set
 8. The Government of Nicaragua cannot support the wording of paragraph 48 and 49 of the section of the omnibus resolution on security implications of climate change confidence and peace in the region. ...

52. To take note of the study on climate change and its security implications presented by the IADB to the CSH on April 12, 2018, and to request the IADB to continue considering the security implications of climate change for security and to identify appropriate responses to the security challenges posed by climate change for the armed forces, and to submit its findings to the CSH for the consideration of member states.

53. To request the General Secretariat to continue establishing working and collaborative relationships with relevant regional and international scientific, financial, and technical organizations involved in addressing climate change.

54. To request that the IADB organize a yearly table-top exercise in the area of disaster management and humanitarian assistance with a view to strengthening capacities, means, and coordination throughout the Hemisphere. This mandate will be subject to the availability of financial resources in the program-budget of the IADB.

55. To invite the Inter-American Natural Disaster Reduction Committee to consider the lessons learned from the past hurricane seasons and from the “coastal El Niño” phenomenon and to recommend new practices and measures that member states, the OAS, and its entities, should implement to promote resilience and recovery, and enhance cooperation and collaboration.

The Americas as an antipersonnel-landmine-free zone^{10/}

56. To reaffirm the commitment to rid their territories of antipersonnel landmines, destroy stockpiles thereof, and make the Americas the world’s first antipersonnel-landmine-free zone; and to firmly condemn, in accordance with the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of antipersonnel mines, including those that are factory-made, locally-manufactured, or improvised.

57. To continue to urge all States Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), interested states, the United Nations, other competent international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and competent nongovernmental organizations to review progress made in implementing the commitments under the Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019 and the Maputo+15 Declaration, which were adopted at the Third Review Conference, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from June 23-27, 2014, and to renew their commitment to the Ottawa Convention.

58. 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 Review Conference; and to support states that have requested an extension of the

9. The Government of the United States has concerns regarding inclusion of multiple overlapping requests and mandates for the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other bodies

10. The United States is the largest contributor of humanitarian demining assistance in the world and the Hemisphere. We have contributed over \$2.8 billion for conventional weapons destruction....

deadline to fulfill their commitments in the areas of clearance and decontamination, in order to meet the established deadlines.

59. 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, through the OAS, to support that country's efforts to fulfill the commitments made under the Ottawa Convention and the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP, with respect to humanitarian mine-clearing in Colombia.

60. To point out that, upon ratifying and assuming the obligations contained in the Ottawa Convention, the States Party have confirmed their commitment to peace, disarmament, and international humanitarian law, by destroying or ensuring the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the Americas.

Combating transnational organized crime

61. To reiterate the importance of implementing the report on the Meeting of National Points of Contact on Transnational Organized Crime held from April 3-4, 2017 (CP/CSH/SA-274/17).

62. To urge those member states that have not yet submitted the questionnaires on implementation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime to do so no later than September 15, 2018, and to request those countries that have already delivered the questionnaire to remit new information with a view to correcting, supplementing, and improving the information provided, based on the initial findings contained in the preliminary report.

63. To request the DTOC to complete the analysis of the questionnaires and to prepare the final report, which should be presented to the CSH during the second half of 2018, and also to follow up on all the proposals presented by member states for improving the Plan of Action.

64. To call upon member states to strengthen cooperation and international technical assistance in the fight against transnational organized crime and the global drug problem, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Declaration on Security of the Americas, the Hemispheric Action Plan against Transnational Organized Crime, and other applicable multilateral Hemisphere agreements, in order to counter the negative effects of these phenomena on sustainable development, security, proper functioning of the economies, and the effective enjoyment of civil rights in our countries and our border zones.

65. To convene the annual meeting of National Authorities on transnational organized crime, within the framework of the CSH, in November 2018, to analyze progress made by the states, exchange information, and hear about best practices that together may help achieve greater regional coordination for addressing the phenomenon.

66. To support the DTOC 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 DTOC.

67. To request the SMS Security to carry out an open competition for the post of head of the new DTOC, as soon as possible.

68. To urge member states to strengthen national laws and international cooperation through capacity building and responses to combat corruption, money-laundering, and transnational organized crime in all their forms and manifestations, including emerging forms of crime, such as crimes affecting the environment and their related crimes.

69. To request the DTOC to continue providing technical assistance to member states that request it, with characteristics appropriate to those countries that are facing new threats in border areas, with a view to advancing implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the three Protocols thereto, and the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime; to encourage greater coordination within the General Secretariat and other bodies that address topics related to transnational organized crime, as well as with other multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in order to contribute to the effective implementation of international and regional instruments in this regard.

70. To request the General Secretariat to continue, through the SMS, to assist member states with the cooperation and technical assistance needed to combat transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations, especially money laundering, trafficking in persons, and the manufacturing of and illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

71. To invite member states to develop and/or implement inter-institutional policies by which to renew the commitment to international legal cooperation, so that public prosecution services and/or offices of attorneys general might share best practices and investigation strategies for effectively prosecuting members and leaders of transnational criminal organizations; and develop information exchanges by which to neutralize the financial structures of those criminal organizations.

72. To request the DTOC to continue providing technical assistance to Caribbean states and to other member states, should they request, in order to improve their regulatory frameworks and bolster systems to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, all consistent with international standards.

73. To invite member states and regional and international organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Fund against Transnational Organized Crime provided for in the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime.

Confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas^{11/}

74. To continue to encourage and implement confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, the Consensus of Miami, and the Declaration on Security in the Americas, among other declarations and resolutions on CSBMs, and to urge all member states to furnish the General Secretariat, no later than March 15 of each year, with information on the application of CSBMs applied from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, utilizing the “New Consolidated List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) That Should Be Reported According to OAS Resolutions (CP/CSH-1743/16).

75. To adopt the Chairman’s Conclusions (CSH/FORO-VII/doc.5/17) from the seventh meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures held in Washington, D.C. on April 27, 2017.

76. To instruct that the General Secretariat, with the support of the IADB, complete the process of design and implementation of the database and electronic template for the online presentation of annual reports on CSBMs by September 1, 2018 and present it at the Thirteenth CDMA.

77. To convene the eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in 2019 to review and evaluate existing CSBMs and consider new CSBMs, taking into account the multidimensional approach to hemispheric security.

78. To adopt the recommendation of the CICTE Plenary and Working Group on Cooperation and Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace, and to add two new measures to the New Consolidated List of Confidence-and Security-Building Measures That Should Be Reported According to OAS Resolutions (CP/CSH/1743/16) approved in May 2016.

Security Concerns of Central America

79. To express its support for the efforts of the Central American states to address their security concerns, particularly combating transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, illegal trafficking of migrants and related crimes, the scourge of gangs, and border control and offer the technical assistance of the organs, agencies, and entities of the OAS.

80. To support the Alliance for Prosperity initiative undertaken by Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to foster national and regional security for their citizens.

81. To thank the European Union for its financial contribution for the first phase of implementation of the Program for Prevention of Crimes Related to Irregular Migration in Mesoamerica, which concluded in April 2018, and to urge member states to continue supporting the efforts of that initiative so that the second phase of the Program may continue.

11. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes that confidence- and security-building measures are a means of helping promote an international climate...

Special Security Concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean

82. To express its satisfaction with the outcome of the CSH meeting on the special security concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean, held on March 8, 2018 with the theme “Integration of Multidimensional Security, Sustainable Development, and Environmental Resilience Imperatives to Promote Peace and Prosperity in the Small Island and Low-Lying Coastal Developing States of the Caribbean.”

83. To instruct the General Secretariat, through the SMS, to continue strengthening multidimensional security cooperation with CARICOM, including through the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), for the implementation of the OAS/SMS 5-Year Work Plan (2017-2022) to support the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy.

84. To instruct the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) to continue advancing those issues that have an impact on the multidimensional security, sustainable and integral development, environmental resilience, and stability of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean, including through initiatives to reduce the risk of disasters and strengthen disaster response, thereby achieving sustainable development.

85. To continue convening the annual meeting on the special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean, recognizing that these states are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the myriad forms of transnational organized crime, natural disasters, and other security challenges, recognizing as well that these challenges have a disproportionate effect on the multidimensional security and sustainable and integral development of the region.

86. To request the IADB to continue supporting the efforts of the region in building capacities for disaster response and mitigation as part of hemispheric efforts to combat these challenges.

87. To recognize the importance of continuing to support the adoption of measures to address the special security concerns of the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the Caribbean in order to promote the sustainable and integral development of those states and to invite member states and permanent observers to enhance financial and technical support to assist the small island and low-lying coastal developing states of the region in addressing its multidimensional security challenges.

88. To take note of the White Paper of the Republic of Haiti and invite member states and permanent observers to contribute human and financial resources in order to support the implementation of that paper.

Protecting critical infrastructure in the event of natural disasters

89. To instruct the SMS to develop a Model National Strategy on Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the event of Natural Disasters, based on the recommendations of experts on the

matter contained in document CP/CSH-1834/18, and to present a draft to member states for consideration in the first quarter of 2019.

Reflections on Hemispheric Security

90. To acknowledge the holding, by the CSH, of three roundtables on matters of interest to member states: “The Concept of Multidimensional Security in the Current Strategic Context of the Hemisphere,” on November 17, 2017; “The Use of the Armed Forces in Public Security: Constraints and Implications,” on February 8, 2018; and “Perspectives on Inter-American Legal Instruments for Hemispheric Peace and Security,” on March 22, 2018.

91. To consider the importance of the CSH’s continuing to hold brainstorming sessions that promote open debate on topics relating to the multidimensional security agenda.

Justice, Penitentiary and Prison Systems

92. To instruct the SMS to continue supporting member states, through the DPS, in developing and implementing comprehensive best practices-based strategies, with a view to ensuring effective results in terms of reintegrating into society individuals who have been incarcerated.

93. To instruct the SMS to continue supporting member states that so request, through the DPS, in developing and implementing strategies focused on improving the actual management and administration of prisons, and in addressing and reducing overpopulation in prisons, or reducing prison population, as appropriate. Such strategies shall contribute to encouraging the adoption of alternatives to incarceration and measures to protect citizens who are incarcerated, as well as better structuring of the services provided by public defender offices.

94. To request the SMS to promote, as part of the Prison Strategy being implemented by the DPS, the implementation of alternatives to incarceration, initiatives for differentiated treatment of crimes, in coordination with Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) for drug users and in coordination with the Inter-American Commission of Women for women who are incarcerated, and evidence-based social reintegration programs, taking into account the growing number of people incarcerated in the Americas and the enormous consequences for families, societies, economies, and institutions.

95. To request the SMS to promote, as part of the Prison Strategy being implemented by the DPS, the development and use of restorative justice programs in appropriate cases with due safeguards for victim protection, within formal criminal justice processes, as well as the development of innovative approaches to restorative justice—which may or may not be in the context of formal criminal proceedings.

Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

96. To underscore that the issue of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects is a risk factor that impacts the high rates of violence and insecurity in the region, where a majority of homicides are committed using firearms, representing a threat to peace, security, and development.

97. To encourage member states to implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UN Programme of Action on Small Arms) and to participate actively in the Third Review Conference to be held from June 18-29, 2018.

98. To instruct the SMS, with the assistance of United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and with UNODC when appropriate, to compile information on the technical and financial needs of member states for the implementation of the Program of Action on Small Arms.

99. To note the IADB handbook, produced in 2017 at the request of the CSH, on best practices for stockpile management and destruction of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition.

100. To reiterate to the SMS that the DTOC should, in coordination with the UNODC, prepare a hemispheric study on the topic of trafficking in small arms, light weapons, and ammunition in the Hemisphere, based on information provided by member states, which would identify the risks and challenges and make action-oriented recommendations, particularly on strengthening border controls to prevent and combat arms trafficking using an approach of shared, common responsibility.

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

101. To recognize the continuing validity of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 51 years after its adoption, as a demonstration that the absence of nuclear arms in the region reinforces security and trust among the states of the Hemisphere, stands as a clear example to those states that have this type of weapon, and contributes to efforts toward a nuclear-free world.

102. To encourage those states that have ratified the pertinent protocols of the Treaty of Tlatelolco to examine any interpretive statement they may have made on this matter, under Action 9 of the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

II. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

103. To urge those member states that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as appropriate, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (CITAAC), the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, and the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance.

Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials^{12/}

104. To welcome the holding of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, on February 16, 2018 at OAS headquarters, and also the holding of the Fourth Conference of States Party to CIFTA from April 4-5, 2018 in Mexico City.

105. To invite those member states that have not already done so to consider acceding to the CIFTA; as well as to strengthen coordination and cooperation mechanisms, in order to consolidate the effective implementation of the Convention.

106. To adopt the 2018-2022 Course of Action for the Operation and Implementation of the CIFTA, approved during the Fourth Conference of States Parties to the CIFTA from April 4-5, 2018 in Mexico City, and to reaffirm the commitment to implementing it.

107. To convene the nineteenth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA, in accordance with Article XXI of the Convention, of one day's duration, during the first half of 2019 and to request the Technical Secretariat of the CIFTA to assist with the preparation and follow-up of said meeting.

108. To promote and strengthen synergies involving the OAS, the United Nations—especially its Programme of Action on small arms, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Arms Trade Treaty,^{13/14/} and the International Tracing Instrument – and all the Hemisphere's subregional mechanisms, so as to enable member states to explore more and better possibilities of working together in this area.

109. To encourage the states party to the CIFTA to strengthen regional, subregional, and bilateral cooperation through coordinated, joint actions with a view to preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, and explosives and share relevant information on illegal activities related to this issue that jeopardize the region's security.

110. To instruct the Technical Secretariat of the CIFTA that, in consultation with the pertinent United Nations agencies, such as the UNODC and the UNODA, it conclude by the second half of 2018 the comparative study of the CIFTA and other international instruments on such matters, including the Programme of Action on small arms, the International Tracing Instrument, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to be presented at the nineteenth regular meeting of the CIFTA Consultative Committee in accordance with the decision adopted at the eighteenth regular meeting of said Consultative Committee.

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12. The Government of Nicaragua is committed to preventing, combatting and eradicating illegal arms trafficking, and on account of its commitment to peace and citizen security....
 13. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is fully committed to preventing, combating, and eradicating illegal firearms trafficking and has always felt that these goals could best be accomplished through ...
 14. The Government of Nicaragua is committed to preventing, combating, and eradicating illegal arms trafficking. And, on account of its commitment to peace and citizen security, it has endorsed several...

111. To mark the twentieth anniversary of the CIFTA by proclaiming April 5 as “Inter-American Day against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,” from 2019 onward.

112. To instruct the General Secretariat to continue providing, as requested by member states, technical assistance and cooperation for the marking, tracing, recordkeeping, and destruction of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, as appropriate.

113. To consider establishing an OAS Voluntary Trust Fund dedicated to improving the operations and functions of the CIFTA.

Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions

114. To consider the IADB recommendations contained in document CP/CSH-1829/18 on the operations and functions of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions (CITAAC).

115. To promote preparation by the Committee on Hemispheric Security, with advice from the IADB, of a proposal for the implementation and bringing into operation of a Secretariat pro tempore or Technical Secretariat (proposed at the First Conference of the States Party) that establishes the organization and functions of that Secretariat.

116. To request the States Party to continue submitting in a timely fashion annual reports and notifications in compliance with their obligations under Articles III and IV of the CITAAC, and to identify before July 1 of each year national points of contact to contribute to the preparation of notifications and annual reports.

117. To urge states party to submit in a timely fashion annual reports and notifications in compliance with their obligations under Articles III and IV of the CITAAC, and to request the General Secretariat to contact states that not members of the Organization so that they may contribute to the objective of the Convention by providing information annually to the General Secretariat on their exports of conventional weapons to states party to the CITAAC, in accordance with Article V thereof.

118. To set March 2019, 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 the 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.

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism

119. To invite those member states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as the case may be, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown, Barbados, on June 3, 2002, and support its full implementation.

120. To convene the first meeting of the States Party to the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism for the first half of 2019 at the headquarters of the OAS, in Washington, D.C.

Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance

121. To request the General Secretariat to include this Convention as a topic on the schedule of activities of the CSH for 2018-2019, in order to advance the process to review, propose any updates considered necessary, and strengthen its provisions, especially bearing in mind the increased incidence of major natural disasters since the Convention entered into force in 1996, giving particular attention to the experiences of the States Party thereto.

122. To request the General Secretariat to promote awareness of the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA) among member states that have not yet acceded to the Convention and among permanent observer states.

123. To direct the General Secretariat, through the SMS, to cooperate with the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development to optimize inclusion of pertinent provisions of the IACFDA, to develop a proposal to be considered by CIDI to facilitate disaster assistance and strengthen the provision of technical assistance by member states and permanent observers, for member states affected by disasters.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE ORGANS, AGENCIES, AND ENTITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION
(ARTICLE 91.f OF THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

124. To strengthen communication, collaboration, and cooperation in order to address the world drug problem with a comprehensive, balanced, evidence-based, and multidisciplinary approach that contributes to the improvement of knowledge and the production of scientific evidence for drug policies and programs, recognizing that this is an increasingly complex, dynamic, and multi-causal phenomenon that includes persistent, new, and evolving challenges.

125. To encourage member states and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Executive Secretariat to continue their efforts to effectively implement the Operational Recommendations of the Outcome Document of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem, which will guide their future efforts building on our previous international commitments in this regard, including the 2009 United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and to strengthen the exchange of experiences, good practices, and collaboration with civil society, academia, and other regional and international organizations and forums.

126. To welcome the undertaking of the First Meeting of the CICAD Working Group on the Implementation of the 2016 UNGASS Operational Recommendations, held in Mexico City on April 24, 2018.

127. To support the efforts to implement the 2016-2020 Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs and its contributions to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while recognizing the need to improve the collection and analysis of data, indicators, and measurement instruments of drug policies.

128. To strengthen the adoption of comprehensive prevention, control and supply reduction measures, as well as the treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of individuals with drug use disorders, with a focus on human rights at the individual, community, family, and society level, to promote the non-stigmatization of people who use drugs, but also does not permit impunity for drug-related crimes.

129. To emphasize the importance of improving access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for palliative care, while strengthening measures to prevent their diversion, trafficking, and misuse.

130. To continue supporting the efforts of member states, including requesting CICAD to strengthen the cooperation mechanisms and exchange of good practices of chemical producing and recipient countries to control the diversion of precursor chemicals that can be used to manufacture illicit drugs and, in appropriate cases, in coordination with existing monitoring and notification procedures established by the UNODC, without affecting its trade and legitimate uses.

131. To reiterate our commitment to continue including the gender and human rights perspectives in international drug policies, aiming to develop and disseminate measures that take into account gender issues and the specific needs and circumstances that women and girls face with respect to the world drug problem. To ensure women's effective participation in the agencies and organizations in charge of the drug issue, and in this sense encourage the participation of countries in the Inter-American Program for Strengthening Gender Equality in Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA/CICAD).

132. To encourage member states to promote a human rights perspective, in accordance with national legislation and international commitments, including the principle of proportional sentencing for minor drug-related offenses, and in this sense, to encourage CICAD to continue promoting best practices for alternatives to incarceration.

133. To continue encouraging the search for viable economic and social integration alternatives to prevent and counteract actions by criminal groups that involve individuals and communities in the cultivation, production, distribution, trafficking, and use of drugs.

134. To strengthen coordination and cooperation among member states and across the OAS bodies to counter illicit activities that facilitate transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in narcotics and firearms, money laundering, and other drug-related activities.

135. To support requesting member states to develop and strengthen the early warning systems for new illicit drugs, new psychoactive substances, and precursor chemicals, in coordination with global early warning systems.

136. To reaffirm that, twenty years after the mandate for the establishment of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), it remains the only valid hemispheric instrument to measure the implementation of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs and related international cooperation actions, and to welcome the start of the MEM Seventh Round.

137. To approve the Work Plan of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD for 2018, 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.

138. To support the strengthening of the CICAD Executive Secretariat, and encourage member states to make voluntary financial contributions, if possible, so as to strengthen its work.

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism

139. 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.

140. To emphasize the importance of designating one or more National Points of Contact to the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) with competence in the field of prevention and elimination of terrorism in order to strengthen cooperation between them and CICTE.

141. To reaffirm and support the commitments undertaken in the Declaration “Strengthening Hemispheric Efforts to Address and Counter Violent Extremism that is Conducive to Terrorism,” adopted by CICTE at its eighteenth regular session, held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. from May 3-4, 2018, particularly the commitment to redouble efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism from a comprehensive and multidimensional approach, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

142. To express its thanks for the holding of the first meeting of the Working Group on Cooperation and Confidence-Building Measures in Cyberspace, which took place on February 28 and March 1, 2018 at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C.; to endorse resolution CICTE/RES. 1/18, “Regional Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) to Promote Cooperation and Trust in Cyberspace,”) thereby approving two new measures; and, in accordance with the document “New Consolidated List of Confidence-and Security-Building Measures to be Notified in Accordance with OAS Resolutions” (CP/CSH-1743/16) of May, 2016, to include them in the New Consolidated List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures as non-traditional measures.

143. To ensure that the 2019 Program-Budget of the Organization allocate to the CICTE Secretariat the financial resources needed to implement the mandates, programs, and activities contained in the CICTE Work Plan adopted at its eighteenth regular session, as well as sufficient resources to support the preparation and holding of its annual meeting. Also to request that the Secretary General assign to the CICTE Secretariat additional human resources, particularly Regular Fund resources, to strengthen its technical assistance capacities and also to ensure greater continuity in CICTE’s work.

144. 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.

145. To convene the nineteenth regular session of CICTE at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., for May 2 and 3, 2019; and two one-day preparatory meetings to be held at OAS headquarters on February 28, 2019 and April 11, 2019, as well as a meeting to be held in the second half of 2018, either on site or on-line, to promote the exchange of information between national points of contact and the CICTE Secretariat, discuss advances in the implementation of the CICTE Work Plan, and learn about new threats and/or the needs of the countries in this area.

146. To request the Chair of CICTE to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session on the implementation of the mandates contained in the CICTE Work Plan.

Inter-American Defense Board ^{15/ 16/17/18/}

147. To invite those member states that deem it appropriate to continue to provide the necessary financial and human resources to the IADB and to consider two years as the minimum assignment for officers or staff members to the IADB.

148. To encourage those states that are not members of the IADB to consider joining the Board to strengthen and expand hemispheric defense and security cooperation.

149. To urge the member states to continue designating military or police personnel for inclusion in the activities of the IADB Humanitarian Demining Mission.

150. To request that member states provide the information requested to the IADB to facilitate completion of the database for natural disaster response, which will support enhanced disaster preparedness in the Hemisphere, in accordance with the IADB Advisory Plan.

151. To request that the Secretary General consider including the IADB as an educational institution eligible to receive OAS scholarships through the OAS Academic Scholarship Program (Regular Program).

152. To request that, based on the experience with recent disasters in the Hemisphere, the member organizations of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction provide updated information on lessons learned in the area of humanitarian assistance in order to introduce changes into the "Plan for Improving Advice and Guidance Provided by the IADB to the Inter-American System in the Event of Disasters," if advisable.

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15. The Government of Ecuador, in keeping with Article 4, paragraph 4.4 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), gave notice of its definitive withdrawal from the IADB ...
 16. The Government of Nicaragua considers that the historical context that made it possible for the Inter-American Defense Board to come into being does not correspond to the realities...
 17. The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not part of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) hence it does not accept agreements or commitments regarding this section.
 18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela questions the validity of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) because of its origins, nature, scope, objectives, and performance

153. To request that the Board, within the framework of its Statutes:
- a. Continue to seek agreements of collaboration with academic and scholarly institutions, in accordance with IADB Motion 13/2014, in order to build a network that can support the Board in the preparation of studies and other projects of interest to member states.
 - b. Continue its support for the activities of the CDMA, especially for efforts to establish the CDMA's institutional memory, by presenting a report on the events and common aspects associated with the activities carried out by the OAS in the area of defense and hemispheric security, participation in the ad hoc working groups, and providing the Secretariat pro tempore of the Fourteenth CDMA with technical and secretariat assistance.
 - c. Populate its database for natural disaster response by ensuring that member states complete and submit Form F-JID-011-01-DN, "Data In Case of Disasters" found on page 14 of the document "Improved IADB Plan for Advisory Services in Disaster Response within the Inter-American System," (published by the IADB Secretariat on March 13, 2012) by December 31, 2018.
 - d. Provide advice to the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security on the holding of the eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.
 - e. Continue to provide technical support and advisory services to Haiti for implementation of its White Paper on security and development.

154. To express its support for the IADB's projected plan of action to hold the following: a seminar on the gender perspective in order to continue promoting the inclusion of women in the area of defense and security in the Hemisphere; a conference on search and rescue in natural disasters to obtain lessons learned and experiences for replication by each member state; and a seminar or conference on cybersecurity to propose recommendations to member states on information security in cyberspace and IT resource protection.

IV. FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING

155. To instruct the SMS to submit in timely fashion the work plan of activities that it will carry out in the 2018-2019 period, for consultations or proper oversight by the member states.

156. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth 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.

157. To support the consideration by the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs of a review of the Indirect Cost Recovery Policy (ICR), taking into account the need to strengthen SMS and the activities it has as a mandate.

158. 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.

159. 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.

160. Given that their implementation is not yet complete, to renew the mandates contained in operative paragraphs 75 and 78 of resolution AG/RES. 2907 (XLVII-O/17).

V. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS^{19/}

Provisional sequence	Topic	Estimated Date	Name	Place
1	CDMA	October 2018	Thirteenth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (XIII CDMA)	Mexico
2	Transnational Organized Crime	November 2018	Meeting of National Authorities on Transnational Organized Crime	OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C.
3	CITAAC	March 2019	Second Conference of the States Parties to the CITAAC	OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C.
4	CICTE	May 2-3, 2019	Nineteenth regular session of CICTE	OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C.
5	MISPA	1 st half 2019	Second meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity	TBD
6	CIFTA	1 st half 2019	Nineteenth regular meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CIFTA	TBD

19. Provisional list of meetings.

Provisional sequence	Topic	Estimated Date	Name	Place
7	CSBMs	2019	Eighth meeting of the Forum on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures	OAS headquarters, Washington, D.C.
8	MISPA	1 st half 2019	Second meeting of the Subsidiary Technical Working Group on the Prevention of Crime, Violence, and Insecurity	TBD
9	MISPA	2 nd half 2019	Seventh Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA VII)	Ecuador
10	MISPA	2 nd half 2018	Second in-person course of the Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	Ecuador

FOOTNOTES

1. Washington, D.C., December 13-15, 2017; High-level joint meeting of the Permanent Council and the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the “Security implications of climate change,” Washington, D.C., December 12, 2017; Eighteenth Regular Meeting of the Consultative Committee of CIFTA, Washington, D.C., February 16, 2018; Special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean, Washington D.C, March 8, 2018; Fifth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons, Washington, D.C., March 12-13, 2018; Fourth Conference of States Parties to the CIFTA, Mexico City, April 4-5, 2018; Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the event of Natural Disasters, Washington D.C., April 19, 2018; Sixty-third regular session of CICAD, Mexico, April 26-27, 2018; and Eighteenth regular session of CICTE, Washington, D.C., May 3-4, 2018.

2. ... go beyond that of being a policy forum whose sole purpose is to promote the exchange of good ideas, practices and experiences in defense and security matters. The CDMA was not created to coordinate specialized hemispheric military conferences or to develop operational mechanisms.

3. ... as not being “universal, genuine and non-discriminatory”. These treaties continue to serve as the cornerstones for disarmament and nonproliferation progress and are open to adherence by all states. While the revised text recognizes “common interests in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other arms-related agreements,” it puts too much emphasis on their shortcomings, rather than their strengths.

4. ... 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 conditions conducive for further progress.

5. ...and of the country’s resources, and furthermore, there are already lines and support programs in the MISPA meetings that have components having to do with the police. The role of SMS is to follow up on the outcomes of these meetings.

6. ... in June 2011. That document was not negotiated or approved by the member states of the OAS and, furthermore, AMERIPOL does not represent police agencies of all the countries of the Hemisphere. Accordingly, cooperation with the aforementioned Community cannot be imposed through disguised institutionalization in the Organization. Venezuela supports voluntary cooperation on police matters, based on respect for sovereignty, independence, noninterference, the legal system, and institutional system of countries. Such cooperation must always be coordinated and subject to civilian oversight of all the member states of the OAS.

7. ... mandates. Therefore, the agreement concluded between AMERIPOL and the General Secretariat of the OAS does not give rise to obligations for member states.

8. ... hemispheric security, since its goes beyond the functions of the IADB and attributes to it functions that do not correspond to the special nature of that agency. The responses to the security challenges posed by climate change will be defined within the jurisdiction of each member state of the Organization of American States.

9. to develop recommendations on the security implications of climate change. We note our concern about such work being undertaken by the OAS and other bodies that do not have technical and scientific expertise in these areas.

10. ... (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.” In September 2014, the United States announced that it would align its activities outside the Korean Peninsula with key requirements of the Ottawa Convention. This means the United States will:

- not use anti-personnel landmines (APL) outside the Korean Peninsula;
- not assist, encourage, or induce anyone outside the Korean Peninsula to engage in activity prohibited by the Ottawa Convention; and
- undertake to destroy APL stockpiles not required for the defense of the Korean Peninsula.

11. ... It shares the need for these measures to be adapted to geographic, political, economic, social, cultural and technological conditions and realities. Under this optic, supports in general terms a confidence-building measure designed to exchange information on the approval and/or adaptation of laws regulating the collection of data and information and the sharing of experiences among governments on data prevention, management and protection; in the context of this confidence-building measure, the participation of service providers and end users must be voluntary, and shall not constitute an obligation for States.

12. ...and has signed international instruments on combatting and preventing illicit arms trafficking, and has incorporated into national law the Program of Action and the International Firearms Tracing, 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 rigorous plan for the control and registration of firearms in civilian hands and for the confiscation of weapons of war.

13. ...a strong multilateral regime, which would translate into a balanced, objective, and nondiscriminatory treaty. Venezuela is therefore of the view that references to synergies with other legal instruments, particularly the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), is not an appropriate formula for accomplishing the goals of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), as the ATT suffers from the following shortcomings:

- It is not a universally-applied instrument, which limits its scope to be considered a frame of reference for pursuing synergies among various treaties to combat the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, components, and all its aspects.
- It fails to mention weapons over-production and storage by major producers and exporters.
- It contains a number of criteria that could be used by certain countries to restrict the sovereign right of states to acquire weapons to meet their legitimate security and defense needs, by resorting to arbitrary and subjective arguments based on biased thinking and aspects of double standards.
- It ignores the threat posed by arms transfers to unauthorized non-state actors.

14. ... international instruments that address the combat and prevention of 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. However, Nicaragua cannot accept the Arms Trade Treaty adopted by the United Nations, because:

- It does not include a ban on transfers of firearms to non-state actors, which seems to us very dangerous, given that by its non-prohibition we are led, perforce, to the assumption that it is permitted
- The operative part of the treaty does not contain a clear affirmation of the sovereign right of states to procure, manufacture, export, import, and keep conventional weapons and their parts and components for their legitimate defense and security needs.
- There is no prohibition against the transfer of weapons to states that threaten the use of force or that commit crimes of aggression against other states and which have as their practice and policy the destabilization of other states as well as the threat and the use of force.

15. on February 20, 2014, and in keeping with the established procedure, ceased its membership on the Board on February 20, 2015. Hence, Ecuador cannot be part of any consensus reached or commitment assumed by the states on these matters.

16. ... of our states, Nicaragua does not agree that the Inter-American Defense Board should intervene in matters of a military or other nature that would mean undermining a country's sovereignty, independence, institutions or laws.

18. Venezuela reiterates that IADB action must be limited to the powers specifically established in its Statutes, and should refrain from intervening in matters of a military or other nature threatening peace, sovereignty, independence, freedom, territorial integrity, self-determination, noninterference, the legal system, and the institutional system of states, which are basic requirements for peaceful coexistence of nations.