



Confidence and Security Building Measures in the Americas:

**A Reference Book
of Hemispheric
Documents**

**Seventh Edition
September 2003**

United States Department of State
Bureau of Military-Political Affairs



CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE AMERICAS

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Confidence and Security-Building Measures in the Americas

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United States Department of
Washington, D.C. 20520

August 14, 2003

On February 4th, 2003, experts at the Summit of the Americas-mandated meeting on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) created in the 'Consensus of Miami' a hemispheric roadmap for resolving border tensions, lowering pressure for arms spending, and promoting democratic norms over the next decade. By tackling the root causes of conflict before they become international crises, consistent pursuit of CSBMs can improve hemispheric security by reducing regional instability and tension generated by political, military, ethnic and religious antagonisms.

The 2003 U.S. hosted Summit-mandated meeting demonstrated continued momentum for CSBMs in the hemisphere by adopting for national consideration an extensive list of measures that addressed both conventional military issues as well as a range of increasingly important challenges such as illicit weapons trafficking, money laundering and narco-trafficking. To preserve momentum and improve the climate of peace necessary for democratic societies to thrive, future regional agreements should institutionalize and expand on existing CSBMs in order to address new transnational threats, concerns and challenges.

The seventh edition of *Confidence and Security Building Measures in the Americas* is a comprehensive collection of the multilateral initiatives that have created and promoted the CSBMs currently being implemented in the Western Hemisphere. As in years passed, this most recent edition will serve as an important resource for delegations to the Summit-mandated Special Conference on Security and other key forums designed to promote hemispheric security. Each of these events provides opportunities to advance the already substantial achievements outlined in this book. We are therefore hopeful that efforts during the coming year will further consolidate mutual confidence and security throughout the hemisphere.

OEA/Ser.P
AG/RES. (XXI-O/91)
4 June 1991
Original: español

**THE SANTIAGO COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY AND THE RENEWAL
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM**

(Adopted at the third plenary session held on June 4, 1991)

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the member states of the Organization of American States, meeting in Santiago, Chile, as the representatives of their democratically elected governments to the twenty-first regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS;

Aware that profound international political and economic changes and the end of the cold war open up new opportunities and responsibilities for concerted action by all countries through global and regional organizations, as well as in their bilateral relationships;

Bearing, in mind that the changes towards a more open and democratic international system are not completely established, and that therefore, cooperation must be encouraged and strengthened so that those favorable trends may continue;

Recognizing the need to advance decisively towards a just and democratic order based on full respect for international law, the peaceful settlement of disputes, solidarity, and the revitalization of multilateral diplomacy and of international organizations;

Mindful that representative democracy is the form of government of the region and that its effective exercise, consolidation, and improvement are shared priorities;

Reaffirming that the principles enshrined in the OAS Charter and the ideals of peace, democracy, social justice, comprehensive development and solidarity are the permanent foundation of the inter-American system;

Recognizing that cooperation to guarantee the peace and security of the hemisphere is one of the essential purposes consecrated in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), and that the proliferation of arms adversely affects international security and takes resources away from the economic and social development of the peoples of the member states; Resolved to work for the intensification of the struggle against extreme poverty and the elimination of the economic and social inequalities in each nation and among the nations of the hemisphere;

Noting with interest the report of the consultation group on the renewal of the inter-American system; and

Convinced that the OAS is the political forum for dialogue, understanding, and cooperation among all the countries of the hemisphere, whose potential, enhanced by the admission of new member states, must be increased to make it an effective voice in the world for the decisions of its members,

DECLARE:

Their inescapable commitment to the defense and promotion of representative democracy and human rights in the region, within the framework of respect for the principles of self-determination and non-intervention;

Their firm resolve to stimulate the process of renewal of the Organization of American States, to make it more effective and useful in the application of its guiding principles and for the attainment of its objectives;

Their determination to continue to prepare and develop a relevant agenda for the Organization, in order to respond appropriately to the new challenges and demands in the world and in the region, and their decision to assign special priority on that agenda, during the present decade, to the following actions:

a. Intensifying the common struggle and cooperative action against extreme poverty to help reduce economic and social inequalities in the hemisphere, and thereby strengthen the promotion and consolidation of democracy in the region;

b. Strengthening representative democracy as an expression of the legitimate and free manifestation of the will of the people, always respecting the sovereignty and independence of member states;

c. Promoting the observance and defense of human rights in accordance with the inter-American instruments in force and through the specific existing agencies; and ensuring that no form of discrimination becomes an obstacle to political participation by undervalued or minority ethnic groups;

d. Promoting the progressive liberalization of trade and the expansion of investments, access to scientific and technological knowledge, and the reduction of the foreign debt of the countries of the region and, from this perspective, support for the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative" and the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations;

e. Contributing to the protection of our environment by all for the benefit of present and future generations, thus assuring sustainable development in the region;

f. Encouraging the adoption and execution of appropriate measures to prevent and combat the illicit use and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and traffic therein, chemical precursors and money laundering, and related clandestine traffic in arms, ammunitions, and explosives;

g. Favoring integration processes in the region and, to this end, adopting a program of work designed, inter alia, to harmonize legislation in the region, particularly that of the civil and common law systems;

h. Promoting and intensifying cultural, educational, scientific, and technological exchanges as instruments for integration, with full respect for the cultural heritage of each of the member states;

i. Increasing technical cooperation and encouraging a transfer of technology to enhance the capabilities for economic growth of the countries in the region. Their decision to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in light of the new conditions in the region and the

world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, including the subject of all forms of proliferation of weapons and instruments of mass destruction, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states; and an appeal to other competent organizations in the world to join in the efforts of the OAS.

Their decision to adopt efficacious, timely, and expeditious procedures to ensure the promotion and defense of representative democracy, in keeping with the Charter of the Organization of American States.

Consequently, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Heads of Delegation of the member states of the OAS, in the name of their peoples, declare their firm political commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and representative democracy, as indispensable conditions for the stability, peace, and development of the region, and for the success of the changes and renewal that the inter-American system will require at the threshold of the twenty-first century.

AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-0/92)

**COOPERATION FOR SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE HEMISPHERE -
REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL SECURITY**

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, Held on May 23, 1992)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

Its decision, as contained in the Santiago Commitment, to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in light of the new conditions in the region and the world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, including the subject of all forms of proliferation of conventional weapons and instruments of mass destruction, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states, and to make an appeal to other competent organizations in the world to join in the efforts of the OAS;

Its resolution AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-0/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-0/91) for the strengthening of peace and security in the hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1062 (XX-0/90) against clandestine arms traffic;

The exchange of correspondence between the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the OAS and the President of the United Nations Security Council on the role of regional organizations in the promotion of international peace and security (CP/INF.3241, February 25, 1992);

RECOGNIZING:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the hemisphere is an essential purpose of the OAS and that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental to its achievement;

That peace is not merely the absence of war, but that interdependence and cooperation to foster economic and social development, disarmament, arms control and limitations, human rights, the strengthening of democratic institutions, protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable elements for the establishment of peaceful and more secure democratic societies;

That the Latin American and Caribbean democratic countries are among the least armed and militarized in the world;

That member states should fulfill their obligations in relation to disarmament, arms control and limitation prevent all forms of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, avoid excessive or destabilizing accumulations and transfers of conventional arms and resolve peacefully, in accordance with the OAS and UN charters, any problems concerning matters or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global security;

That all forms of proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction threaten international security, aggravate the risks of increasing conflicts in regions of tension and endanger the environment;

That the regulation of the international exchange of dual-use goods and technologies should take into consideration the need for legitimate to such goods and technologies for peaceful purposes;

That the member states have, in accordance with the charter of the OAS and the Charter of the UN, the right to maintain armed forces for individual and collective self-defense;

COMMENDING:

The strenuous efforts undertaken by member states towards the structural adjustment of their economies with a view to contribute to a greater of the regional and world economies, notably by the adoption of trade and investment liberalization measures, more austere fiscal and monetary policies, and deregulation;

The important Contribution of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to safeguard hemispheric security and stability and to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the region;

The contributions to regional disarmament, arms control and limitation by nations of the hemisphere, notably in the 1974 Declaration of Ayacucho; the 1987 Esquipulas Accords; the ongoing Central American efforts to negotiate regional security arrangements; the 1987 Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty; the 1990 U.S. Soviet Union Chemical Weapons Destruction Agreement; the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty; the Iguazu Falls Declaration of November 1990; the Mendoza Declaration of September 1991 and the Argentina/Brazil/IAEA/ABACC Quadilateral Safeguards Agreement of December 1991; the 1991 Declaration of Cartagena of the Presidents of the Andean Group, and the Declaration of Guadalajara, which constitute exemplary initiatives of historic leadership from countries of the region; and

TAKING NOTE of the report and work of the Permanent Council Working Group on Cooperation for Hemispheric Security,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the opportunity and the need for increased dialogue on and cooperation in security matters, among the nations of the hemispheric in light of the new international situation.
2. To express the commitment of the organization to effectively contribute to the efforts being made at the international level towards the strengthening of peace and security.
3. To reaffirm that, according to the OAS Charter and to International Law an essential purpose of the Organization of American States is to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states.
4. To reaffirm further the urgent need for intensifying the common struggle and cooperative action against extreme poverty to help reduce economic and social inequalities in the hemisphere, and thereby strengthen the, promotion and consolidation of democracy in the region.

5. To accept as a guiding principle of regional disarmament, arms control and limitation policies, the requirement to enhance security and stability at the lowest possible levels of forces consistent with defense requirements and international commitments.

6. To urge all member states to:

- a. promote the progressive liberalization of trade and the expansion of investments, access to scientific and technological knowledge, and the reduction of the foreign debt of the countries of the, region;
- b. support integration processes in the hemisphere;
- c. contribute to the protection of our environment by all, for the benefit of present and future generations, with a view to ensuring integral and sustainable development in the region;
- d. increase technical cooperation and encourage a transfer of technology to enhance the capabilities for economic growth of the countries in the region;
- e. adopt and implement appropriate measures to prevent and combat the illicit use and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and traffic therein;
- f. support the efforts in the framework. of the United Nations well as: negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament contributing to the overall objective of general and. complete disarmament under effective international control;
- g. adhere or reaffirm adherence, as appropriate, to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use chemical and biological, weapons, the Biological and- Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC), and to become original parties to a Chemical Weapons Convention now being negotiated in the framework of the Conference on Disarmament;
- h. prevent all forms of proliferation of weapons of mass, destruction and of missiles capable of delivering them, by the adoption of appropriate export controls on dual use and. technologies duly taking into account their legitimate use for peaceful purposes;
- i. exchange information about their national policies, laws and procedures governing the transfer of conventional arms and dual use technologies, materials and equipment which could be, used in nuclear, chemical biological or missile weapons programs;
- j. maintain only such military capabilities as are necessary for self-defense and fulfillment of international commitment, consistent with their Constitutions, laws and the principles and purposes of the OAS and UN Charters;
- k. exercise restraint in conventional arms transfers with a view to preventing excessive or destabilizing arms buildups;
- l. prevent, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, the transfer of arms to persons, groups or organizations seeking to destabilize the governments or to violate the rule of law by way of terrorism or other wise;
- m. prevent the use of their national territory for actions by persons, groups or organizations seeking to destabilize governments;
- n. support and adopt, as appropriate, confidence-building measures pertaining to conventional armed forces, such as prior notification of and invitation of observers to certain major military activities, timely exchange of relevant information and improved communications;
- o. support efforts to put into effect the United Nations arms register as provided for in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/36 L;
- p. support openness and transparency by providing the United Nations with standardized information on military expenditure as recently reaffirmed in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/25; and
- q. to submit information and data, as agreed by the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention at the 1991 Review Conference of that Convention.

7. To continue to examine and study the special security problems and economic needs of small states of the hemisphere with a view to lessening their degree of vulnerability in areas of disaster relief, human resource development, arms smuggling, narco-trafficking and other such areas which could militate against their security and economic development.
8. To note with satisfaction the decision announced by France to ratify the Additional Protocol I to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and to express its deep interest in the prompt implementation of this decision.
9. To call on all states, whether in this hemisphere or beyond, to contribute to the advancement of global security by adhering to such measures as called for in this resolution.
10. To continue its consideration of this question at its twenty-third regular session.
11. To transmit this resolution to the Secretary -General of the United Nations.

AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-0/93)**MEETING OF EXPERTS ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING
MEASURES IN THE REGION**

(Resolution adopted at the ninth plenary session, held on June 11, 1993)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**HAVING SEEN:**

Its decision, contained in the Santiago Commitment, to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in the light of the new conditions in the region and the world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, including the subject of all forms of proliferation of weapons and instruments of mass destruction, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states;

Its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-0/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-0/91) on the strengthening of peace and security of the Hemisphere, and resolutions AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-0/92) and AG/RES. 1180 (XXII-0/92) on cooperation for hemispheric security;

The report of the Permanent Council on the activities of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.2970/93);

RECOGNIZING the timeliness and necessity of increased dialogue on topics of security and of cooperation on the matter among the nations of the Hemisphere in the light of the new international situation;

BEARING IN MIND the progress made in this area in other multilateral arenas;

EMPHASIZING:

The contributions made by the American nations to disarmament and to arms control and limitation at the regional level;

The successful security agreements, measures to promote confidence, and arms reduction programs set in motion in Central America;

CONSIDERING:

That the consolidation of peace and security in the Hemisphere is one of the essential aims of the OAS, and that socioeconomic development and cooperation among the member states are essential for the attainment of that goal;

That regional and subregional integration processes, as well as the sharing of information and experience and the enhancement of consultation and cooperation mechanisms, encourage the promotion of security and stability in the region; and

That security and confidence building measures work toward preventing potential sources of conflict and thus contribute to efforts to safeguard peace and security,

RESOLVES:

- 1 . To hold before its twenty-fourth regular session a meeting of government experts, on confidence- and security-building measures for the region.
2. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare the agenda and draw up the working guidelines for that meeting by way of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security.
3. To request the Permanent Council to report to the twenty-fourth regular session on the fulfillment of this resolution.

AG/RES. 1238 (XXIII-0/93)**INFORMATION ON DEFENSE SPENDING AND REGISTER
OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS**

(Resolution adopted at the ninth plenary session,
held on June 11, 1993)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**CONSIDERING:**

Its decision, contained in the Santiago Commitment, to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in the light of the new conditions in the region and the world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, including the subject of all forms of proliferation of weapons and instruments of mass destruction, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states; and

Resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-0/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-0/91), entitled "Cooperation for Security in the Hemisphere Curbing the Proliferation of Instruments of War and Weapons of Mass Destruction and "Cooperation for Security in the Hemisphere"; resolutions AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-0192) and AG/RES. 1180 (XXII-0/92), entitled "Cooperation for Security and Development in the Hemisphere - Regional Contributions to Global Security" and "Cooperation for Hemispheric Security"; and resolution AG/RES. 1062 (XX-0/90), entitled "Clandestine Arms Traffic";

REITERATING the Organization's commitment to promoting and making an effective contribution to efforts in the area of regional security to supplement international efforts to strengthen and maintain peace and security;

RECOGNIZING that the democratic, countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are the least armed and militarized in the world;

BEARING IN MIND that the member states should fulfill their obligations with regard to disarmament and arms limitation and control, prevent all forms of proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction, avoid the excessive or destabilizing accumulation of arms and the transfer of conventional arms, and settle peacefully, in accordance with the Charters of the OAS and the United Nations and international law, any problem related to matters that threaten or interrupt the maintenance of regional and world security;

CONSIDERING:

That the increase in openness and transparency in the arms field contributes to building mutual confidence, reducing tensions, and strengthening regional and international peace and security, and may contribute to decreasing the acquisition, production, and transfer of arms;

That there is consensus among the member states on the implementation of confidence building measures, which include, in particular, transparency and exchange of information on arms;

That a register of conventional arms has been set up within the Secretariat of the United Nations, to compile information on international arms transfers in accordance with operative paragraphs 7, 9, 10, and 12 to 15 of resolution 46136 (L) of the United Nations General Assembly as well as other related information provided by the member states;

That by virtue of resolution 46125 of the United Nations General Assembly, the member states provide information each year on their defense spending; and

That an appeal has been made in the appropriate fora for the adoption, nationally, subregionally, and regionally, of measures to promote openness and transparency in arms questions; and

REAFFIRMING its decision to support the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the effective operation of the arms register called for in UN General Assembly resolutions 46136 (L) and 47/52 (L),

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Secretary General, in the framework of strengthening cooperation between the two organizations, to make appropriate arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that the General Secretariat of the OAS receives the information that the member states send to the United Nations register of conventional arms, along with the information on defense spending, so that the regional organization may have the data that the member states supply in conformity with the terms of this resolution.
2. To invite the member states to provide to the conventional arms register set up in the Secretariat of the United Nations, on a regular basis, the information called for in UN General Assembly resolutions 46136 (L) and 47152 (L).
3. Also to invite the member states to provide to the United Nations on a regular basis information on their defense spending, in compliance with resolution 46125 of the UN General Assembly.
4. To request the Secretary General to report to the twenty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly on compliance with the present resolution, and to include in his report the relevant information supplied by the member states.
5. To transmit the present resolution to the United Nations.

**BUENOS AIRES GROUP OF EXPERTS "ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF
CONFIDENCE & SECURITYBUILDING MEASURES FOR COUNTRIES
TO CONSIDER ADOPTING ON THE BILATERAL SUB-REGIONAL REGIONAL
LEVEL"
MARCH 15-18, 1994**

I. POLITICAL MEASURES

1. Increase in joint planning at appropriate levels for consideration of matters of common interest;
2. Promotion of legislative contacts for discussion of security questions;
3. Study of appropriate measures to effectively honor the solemn commitments to peace, non-use of force in international relations, respect for international law and peaceful settlement to disputes;
4. Reiteration that representative democracy is the indispensable condition for peace;
5. Political overtures that demonstrate the purpose of promoting peace and inter-American cooperation in its multiple facets;
6. Closer cooperation for eradication of transnational criminal activities that affect peace and democracy;
7. Strengthening of regional cooperation programs to respond to natural disasters, in coordination with existing organizations;
8. Prioritization of joint development projects, particularly in border areas;
9. Adequate access to technology for satellite sensing;
10. Increase in cooperation on environmental issues.

II. DIPLOMATIC MEASURES

1. Introduction of courses in foreign service institutes disarmament, arms limitation, and related topics;
2. Holding of academic seminars with participation of diplomats and military officers on various topics und the broad umbrella of security;
3. Establishment of special offices or sections on these subjects in the foreign ministries, to which diplomat from other countries could be detailed for study tour
4. Increase current levels of exchanges in diplomatic training institutions.

III. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MEASURES

1. Promotion of studies on disarmament, security, and development;
2. Development of regional and international support for educational and cultural studies on peace and development;
3. Studies and research, preferably done jointly with professional groups from other countries, on topics related to security and defense;
4. Seminars on the responsibility of the media in forming and guiding public opinion on security questions.

IV MILITARY MEASURES

A. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relating to Troop and Army Deployment

1. Advance notification of maneuvers that their own units or those of third countries undertake within a certain distance from coasts and borders;
2. Advance notification of identification, planned route, and purpose of military units that are expected to be within a certain distance;
3. Radio contact between border forces, through periodic communications, in order to coordinate activities undertaken by all organs at the border, thus obviating the possibility of tension through misunderstanding;
4. Meetings of naval and air officials to deal with navigation issues;
5. Invitations to armed forces of neighboring countries to send observers to maneuvers and troop exercises carried out in areas near the respective borders.

B. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relating to Information Exchange

1. Strengthening of machinery for information and cooperation on search and rescue operations;
2. Periodic meetings of the general staffs of the armed forces;
3. Exchange of information on military budgets;
4. Exchange of information on production and/or purchase of new equipment and weapons;
5. Exchange of information on military doctrine and organization;
6. More active participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Weapons and the instrument for standardized international presentation of reports of military expenditures.

C. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relating to Personal Exchange

1. Personnel exchange visits to military units.

D. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relation to Communications

1. Direct and frequent communication between authorities with a view to ensuring the exchange of information that will permit comprehensive reciprocal understanding of military activities.

E. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relating to Contacts

1. Normal safety procedures when naval and air units are in operation, in accordance with the international agreements in force;
2. Sharing of experiences on:
 - organization and structure of defense ministries and armed forces;
 - peacekeeping operations;
 - analysis of specific problems of mutual interest.

F. Confidence- and Security-building Measures Relating to Training and Education

1. Exchange of military personnel of various ranks on diverse subjects, such as:
 - survival training,
 - confidence- and security-building measures training,
 - general staff and higher level courses,
 - military training and refresher courses,

- exchange of basic information on confidence and security building measures,
 - exchange of cadets, students, and advisers;
2. Joint activities of military academies;
 3. Visits and exchange of chiefs and units of the respective armed forces;
 4. Exchange of specialized military personnel in areas of personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, civil affairs, data procession, and other areas of interest;
 5. Joint training exercises with armed forces of other countries.

Finally, the working group expressed interest in considering the possibility and desirability of a follow-up study on verification of confidence-building measures.

AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94)**INFORMATION ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND REGISTER OF
CONVENTIONAL ARMS**

(Resolution adopted at the tenth plenary session, held on June 10, 1994)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the Declaration of Managua for the Promotion of Democracy and Development [AG/DEC. 4 (XXIII-O/93)] in which OAS member states declared:

"Their commitment to continuing and expanding dialogue on hemispheric security among the member states, in an integral and updated approach that takes account of the new international situation with a view to strengthening the peaceful tradition of the Hemisphere and actively contributing to international security and world peace"~

BEARING IN MIND that in AG/RES. 1236 (XXIII-O/93) the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security was requested to give priority in its work program to increasing cooperation among member states, inter alia, "in the area of the transfer of conventional weapons, the promotion of openness and transparency"~

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on the activities of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.3098/94) which reaffirms the importance of continued efforts in this area~

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the report of the Permanent Council on implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), "Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-building Measures in the Region" (AG/doc.3096/94), chapter IV of which ("Illustrative List of Measures that Could Be Taken to Build Confidence and Security") mentions, inter alia, measures pertaining to the exchange of information aimed at more active participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Weapons and the instrument for the standardized international presentation of reports on military spending,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Secretary General, in the framework of strengthening cooperation between the OAS and the United Nations, to continue the work begun as a result of resolution AG/RES. 1238 (XXIII-O/93) to make arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that the General Secretariat of the OAS receives the information that the member states send to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, along with the information on military expenditures.
2. To urge all member states to participate fully in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as provided for in UN General Assembly resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, including the supply of available background information regarding their military holdings built up from national sources and relevant policies.
3. To encourage member states to regularly supply the United Nations with information on their defense spending, in compliance with UN General Assembly Resolution 46/25.
4. To urge all member states to participate more fully in contributing to regional openness and transparency by exchanging data among OAS member states on the UN Register of

Conventional Arms and the international standardized reporting of military expenditures that the United Nations requires.

5. To further promote openness and transparency among member states and demonstrate leadership at a regional level by having the Permanent Council, through the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security, regularly engage in discussions, consultations, and exchanges of data supplied to the UN Register and data on national policies, laws, and administrative procedures governing arms transfers and defense spending, as well as other issues of interest to member states in these areas.

6. To request the Secretary General and the Permanent Council to include the relevant information supplied by member states in the reports they present to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth regular session in connection with implementation of this resolution.

7. To transmit the present resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-0/94)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION

(Resolution adopted at the tenth plenary session, held on June 10, 1994)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the rapporteur of the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, held from March 15 to 18, 1994 in Buenos Aires (SEGRE/doc.42/94 rev. 1); and

The Report of the Permanent Council on the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1237 (XXII-0/93) "Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-building Measures in the Region" (AG/doc.3096/94); and

RECALLING:

Its decision, contained in the Santiago Commitment, to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in light of the new conditions in the region and the world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, including the subject of all forms of proliferation of conventional weapons and instruments of mass destruction, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states;

Its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-0/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-0/91) on the strengthening of peace and security of the Hemisphere, and resolutions AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-0/92) and 1180 (XXII-0/92) on cooperation for hemispheric security;

Resolution AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-0/93), which convened the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region;

RECOGNIZING:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere is one of the essential purposes of the OAS, and that socioeconomic development and cooperation among the member states are essential for the attainment of that goal;

That the regional and subregional integration processes, as well as the sharing of information and experiences and the enhancement of consultation and cooperation mechanisms, encourage the promotion of security and stability in the region;

That security- and confidence-building measures work toward preventing potential sources of conflict and thus contribute to efforts to strengthen peace and security;

The contributions made by the states of the Americas to global and regional security through arms control measures and consultations, including the OAS Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, which was hosted by the Government of

Argentina, and the generous offer made by the Government of Chile to host a Regional Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures in the Region in 1995; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the report and work done at the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, held in Buenos Aires, which has identified a series of proposed confidence- and security-building measures which merit due consideration,

RESOLVES:

1. To note with satisfaction the Report of the Permanent Council on the Implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-0/93) "Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region," underscore the positive work done at that Meeting, and to thank the Government of the Argentine Republic for its successful organization of the meeting.
2. To recognize the opportunity and the need for increased dialogue among the Hemisphere's nations on security and cooperation topics on this subject, in light of the new international situation.
3. To continue, through the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security, the study of confidence-building issues and, inter alia, matters concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict prevention, in accordance with the principle that international law should be fully effective, and of the existing bilateral, regional, and subregional legal and political agreements.
4. To recommend to the member states that they implement confidence-building measures at the appropriate level and in any way they deem adequate, and regularly report to the appropriate bodies at the OAS on the implementation of the measures.
5. To instruct the Permanent Council to compile, through the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security for the purpose of following up on the Buenos Aires meeting, a comprehensive and systematic inventory of confidence-building measures used in the Hemisphere, with a view to disseminating and better understanding them, and facilitating their adoption and implementation at the bilateral, subregional, and hemispheric levels.
6. To pursue consultations within the OAS, based on the observations of the governments, so as to hold in 1995 a Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, which Chile has offered to host.
7. To strongly encourage implementation of the recommendations contained in resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-0/92) and other pertinent General Assembly resolutions.
8. To ask the Permanent Council to report to the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly on the fulfillment of this resolution.
9. To transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

OEA/Ser.G
 CP/RES. 639 (1010/94)
 9 November 1994
 Original: Spanish

**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING
 MEASURES**

THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolutions AG/RES. 1121 and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94) on the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere, and resolutions AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1180 (XXII-O/92), and AG/RES. 1236 (XXIII-O/93) on cooperation for hemispheric security;

The report of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security pertaining to the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-building Measures in the Region held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from March 15 to 18, 1994 (CP/doc.2492/94), and the documents issued at that meeting; and

The Government of Chile's offer to host a Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures;

RECOGNIZING that the new international and regional situation and, in particular, the widespread democratization of the Hemisphere afford an opportunity to deepen dialogue on hemispheric security and cooperation and to foster the strengthening of mutual confidence so as to further the consolidation of peace and security through the adoption of measures and policies whereby increased resources would be channeled to the economic and social development of the member states; and

BEARING IN MIND the progress achieved in this area, both within the inter-American system and in other multilateral arenas, as well as the contributions of the American nations to disarmament and arms control; and

CONSIDERING:

That confidence-building measures, as a means of contributing to security, may be conducive to the firm and continuing resolve not to engage in conflict; to renunciation of the use or threatened use of force; and to the use of measures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in full compliance with the rule of international law and the OAS and UN Charters; and

That peace and security among the member states of the Hemisphere are essential conditions for socioeconomic development, for combating poverty, and for deepening integration processes,

RESOLVES:

1. To hold in 1995, after the twenty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly, a Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures.
2. To accept the Government of Chile's offer to host the meeting, and to thank the Government for its willingness to assist in organizing and holding the meeting.
3. To instruct the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security to convene preparatory meetings to be held in Washington in 1995 to prepare the draft agenda and formulate a work plan for the meeting, which should take account of the experience acquired by the Meeting of Experts held in Buenos Aires and of national positions on the matter, and to report back to the Permanent Council.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS 1994

12/94

Item 8: Building Mutual Confidence

The expansion and consolidation of democracy in the Americas provide an opportunity to build upon the peaceful traditions and the cooperative relationships that have prevailed among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Our aim is to strengthen the mutual confidence that contributes to the economic and social integration of our peoples.

Governments will:

Support actions to encourage a regional dialogue to promote the strengthening of mutual confidence, preparing the way for a regional conference on confidence-building measures in 1995, which Chile has offered to host.

CONFIDENCE-AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE-AND
SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES
November 8-10, 1995
Santiago, Chile

OEA/Ser.K/XXIX.2
COSEGRE/doc.18/95 rev. 3
Original: Spanish

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session held on November 10, 1995)

Changes that have taken place in the international arena, the emergence of democratic governments in the Hemisphere, and the end of the Cold War have created a climate conducive to strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere. The way has thereby been paved for OAS member states of the Organization of American States to continue the necessary process of reflection to eliminate those factors that breed mistrust among states of the Hemisphere and identify new modalities of cooperation to consolidate peace, ensure effective achievement of the purposes of the OAS Charter and adherence to its principles, guarantee effective compliance with international law, and promote ties of friendship and cooperation, all of which will enhance security in the region.

The adoption of confidence- and security-building measures is a significant contribution to transparency, mutual understanding, and regional security, and to the attainment of development goals, including efforts to overcome poverty and protect the environment. Economic, social and cultural development is inextricably linked to international peace and security.

Confidence- and security-building measures must be adapted to the geographic, political, social, cultural and economic conditions of each region, and they have their own scope, as experience in the Hemisphere has amply demonstrated.

Respect for international law, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for the sovereignty of states and non-intervention, and prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force in accordance with the terms of the OAS and United Nations Charters are the basis for peaceful coexistence and security in the Hemisphere and constitute the framework of the Organization of American States and the United

Nations for the development of confidence- and security-building measures.

The governments express their satisfaction with progress made in the Hemisphere in the area of economic integration, since, in their view, this promotes confidence and security in the region.

An essential condition for achieving an effective international security system is that all states subject themselves to universal, equal, and binding rules.

The agreements arising from the regional and subregional meetings of heads of state and government and from the Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994 are important guidelines for strengthening regional security.

Negotiations on security- and confidence-building measures pursued at the subregional level, such as those conducted by the Central American countries through, *inter alia*, the Central American Commission on Security, make for a stronger climate of security in the Hemisphere.

Other inter-governmental meetings, such as the Williamsburg event held by invitation of the United States (Defense Ministerial of the Americas), contribute to the dialogue and exchange of points of view on this subject.

A key component in the Hemisphere's contribution to the cause of peace and security is the Treaty of Tlatelolco, whose provisions banning nuclear weapons have made Latin America and the Caribbean the first populated nuclear weapons-free zone in the world. Ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons, and on their Destruction, signed in 1972, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, and on their Destruction, signed in 1992; the conclusion in 1996 of the comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, and progress in negotiations in the area of weapons of mass destruction, the limitation of conventional weapons, and the prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects will contribute to a more secure international environment.

The application of confidence- and security-building measures helps create a climate conducive to effective limitation of conventional weapons, which makes it possible to devote more resources to the economic and social development of member states, which is a basic purpose of the OAS Charter.

The strengthening of bilateral and multilateral dialogue facilitates mutual understanding and increased collaboration in the face of the challenges of the next century. Confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas are especially significant for building ties of friendship and cooperation.

The Meeting of Experts in Buenos Aires in March of 1994, as well as OAS General Assembly resolutions, in particular, AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), and the draft inventory submitted by the Inter-

American Defense Board to the Permanent Council in compliance with resolution CP/RES. 650 (1031/95), are noteworthy in the process of identifying confidence- and security-building measures.

In accordance with the foregoing, the governments of the OAS member states, meeting in Santiago, Chile, agree to recommend the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures, among which the following should be mentioned:

- a. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises;
- b. Exchange of information and participation of all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures;
- c. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines;

- d. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons;
- e. Agreements on invitation of observers to military exercises, visits to military installations, arrangements for observing routine operations and exchange of civilian and military personnel for regular and advanced training;
- f. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air;
- g. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states;
- h. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation;
- i. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states;
- j. A High-level meetings on the special security concerns of small island states; and
- k. Education Programs of education for peace.

The measures that have been announced require that a series of actions be set in motion for the monitoring and periodic evaluation of their implementation. To that end, the representatives of the OAS member state governments request the Committee on Hemispheric Security to undertake those tasks and to prepare a report on this subject for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth regular session, which will decide, inter alia, whether a regional conference should be held to follow up the Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures held in Santiago, Chile.

In view of the importance of knowing about other measures being applied or that might be adopted, the representatives agree to provide periodically to the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures so as to facilitate preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, as instructed by the OAS General Assembly.

The representatives support continuation of the international negotiations on the prohibition of, traffic in, and indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines, given the harmful effects that anti-personnel mines have on the civilian population and on economic and social development. In this regard, they recognize the work of mine-clearing in which the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defense Board are engaged in Central America.

The governments of the Hemisphere attach special priority to identifying the risks, threats and challenges facing the Americas on the threshold of the next millennium, and to promoting an international climate confidence trust and peace based on cooperation in accordance with the objectives and principles of the OAS Charter.

In this context, they commit their efforts toward achieving, as soon as possible, the settlement of ongoing disputes by means of negotiated agreements, inspired by justice and full respect for international law and the treaties in force.

The representatives agree that the Americas are in a position to contribute to bolstering international peace and security effectively through an exchange of experiences in confidence- and security-building measures with other regions.

The representatives state for the record their appreciation to the Government of Chile for the warm welcome extended to them and the fine organization of the meeting. They also extend their appreciation to the General Secretariat of the OAS.

SANTIAGO, November 10, 1995

**PERMANENT COUNCIL
ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES**

OEA/Ser.G
CP/INF.3893/96
13 February 1996
Original: Spanish

**FRAMEWORK TREATY ON DEMOCRATIC SECURITY
IN CENTRAL AMERICA**

**THE PERMANENT MISSION OF HONDURAS TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
5100 WISCONSIN A AVE., N. W. SUITE 403
Washington, D.C. 20016**

No.:54/96/MPH/OEA

February 7, 1996

His Excellency
Ambassador Jose Antonio Tijerino
Chair of the Permanent Council
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.

Excellency:

I have the honor, as Representative of Honduras to the Organization of American States and in the exercise of the Presidency Pro tempore of Central America, to request that Your Excellency bring to the attention of the member states and accredited observers to the Organization the document *Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, " concluded at the Summit of Central American Presidents, held in San Pedro Sula December 13-15, 1995.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Marlene Villela de Talbott
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

FRAMEWORK TREATY ON DEMOCRATIC SECURITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The governments of the Republic of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, hereinafter referred to as "The Parties,"

CONSIDERING

That the basic goal of the Central American Integration System and of the Alliance for Sustainable Development is to integrate Central America so that it will be consolidated as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

That the goals of the Central Integration System, which were established in the Tegucigalpa Protocol, are to achieve the sustainable development of Central America, which entails implementing a New Regional Security Model, which is unique, comprehensive and indivisible, based on the progress made in the region's intensive process of pacification and integration;

That the countries of Central America have reaffirmed their commitment to democracy, based on a government of laws and the guarantee of basic freedoms, economic freedom, social justice, and the strengthening of a community of democratic values among the countries, which are joined together by ties of history, geography, brotherhood and cooperation;

That the sustainable development of Central America can only be achieved by establishing a regional legal community that will protect, ensure and promote human rights and guarantee security under law, and will ensure peaceful relations and integration among the countries of the region;

That any situations that breach the peace and affect the security of any Central American countries also affect all the countries of the region and their inhabitants;

That agreement on the goals of democratic consolidation is not incompatible with recognition of the special characteristics of each country in the region, which includes the special status of those countries that have decided on the elimination or constitutional permanence of their armed forces;

That in recent years, as peace and democracy have been consolidated, the countries of Central America have made important progress in attaining these goals by demobilizing and reducing military forces and budgets, separating police functions from national defense functions, eliminating compulsory military service, and where necessary, adopting policies on impunity, terrorism and drug trafficking, as well as the growing professionalism of the public security institutions, among other things;

That the Central American Democratic Security Model is based on the supremacy and strengthening of civil power, the reasonable balance of forces, the security of persons and of their property, the elimination of poverty and extreme poverty, the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the elimination of violence, corruption, impunity, terrorism, drug trafficking, and arms trafficking. Also, the Central American Security Model will increasingly devote resources to social investments;

That it is essential, for attaining the goals and principles set forth herein, to continue the efforts mentioned and to adopt a model legal instrument for comprehensive achievement of all aspects of the New Democratic Security Model that will ensure the permanence of the gains made;

Agree to sign this Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, as an instrument to complement the Tegucigalpa Protocol.

TITLE I

GOVERNMENT OF LAWS

Article 1. The Central American Democratic Security Model is based on democracy and the strengthening of its institutions and a government of laws; on governments elected by universal free and secret suffrage and unconditional respect for human rights in the countries of the Central American region.

The Central American Democratic Security Model has its *raison d'être* in respect for promotion of and safeguarding of all human rights, so that its provisions ensure the security of the Central American countries and their inhabitants, by creating conditions that permit their personal family and social development in peace, freedom and democracy. It is based on strengthening civil power, political pluralism, economic freedom, the elimination of poverty and extreme poverty, the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the consumer, the environment and the cultural heritage; the elimination of violence, corruption, impunity, terrorism, drug trafficking, an arms trafficking; the establishment of a reasonable balance of forces that will take into consideration the domestic situation of each country and need for cooperation among all Central American countries to ensure their security.

Article 2. The Central American Democratic Security Model shall be governed by the following principles relating to this topic

- a. A government of law, which includes the supremacy of the rule of law, the existence of security under the law, and the effective exercise of civil liberties;
- b. Strengthening and ongoing improvement of democratic institutions in each country, for mutual consolidation of them within their own sphere of action and responsibility, through a continuous and sustained process of consolidation and strengthening of civil power, limiting the role of the armed forces and of the public security forces to the authority given them constitutionally, and the promotion of a culture of peace, dialogue, understanding and tolerance based on the democratic values that the countries have in common
- c. The principle of subordination of the armed forces, the police and the public security forces to constitutionally established civil authorities chosen in free, honest and pluralistic elections; and
- d. Maintenance of a flexible and active dialogue and mutual collaboration on security issues in the broad sense of the term in order to ensure that democracy in the region is irreversible.

Article 3. To ensure the security of the individual, the Parties undertake to see to it that all actions taken by the public authorities are consistent with their legal system and fully respect international human rights instruments.

Article 4. Each of the Parties shall establish and maintain at all times effective control over their military and public security forces by their constitutionally established civil authorities; shall see to it that those authorities fulfill their responsibilities within this framework and shall clearly define the doctrine, missions and functions of those forces and their obligation to act solely in this context.

Article 5. Public. and private corruption is a threat to democracy and the security of the people and of the countries of the Central American region. The Parties undertake to make every effort to eliminate all forms of them at all levels.

In this connection, the meeting of the State comptroller entities of each Party shall assist the Security Commission in the design, establishment and implementation of regional programs and projects to modernize and harmonize legislative, investigative, educational and corruption preventive measures.

Article 6. The Parties shall make every effort to eliminate the impunity of criminals. The Security Commission shall make contact with the institutions and officials connected with this problem in order to help develop programs to harmonize and modernize the criminal justice systems of Central America.

Article 7. The Parties recognize the importance of having their public authorities, military forces and public security forces conduct their activities in accordance with the principles and recommendations in the following resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations:

- a. 40/34 Declaration on the Fundamental Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;
- b. 43/173 Set of Principles for the Protection of all Persons Subjected to any kind of Detention or Imprisonment;
- c. C. 45/113 United Nations Rules for the Protection of Minors Deprived of Liberty;
- d. 3452 (XXX) Declaration on the Protection of all Persons against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Punishment;
- e. 34/169 Code of Conduct for Officials Responsible for Law Enforcement.

As well as the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Fire Arms by Officials Responsible for Enforcing the Law, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Delinquents.

Article 8. To strengthen democracy, the Parties reaffirm their obligation to refrain from providing political, military, financial or any other support to individuals, groups, irregular force! or armed bands that threaten the unity and order of the State or that advocate the overthrow or destabilization of the democratically elected government of any other of the Parties.

Moreover, they reiterate their obligation to prevent the use of their territory for organizing or conducting military actions, acts of sabotage, kidnapping or criminal activities the of another country.

Article 9. The Parties recognize the importance of the Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed in Guatemala City, the Republic of Guatemala, on October 29, 1993, and the special nature of any constitutional provisions and any treaties and conventions that stipulate the right of asylum or sanctuary.

TITLE 11 SECURITY OF PERSONS AND THEIR PROPERTY

Article 10. The Central American Democratic Security Model shall be governed by the following principles in connection with this Title:

- a. Democratic security is integral and indivisible. The solution of problems of security of persons in the region shall therefor be based on a comprehensive and interrelated view of all aspects of sustainable development in Central America, in their political, economic, social, cultural and ecological expressions;
- b. Democratic security is inseparable from human considerations. Respect for the essential dignity of human beings, improvement of the quality of life and the full development of human potential are required for all aspects of security;
- c. Supportive humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies, threats and natural disasters, and
- d. Poverty and extreme poverty are regarded as threats to the security of the people and to the democratic stability of Central American societies.

Article 11. To contribute to the consolidation of Central America as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the following objectives are established:

- a. To guarantee for all persons security conditions that will enable them to participate and benefit from national and regional sustainable development strategies, through the impetus of a market economy that will make economic growth with equity possible;
- b. Establish and strengthen mechanisms for operational coordination of the-competent institutions, to make more effective at the national and regional level the struggle against crime and all threats against democratic security that require the use of military, security or police forces, such as terrorism, unlawful trafficking in arms, drug trafficking and organized crime;
- c. Strengthen cooperation, coordination, harmonization and convergence of policies on the security of persons, as well as border cooperation and furtherance of social and cultural ties among the peoples; and
- d. Promote cooperation among the countries to ensure security under law for the property of persons.

Article 12. The General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System shall be in charge of organizing and managing a Central American Security Index and shall from time to time make progress reports on it to the governments concerned, through the Security Commission of Central America.

Article 13. The Parties undertake to:

- a. Help spur regional promotion of all human rights and the culture of peace, democracy and integration among the peoples of Central America;
- b. Promote the contribution of the mass media in the Parties to achieving the objectives set forth in the preceding subparagraph; and
- c. Promote projects to integrate border development, in a spirit of Central American solidarity and democratic participation of the people.

Article 14. The Parties undertake to promote ongoing professional training and modernization of their public security forces to enable them to conduct the broadest and most effective campaign against criminal activity and protect the rights embodied in the domestic laws of each country. Also, they undertake to put into operation the Central American Institute of Advanced Police Studies.

Article 15. The Parties recognize that poverty and extreme poverty damage human dignity and are a threat to the security of the people and to the democratic stability of the societies of Central America, and to that end, they undertake to give priority to efforts to overcome the structural causes of poverty and improve the quality of life of the people.

Article 16. Tailoring the national budgets to the reality in each country shall be aimed at benefiting the social sector in health, education and other fields that help to improve the quality of life of the people, particularly the most deprived classes of society.

Article 17. The Parties undertake to cooperate in eradicating drug trafficking and the unlawful trade in precursors and related crimes, pursuant to international, regional and subregional agreements to which they are Parties or any agreements they have concluded on these topics, particularly the Agreement Establishing the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication, Production, Trafficking in, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. To this end, they shall set up streamlined and effective mechanisms for communication and cooperation among officials responsible for this work.

Article 18. The Parties undertake to prevent and combat every kind of criminal activity having regional or international impact, without any exception, such as terrorism, sabotage, and organized crime, and to prevent by every means the planning, preparation and conduct of such activities within their territory.

To that end, they shall strengthen cooperation and shall promote the exchange of information among the agencies responsible for migration control, the police and other competent officials.

Article 19. The Parties shall endeavor, if they have not already done so, to initiate the necessary proceedings to approve, ratify or accede to the following international agreements:

- a. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1963;
- b. Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Involved in Offenses Against Persons and Any Related Extortion when such crimes are of International Transcendence, 1971;
- c. .Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971;
- d. Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Persons who are Internationally Protected, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; and
- e. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979.

Article 20. The Parties undertake to take steps to combat the activities of organized gangs trafficking in persons when such crimes are of international transcendence in the region, in order to seek comprehensive solutions to this problem.

Article 21. The Parties undertake to make every effort to promote cooperation to ensure protection of the consumer, the environment, and the cultural heritage of Central America, pursuant to any international and regional agreements to which they are Parties or any they have signed on these topics, particularly the Agreement Establishing the Central American Commission on the Environment and Development. To that end, they shall establish streamlined and effective mechanisms for communication and cooperation among officials working in these areas.

Article 22. The Parties recognize that for effective cooperation in these areas, it essential, in the event this has not yet been done, to initiate the necessary proceedings to approve, ratify or accede

to international and regional agreements on protection of the environment and the cultural heritage.

Article 23. The Parties reaffirm their resolve to appropriately reintegrate into society refugees, displaced persons and uprooted persons who return voluntarily and peacefully to their territories, so that such persons can enjoy all of their rights and improve their quality of life on an equal footing with others, taking into consideration the domestic situation prevailing in each country.

Article 24. The Parties undertake to take positions and adopt joint strategies for defending their nationals abroad who face repatriation or expulsion.

Article 25. The Security Commission, based on any proposals it receives from the competent regional organs and in coordination with them, shall formulate and forward to the sectoral or intersectoral councils concerned recommendations on the following topics, among others:

- a. Strengthen internal controls of borders, ports, airports, air space and territorial seas to detect the following: unlawful trafficking of cultural artifacts and facilitate their recovery; unlawful trade in wood, plant and animal species; trafficking in and handling toxic wastes and hazardous substances; drug trafficking and related crimes, particularly the unlawful trade in precursors, money laundering and other activities; theft of vehicles, boats and aircraft, without affecting any regional mechanisms they may agree upon to prevent and punish such crimes;
- b. Define criminal activities and harmonize and modernize their laws on protecting consumers, the environment, the cultural heritage and any other topics that require such action, with a view to establishing a common standard of security;
- c. Conclude agreements on the topics included under this heading; and
- d. Promote cooperation and coordination between entities having jurisdiction and the public ministries of the Parties with a view to streamlining their activities aimed at strengthening the fight against crime.
- e.

TITLE III REGIONAL SECURITY

Article 26. The Central American Democratic Security Model shall be governed by the following principles, in connection with this heading:

- a. Equal sovereignty of States and enforcement of the law and stability of legal institutions in their relations with each other;
- b. Peaceful settlement of disputes, renouncing the threat or use of force as a means of settling their differences. The countries shall refrain from any act that might worsen conflicts or hamper the settlement of any disputes by peaceful means;
- c. Renunciation of the threat or the use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any country in the region that is a signatory of this Treaty;
- d. Self determination of Central America, by which the signatory states to this Treaty, define their own regional strategy for sustainable development and international coordination;
- e. Solidarity and security of the peoples and governments of Central America in the prevention and joint settlement of common problems on this topic;

- f. Prohibiting the use of their territory to invade other countries, to serve as a refuge for irregular forces, or to establish organized crime;
- g. The democratic security of each of the countries signing this Treaty is closely connected with the security of the region. Accordingly, no country shall strengthen its own security at the expense of the security of other countries;
- h. Collective defense and solidarity in the event of armed attack by a country outside the region against the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of a Central American country, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the latter country and of the international treaties in force;
- i. The national unity and territorial integrity of the countries in the framework of Central American integration; and
- j. Respect for the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Article 27. The following are additional goals of the Model regarding this topic:

- a. Establish an early warning system to prevent threats against the security of any of the Model's categories and an ongoing confidence-building program among the countries of Central America;
- b. Continue efforts to establish a reasonable balance between military and public security forces, in accordance with the internal and external situation of each State Party, conditions in Central America, and the decisions of the civil authorities of the democratically elected governments of the Parties;
- c. Establish a Central American Mechanism for Security Information and Communication;
- d. Establish and strengthen Central American mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty;
- e. Coordinate in the region ways to cooperate with international efforts in maintaining and reestablishing international peace and security; and
- f. Promote law enforcement on the borders of the countries signing this Treaty, through delimitations, demarcations, and settlement of pending territorial disputes, where appropriate, and ensure the joint defense of the territorial, cultural and ecological heritage of Central America, in accordance with the machinery of international law.

Article 28. Without prejudice to the Annual Program of Confidence Building Activities, which the Security Commission should prepare and carry out, the Parties, pursuant to any treaties to which they are Parties, undertake to:

- a. Notify the other Parties in writing, through diplomatic channels, no less than thirty days beforehand, about any land, air or naval maneuver, movement of forces, or military exercise conducted under such conditions as may be determined by the Security Commission, as regards: number of troops, location with respect to the border, nature and quantity of equipment that will be employed, among other things, and
- b. Invite the other Parties to witness the above mentioned activities. The Parties shall accord such observers the same immunity from civil and penal jurisdiction as is accorded to diplomatic agents under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, during the duration of their mission and for any acts carried out in the performance of their duties.

Article 29. In the event of unforeseen military operations to deal with immediate security threats, the State that undertakes such operations must report on them as soon as possible, pursuant to the provisions of the previous article.

Article 30. The Parties undertake to combat unlawful trafficking in military weapons, material and equipment, as well as small arms for personal protection. To that end, they under-take also to establish specific, modern and standardized regulations within their national jurisdictions.

Article 31. When a situation of unlawful weapons trafficking cannot be resolved within the framework of national legal procedures, the State or States involved shall endeavor to solve the problem by means of communication and cooperation among their competent officials.

Article 32. The Parties undertake to continue their efforts to limit and control armaments, by means of a reasonable balance of forces, in accordance with the internal and external situation in each country.

Article 33. The reasonable balance and the adjustment of military forces and budgets to achieve it shall take into consideration the constitutional provisions of each Party and their defense needs, in light of such basic factors as relevant geographic conditions and borders, and the presence of foreign military forces or advisers, among others.

Article 34. The Parties undertake to refrain from acquiring, maintaining or permitting the stationing in or transit through their territories of weapons of indiscriminate mass destruction including chemical, radiological and bacteriological weapons. The Parties likewise undertake not to construct or to allow anyone to construct in their territories, facilities to manufacture or store such weapons.

The Parties recognize the effectiveness of the Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality of the Panama Canal and on the operation of the Canal, as States acceding to the Protocol of the Treaty, which guarantees at all times peaceful and uninterrupted transit of the ships of all countries through the Canal.

Article 35. In order to achieve effective control of armaments, the Parties undertake the following:

- a. To submit to the Security Commission, as often as the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs determines, a report on the make up of their military and public security institutions, and the organization, facilities, armaments, material and equipment of those institutions, aside from any aspects that by their nature are reserved to the constitution of each State;

The report, which is classified as confidential for the State and region, shall be drawn up according to the format and inventory content the Security Commission may decide and shall include all naval, air, land and public security data needed to make the information provided complete, transparent and verifiable, solely and exclusively by the decision-making bodies of the Model established in Article 47 of this Treaty or by whomever those bodies may designate;

- b. To provide information to the Security Commission on their respective military and public security expenditures approved in their budgets for the fiscal year, using as a frame of reference the "Instrument for the Standardized International Presentation of Reports on Military Expenditures," adopted by the United

Nations on December 12, 1990, pursuant to Article 52.k of the present Treaty;
and

- c. To organize the system for Central American registry of weapons and their transfer, pursuant to such proposal as the Security Commission may draw up.

Article 36. Regarding any information requested pursuant to the previous Article, each Party may request in the Security Commission from any other Party such explanations as it deems necessary, for sixty days following submission of such information. The Parties undertake to provide the explanations requested, within sixty days following the date of such requests.

Article 37. The Security Commission shall set up a standardized registry for weapons, explosives and equipment's used solely by the armed forces or the public security forces; this registry must be updated with information the Parties undertake to provide continually.

Article 38. The Parties undertake to submit, to each other and pursuant to any Treaties to which they may be parties, in the Security Commission in the first half of each year, a report on any foreign military personnel and advisers that take part in military or public security activities in their territory. Likewise, they shall keep a registry of such advisers as perform technical duties connected with training or installation and maintenance of military equipment, and they shall provide a copy of such registry to the Security Commission.

The registry shall be kept in accordance with any regulations the Security Commission decides upon, which may also set reasonable limits on the number of advisers of all military public and security categories and specialties, taking into account the internal situations and requirements of each Party.

Article 39. If any military incidents occur between two or more of the Parties, the ministers of foreign affairs must immediately establish contact to review the situation, avoid any increase in tensions, cease any military activity, and prevent further incidents.

Article 40. In the event that direct channels of communication are not sufficient to achieve the objectives described in the preceding article, any of the Parties may ask that a meeting of the Security Commission or of the Council of Foreign Ministers be called, if deemed necessary. If so, the Chair of the Council of Ministers shall make the necessary consultations with member countries and may call a meeting of the Security Commission beforehand to obtain its recommendations.

Article 41. The Meeting of Presidents, the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Security Commission shall reach decisions by consensus on all matters concerning the peace and security of the region.

Article 42. Any armed aggression, or threat of armed aggression, by a state outside the region against the territorial integrity, sovereignty or independence of a Central American state shall be considered an act of aggression against the other Central American, states.

In any event, the Central American countries, at the request of the state attacked, shall act jointly and in solidarity to ensure in international fora and agencies the legal political defense, through diplomatic channels, of the Central American state attacked.

Article 43. In the event of armed aggression, after exhausting all avenues of reconciliation and peaceful settlement of disputes, the Central American states, shall, if possible, undertake, at the request of the attacked state, to ensure, through such measures and procedures as may be decided upon by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the constitutional

provisions of the states concerned, the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of American States, and any treaties to which the states concerned may be parties.

The Council of Ministers shall set up an ad hoc operational organization to plan and coordinate in compliance with the commitments contained in this article, as well as operational support in the area of solidary cooperation to deal with emergencies, threats and disasters.

Article 44. In the event of any external armed conflict and in order to preserve the guaranties and rights of their people, the Parties undertake to comply fully with the rules and principles of international human rights law.

Article 45. Without affecting the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States on the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Parties reaffirm their obligation to settle any dispute that arises that might endanger the peace and security of the region, through negotiation, investigation, mediation, reconciliation, arbitration, court settlement or any other peaceful means of dispute settlement.

Article 46. The Parties reaffirm their obligations assumed in the Treaty of Tlatelolco to Ban Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, of February 14, 1967, and the importance of initiating, if they have not already done so, the necessary steps to approve, ratify or accede to the following international conventions:

- a. Protocol for Banning the Use in Warfare of Poisonous Asphyxiating and Similar Gases, of 1925; and
- b. Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Storage of Bacteriological, Biological, and Poisonous Weapons and on the Destruction of Them, 1972.

TITLE IV ORGANIZATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Article 47. The following are the decision-making bodies of the Democratic Security Model in Central America:

- a. The Meeting of Presidents;
- b. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; and
- c. The Security Commission.

The sectoral and intersectoral Councils shall establish the necessary coordination with the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, to which they shall report on all of their agreements and resolutions on security matters.

In this context, the ministers of defense and security or their equivalents, shall advise and assist the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, on topics relating to the Council's operation, within the areas of their competence.

The Advisory Committee established by the Tegucigalpa Protocol may transmit, through the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, its opinions to the Security Commission on matters covered in this Treaty, concerning the security of persons and their property

Article 48. The Meeting of Presidents is the highest decision-making body of this Model and is responsible for dealing with regional and international security matters that might require its decisions pursuant to the provisions of the Tegucigalpa Protocol.

Article 49. The Council of Foreign Ministers is the decision-making body responsible for all matters concerning regional and international security, in its capacity as the principal coordinating organ of the Central American Integration System.

Article 50. The Security Commission is a subsidiary decision-making body for execution, coordination, evaluation and follow-up, and for drafting proposals and recommendations on early warning, and where appropriate, taking prompt action, and is subordinate to the Meeting of Presidents and to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Article 51. The Security Commission is composed of delegations of the Central American States whose members are Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Vice Ministers or the responsible officials in the areas of Defense and Public Security. The Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall head the delegations of each state.

Article 52. The Security Commission shall have the following responsibilities or duties:

- a. Implement decisions on security matters entrusted to it by the Meeting of Presidents or the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and any decisions that it makes itself in the area of its competence;
- b. Evaluate compliance with Central American agreements on security matters;
- c. Review security problems in the region that require concerted action and draft proposals to deal with them effectively. Such studies and recommendations shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration and approval;
- d. Establish the necessary communication and coordination, through the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, with the agencies, institutions and secretariats of the regional integration subsystems, whose assistance is deemed necessary to deal comprehensively with security problems;
- e. Strengthen the mechanisms for coordinating operations in the areas of defense, public security, and human rights cooperation when faced with emergencies, threats and natural disasters;
- f. Draft proposals for coordination and regional support with international agencies and bodies devoted to maintaining international peace and security and the fight against threats to the security of persons and their property, which proposals shall be submitted beforehand to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for approval;
- g. Organize the Central American Mechanism on Information and Communication for Security;
- h. Draft activities for an ongoing annual confidence building program, which will involve the participation of the armed forces and the security forces in the region, together with the civil societies in Central America;
- i. Develop a system of periodic reports and a system for registry of weapons and transfer of them, seeing to it that the information provided is complete, transparent, and easily verifiable, and make proposals for gradually establishing a reasonable balance of forces in the region;

- j. J. Review the information provided by the Parties on foreign military personnel and advisers and other foreign personnel who might take part in military or public security activities in their territory, pursuant to Article 38 of this Treaty;
- k. Review the information provided by the governments on their military security budgets for the fiscal year and draft joint proposals for possible updating of future budgets, taking into consideration the internal situation in each country;
- l. Establish contact with the Central American organizations that group together other branches or organs of the state, in order to reach agreement on standardizing and modernizing laws concerning the subject and on training programs for court and police officials;
- m. M. Draft their rules of procedure, which shall be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Central American Integration System for information;
- n. Provide all protection measures necessary for the security and confidentiality of information received from the various Central American States; and
- o. Monitor compliance with the provisions of this Treaty and perform any other duties given it herein.

Article 53. For the better performance of its duties, the Security Commission may organize its work into sectoral subcommittees, which may be on defense, public security, legal or intersectoral matters.

Article 54. The General Secretariat of the Central American System shall provide technical and administrative secretariat services, at meetings of the Security Commission and its subcommittees.

Article 55. The Security Commission shall regularly meet as often as its members decide and shall hold special meetings when so decided by the Meeting of Presidents or the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs or when requested by one or more of its members to review an urgent matter. All members must be present to constitute a quorum for its meetings.

Article 56. If the Security Commission fails to reach a consensus, the chair is authorized to submit the topic to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for decision.

Article 57. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in its capacity as the principal coordinating organ of the Central American Integration System, shall be responsible for adopting and recommending to the Meeting of Presidents any measures on prevention, crisis management, or dispute settlement it deems necessary to deal with situations of any kind that, in the judgment of the governments or the competent organs of the Central American Security System, constitute a potential threat to the security of the states and their people.

Article 58. The governments, through their ministries of foreign affairs, shall submit the situations indicated in the previous article to the Security Commission for review. They may also submit them directly to the Council of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The organs, institutions and secretariats of the Central American Integration System shall, through its General Secretariat, call the attention of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to any situation indicated in the previous article.

Article 59. Without affecting the Annual Program of Confidence-Building Activities, which the Security Commission is to draft and implement, the Parties undertake to:

- a. Establish and strengthen mechanisms for direct and prompt communication among border officials; and

- b. Promote the exchange of military and public security views and information, consultations, and periodic visits among defense and public security and similar institutions, as well as to award scholarships reciprocally in their military and police academies.

Article 60. The Central American Mechanism on Information and Communication for Security shall be composed of:

- a. The Central American Security Index, organized and managed by the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, with the support of the Central American Integration Secretariats and Institutions and of any international agencies it deems appropriate; and
- b. The standing communication mechanism the Parties undertake to establish and put into operation to facilitate sure, effective and prompt contact among their competent civil, military and public security officials, with each other and with the Security Commission, to prevent incidents, respond to alerts and facilitate attainment of the goals and obligations set forth in this Treaty.

Article 61. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall see to the enforcement of provisions and the compliance with the obligations set forth in this Treaty.

For these purposes, the Security Commission shall inform the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs about the following items in particular:

- a. Compliance by the Parties with the physical actions provided for in this Treaty, such as timely submittal of the required reports;
- b. Compliance by the Parties with any weapons ceilings that may be set, taking into account the internal and external situation of each Party and the conditions prevailing in the region;
- c. Compliance by the Parties with the obligation not to introduce any weapons that are banned in Article 34 of this Treaty or that may be banned in the future;
- d. Compliance by the Parties with the obligations to provide notification of military activities or maneuvers, as well as any other notifications specified in this Treaty; and
- e. The findings of investigations undertaken on their own initiative or mandated by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, regarding complaints of violation of the obligations set forth in this Treaty.

Article 62. The investigations shall be conducted by the Security Commission or by any ad hoc collegiate body of experts that it may designate and deem the most appropriate for the purpose. The investigations shall be conducted through on site inspections, collection of data, conduct of laboratory technical tests, and any other procedure that it deems necessary for objective verification of the facts.

Article 63. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall be the organ charged with coordinating the efforts of the region as a whole with initiatives undertaken in the struggle against threats to democratic security in the Hemisphere and elsewhere in the world, and to that end, shall be the organ responsible for preparing positions and concluding cooperation agreements or conventions with institutions or bodies charged with maintaining international peace and security, except for any preestablished commitments of each State Party with the international community.

TITLE V FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 64. The Central American Democratic Security Model is part of the Central American Integration System, and its contents complements the provisions of the Tegucigalpa Protocol, to which this Treaty is subordinated.

Article 65. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall inform the United Nations and the Organization of American States of all arrangements or decisions having to do with peace and security in the region when knowledge about them is considered important for the organs responsible for security at the Hemisphere and global level.

Article 66. No provision of this Treaty shall be interpreted as being contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of American States, or the Tegucigalpa Protocol.

Article 67. Any dispute as to the application or interpretation of this Treaty shall be submitted to the Meeting of Presidents for settlement, and if such dispute is not resolved, the means of peaceful settlement provided for in Article 45 shall be employed, and, if necessary, said dispute shall be submitted to the Central American Court of Justice for judgment.

Article 68. This Treaty is open to reservations.

Article 69. This Treaty shall be ratified by each signatory state, in accordance with their constitutions. This Treaty and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Central American Integration System.

Article 70. This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely and shall enter into force one week after the third instrument of ratification is deposited for the first three depositing states, and on the date of deposit of their ratification instruments for all other states.

Article 71. Five years after this Treaty has entered into force, and at the request of the States Parties, either before or after that, the Security Commission shall call a meeting of all the Parties to evaluate and decide on any amendments they may deem necessary. Such amendments shall be submitted to the Meeting of Presidents for consideration, through the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Article 72. Denunciations to this Treaty shall be reported to the depository, which shall notify the Parties thereof. Such denunciations shall take effect one year after the date of their notification; however, the provisions of this Treaty shall continue to apply to those regional projects or actions already under way until such projects or actions are completed. This Treaty shall remain in force so long as at least three of the States Parties are bound by it.

Article 73. The provisions of this Treaty shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with their letter and spirit in light of the Tegucigalpa Protocol and the rules of international law.

Article 74. The General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System shall, upon entry into force of this Treaty, send a certified copy of it to the General Secretariat of the United Nations, for the purposes of Article 102, paragraph 2 of the UN Charter, and to the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

TITLE VI

SPECIAL PROVISION

Article 75. The Republics of Costa Rica and Panama sign this Treaty with express reservations with regard to the following Articles: 26 subparagraphs g and h; 27 subparagraphs a, b, c; 28; 29; 32; 33; 35; 36; 37; 38; 42 and 43.

TITLE VII

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 76. Until this Treaty enters into force, the Security Commission shall continue to operate pursuant to the mandates received from the Meeting of Presidents and any that may be received from the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and shall respect the purpose of this Treaty.

Article 77. The Parties shall increase their efforts to obtain any technical and financial assistance that may help to clear mine fields in the region, pursuant to any international, regional; and subregional agreements to which they may be Party and any they may conclude on this subject

Article 78. This Treaty replaces any rules on security or defense matters contained and embodied in the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) and any addition agreements that may have been adopted at the regional level for developing it.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned sign this Treaty in seven original identical copies, in the city of San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortés, Republic of Honduras, on the fifteenth day of December nineteen hundred and ninety-five.

JOSE MARIA FIGUERES OLSEN

President of the Republic
of Costa Rica

ARMANDO CALDERON SOL

President of the Republic
of El Salvador

RAMIRO DE LEON CARPIO

President of the Republic
of Guatemala

CARLOS ROBERTO REINA

President of the Republic
of Honduras

**JULIA MENA RIVERA
DUQUE**

Vice President of the First
Republic of Nicaragua

TOMAS G. ALTAMIRANO

Vice President of the
Republic of Panama

AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96)**CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE AMERICAS**

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on June 7, 1996)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the decisions of the Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, held in Santiago in November 1995, and of the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, held in Buenos Aires in March 1994, as well as the OAS General Assembly resolutions, are noteworthy in that they identify experiences in the application of confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas and foster an exchange of such experiences;

NOTING that other intergovernmental meetings, such as the Defense Ministerial of the Americas held in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the invitation of the United States, contribute to dialogue and an exchange of views on this matter;

RECALLING:

Its decision, set forth in the 1991 Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System, to initiate a process of consultation on hemispheric security in light of the new conditions in the region and the world, from an updated and comprehensive perspective of security and disarmament, which would include the subject of all forms of proliferation of weapons and instruments of mass destruction and conventional weapons, so that the largest possible volume of resources may be devoted to the economic and social development of the member states, and to issue an international appeal to other competent organizations to join in the efforts of the OAS; and

Its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91) on the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), and AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, adopted on November 10, 1995, which recommended, in the best possible manner, the application of confidence- and security-building measures;

RECOGNIZING:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the region is an essential purpose of the OAS and that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental to its achievement;

That the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures is a significant contribution to transparency, mutual understanding, and regional security, and to the attainment of development goals, including the eradication of poverty and protection of the environment;

That confidence- and security-building measures must be attuned to the geographic, political, social, cultural, and economic circumstances of each region, and that they have their own scope, as experience in the Hemisphere has amply demonstrated; and

That the application of confidence- and security-building measures helps establish a climate conducive to effective limitation of conventional weapons, which makes it possible to devote maximum resources to the economic and social development of member states, one of the basic purposes of the OAS Charter;

TAKING COGNIZANCE of the invitation extended by the Government of the Argentine Republic to the Defense Ministerial of the Americas to be held in San Carlos de Bariloche in October 1996 to continue the dialogue on building confidence and security in the region; and

NOTING with satisfaction the report and work of the Permanent Council's Committee on Hemispheric Security,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge all member states to implement, in the manner deemed most appropriate, the recommendations of the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).
2. To invite all member states to provide to the Permanent Council's Committee on Hemispheric Security, prior to April 15 of each year, information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, so as to facilitate preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, in light of the provisions of the Declaration of Santiago and resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).
3. To request all member states to provide the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) by May 15 of each year with the information submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 46/32L and 47/52L, and to the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, as provided for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/25.
4. To request the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to hold a one-day meeting on the two United Nations confidence and transparency measures cited in the preceding paragraph in order to increase understanding of and participation in the measures and to allow for an exchange of views among the OAS member states.
5. To urge all member states to increase their mutual exchange of information on defense policies and doctrines so as to contribute to regional openness and transparency on matters of security.
6. To urge all member states to develop, adopt, and execute, as appropriate, confidence-building measures such as those outlined in the Declaration of Santiago, including prior notification of military exercises, invitations to observe military exercises, the development of means of communication, and special consideration of a process of consultation with a view to proceeding with conventional arms limitation and control.

7. To request that the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security and with support from the General Secretariat, draw up general guidelines for an education for peace program within the OAS, for presentation to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh regular session.
8. To urge the member states to support and hold seminars, courses, and studies on confidence- and security-building measures and policies.
9. To encourage an exchange of experience in confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, including, when deemed appropriate, participation by the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security as an observer in meetings held by other international organizations working on the subject, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
10. To request the Permanent Council to establish, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security and with support from the General Secretariat, a roster of experts in confidence- and security-building measures, based on information provided by the member states so that they may conduct outreach courses, seminars, and studies of any measures determined by the Permanent Council.
11. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide necessary resources, subject to the availability of funds, to support the activities and work of the Committee on Hemispheric Security.
12. To invite the Inter-American Defense Board to provide advisory and consultative services to the Committee on Hemispheric Security for studies on confidence- and security-building measures, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93) and when the Committee so requests.
13. To request the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to continue consideration of this matter, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh regular session.
14. To transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other regional organizations as appropriate.

AG/RES. 1410 (XXVI-O/96)**PROMOTION OF SECURITY IN THE SMALL ISLAND STATES**

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on June 7, 1996)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MINDFUL that the size of the small island states makes them especially vulnerable to all forms of aggression;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the role of the Organization of American States (OAS), pursuant to Article 1 of its Charter, in achieving an order of peace and justice and defending the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the member states;

RECALLING that Article 3.b of the OAS Charter establishes that "international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law";

ALSO RECALLING the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and, especially, its recommendations that seminars and studies be conducted and a high-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states be held;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Program of Action drawn up at the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados in April 1994;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the small states of the Caribbean believe that security concerns are not confined to military aspects but involve economic, social, and natural dimensions; and

NOTING the Rapporteur's Report on Special Problems of the Hemisphere's Small States (CE/SH-39/94) and the document entitled "Hemispheric Security: Security of Small States. Report of the Commonwealth Group" (AG/doc.2838/92 add. 2),

RESOLVES:

1. To convene a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the special security concerns of small island states, to be held in Washington, D.C., on October 7 and 8, 1996, with the participation of government experts from the member states of the Organization.
2. To recommend to the General Secretariat that it provide the necessary resources, subject to the availability of funds, for holding the special meeting.
3. To make the final report of the special meeting available to other interested multilateral institutions, including the Association of Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Central American Integration System, the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

4. To continue consultations on holding a high-level meeting on the special security concerns of the small island states, taking account of the findings of the special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on this subject.

5. To request the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, to continue to address the subject and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh regular session.

AG/RES. 1412 (XXVI-O/96)

**REGIONAL CONFERENCE TO FOLLOW UP ON THE SANTIAGO REGIONAL
CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES**

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on June 7, 1996)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures states that "the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral dialogue facilitates mutual understanding and increased collaboration in the face of the challenges of the next century. Confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas are especially significant for building ties of friendship and cooperation";

CONSIDERING:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere is one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States (OAS) and that economic and social development and cooperation among the states are vital to achieving it;

That the representatives of the OAS member states at the Santiago Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures requested the Committee on Hemispheric Security to prepare a report for consideration by the General Assembly, which would decide, inter alia, whether to hold a regional follow-up conference on the conference held in Santiago, Chile;

That it is necessary and timely to carry on and intensify the dialogue for building peace, confidence, and security in the region; and

That very valuable work was done at the Santiago Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in November 1995 and the Buenos Aires Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in March 1994;

NOTING its resolutions AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), "Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region," AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), "Information on Military Expenditures and Register of Conventional Arms," and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region;" and

NOTING ALSO the report of the Permanent Council's Committee on Hemispheric Security and the final documents of the Santiago Conference, including the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, and the decision to consider holding a follow-up conference on confidence- and security-building measures,

RESOLVES:

1. To convene a regional conference to follow up on the Santiago Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.

2. To instruct the Permanent Council to undertake, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, preparatory work for that conference with a view to holding it, preferably, during the second half of 1997.
3. To instruct the General Secretariat to provide support, within available resources, for holding the Conference.

AG/RES. 1415 (XXVI-O/96)

COOPERATION FOR HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session, held on June 7, 1996)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

RECALLING that one of the essential purposes of the Charter of the OAS is to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons, making it possible to devote the largest possible amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states;

TAKING NOTE of the Report of the Permanent Council on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.3352/96);

RECOGNIZING:

That the strengthening of peace and security of the Hemisphere is one of the essential purposes of the OAS and that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental for attaining that goal;

That it is necessary and opportune to continue to increase dialogue to build peace, confidence, and security in the region; and

That peace is not merely the absence of war but also consists of interdependence and cooperation to foster economic and social development and that, in addition, disarmament, arms control and limitations, human rights, the strengthening of democratic institutions, environmental protection, and improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable factors in the establishment of peaceful and more secure democratic societies;

RECALLING that, under resolution AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), the Permanent Council was instructed to establish a Committee on Hemispheric Security; and

CONSIDERING that, pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of resolution AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95) "Cooperation for Hemispheric Security," the General Assembly requested the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth regular session on the progress made in the fulfillment of the mandates set forth in resolutions AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1236 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1283 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1299 (XXIV-O/94), and AG/RES. 1302 (XXIV-O/94),

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the Report of the Permanent Council on Hemispheric Security.

2. To recognize the advisability of and need for greater dialogue on cooperation in peace, confidence, and security issues among the nations of the Hemisphere.
3. To reaffirm the urgent need to intensify the common struggle and cooperative action against abject poverty to contribute to the reduction of economic and social inequality in the Hemisphere and thus help to promote and consolidate democracy in the region.
4. To recommend the prompt initiation of a process of consultation with a view to making progress in the limitation and control of conventional weapons and to instruct the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to consider this matter.
5. To reiterate the request to the Permanent Council that it continue consideration of the matters assigned to it in operative paragraph 8 of resolution AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), "Cooperation for Hemispheric Security."
6. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

II Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE – REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE DECLARATION

The Second Defense Ministerial of the Americas took place in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, October 7th - 9 th, 1996 at the invitation of Mr. Jorge Dominguez, Minister of Defense of Argentina on behalf of his Government.

During this meeting, Delegations discussed the full range of security concerns and interests of the participating states. Opening statements and these discussions covered issues such as confidence building measures, cooperation in peacekeeping, the impact of crime and drugs on security, the threat posed by the illegal trade in arms and the impact of economic issues on security.

They noted that in view of the far reaching political, social and economic challenges faced by their nations that defense organizations are essential institutions of sovereign states.

In the course of their discussion they :

1. - Recalled that the "Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Interamerican System", adopted by the Organization of the American States General Assembly in Santiago de Chile, in 1991 and the Conference held in Williamsburg, VA, USA, in July 1995, emphasized that representative democracy is a fundamental element for hemispheric security.
2. - Stressed the need to deepen inter-American cooperation for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of hemispheric security, preserving the sovereignty of each state as recognized by international law, and in particular by the United Nations and OAS Charters.
3. - Noting the "Santiago Declaration on Confidence and Security Building Measures" adopted by the OAS in November 1995, considered that confidence building measures are appropriate tools, for maintaining peace since they contribute to a better relationship between countries fostering improved levels of transparency, cooperation and information exchange on defense and hemispheric security issues'.
4. - Called upon all the nations of the Hemisphere to promote through their active and voluntary participation, the success of peacekeeping operations in conformity with the UN Charter.
5. - Took note of the initiatives proposed in this Conference and of the conclusions of the Working Groups.
6. - The delegations congratulated and thanked the Government and People of the Republic of Argentina for their warm hospitality and for their successful organization and management of the Second Defense Ministerial of the Americas.

II Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas

CONCLUSIONS OF GROUP I NEW DIMENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1. DEFENSE IN THE XXI CENTURY - ROLE OF THE ARMED FORCES

One of the main challenges for the promotion of development and stability in the forthcoming century is the consolidation of democracy.

Within this context, the delegations analyzed the roles of the Armed Forces.

They shared the view that the main role of the Armed Forces continues to be the defense of the national sovereignty.

Likewise, the delegates exchange view points about the important supplementary roles that the Armed Forces play in each country, according to the different political, social, economic and military realities and circumstances.

It was agreed upon that the Armed Forces should perform their functions according to the legal framework established in their respective Constitutions.

The delegations highlighted that the transparency and the measures taken to foster mutual trust are important tools in the strengthening of the hemispheric cooperation regarding defense and security matters.

2. RISKS, THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES: A DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS ABOUT DEFENSE AND SECURITY IN THE CONTINENT

The end of the Cold War has created new opportunities of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic, political and military areas.

Considering the atmosphere of the post-Cold War, the delegations discussed tile threats and opportunities in the current changing international context.

Together with the reduction of the old threats, the countries of the hemisphere are facing new risks and threats of diverse nature: among others, increasing unemployment.. marginality of great sectors of the population, drug-trafficking, terrorism in its diverse modalities, organized crime and tile violations of the human rights, including the ethnic, religious and political discrimination were discussed.

With out invalidating the previous remark, this does not mean that the new threats should be faced and eliminated from a strictly military perspective.

According to their own experience, the delegations gave examples of comprehensive solutions to old problems.

In relation with one of the new threats, the delegation of Panama handed out a report.

3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE DEFENSE

The integration processes increased in this post-Cold War period and new opportunities of cooperation have sprung up.

The delegations agreed upon the fact that such processes have increased the mutual benefits. In this sense, the different forms of cooperation make it possible to find joint solutions to common problems.

This bilateral and multilateral spirit of cooperation has made it easy to settle old scores between countries of the region by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements.

The example of the European cooperation was presented as a case of integration brought about by a common military threat. This cooperation in the military field favored wide cooperation in the political and economic aspects.

There was coincidence in acknowledging that there are diverse models of integration that must be interpreted according to the specific situations.

The regional and subregional gatherings should not be seen as closed blocs that seek to affect third parties.

Examples of integration in the hemisphere, such as Mercosur, the Andes Agreement, the system of Central American Integration and CARICOM were provided.

The various examples mentioned before reveal the importance of a horizontal cooperation between countries with different levels of development. The features of each group set the rhythms and progression of such processes.

The delegations coincided that integration does not oppose the existence and roles of the Armed forces. On the contrary, the process of integration contributes to improving and perfecting those roles.

4. MILITARY COOPERATION

The discussion about military cooperation allowed us to distinguish three different interrelated levels:

1. political
11. military and strategic
111. exchange of services

Various examples of current military cooperation were provided for each of these levels: combined military drills, exchange of information, delivery of reports and other issues of logistics, which contribute to the strengthening of the mutual security.

It was agreed upon the convenience of driving the exchanges of operations for peacekeeping, science, technology and others.

The process of strengthening democracies demand the Armed Forces to create transparent and open relationships with their societies.

The fostering of greater cooperation concerning the issue of visits, and of the exchange of personnel and information was demanded, as well as the assistance in case of emergency and of environmental protection..

The expansion of bilateral and multilateral military cooperation should not lead to the "militarization" while tackling those threats that, due to their nature, can be faced by different means.

II Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE – REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

CONCLUSIONS OF GROUP 2 "NEW ROLES"

The Working Group achieved a high level of consensus on the issues coordinated by the Brazilian and Canadian delegations, as follows:

1. MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING:

The delegations agreed on the importance of peacekeeping missions, highlighting the need to observe the principles set forth by international law, and implementing them through mutual accord of all the parties involved.

Several delegations commented on their participation in such operations and emphasized the need of training, exchange of experiences and consolidation of a common doctrine, which is now pursued through some joint exercises.

It has been remarked the positive effects to their Armed Forces with the corresponding professional experiences in those missions.

With a view to share experiences in that field, the following initiatives and proposals have been suggested

- training of officials and military of the American countries in Peacekeeping training courses.
- information about exercise experiences and Peacekeeping operations, and
- legal specialization, for civil and military lawyers, on Peacekeeping matters.

2. ARMED FORCES SUPPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES:

Some delegations outlined the importance of the subject concerning continental security and they referred to their Armed Forces preventive and corrective measures in the field of environmental protection.

They gave importance to environmental protection in relation to drug combat, caused by the ecological damage by means of the deforestation to Coca tree and Poppy plantations, or by the pollution of rivers because of chemical debris.

Environmental damage caused by illegal timbering exploitation and mining activities was another topic mentioned here.

Some delegations spoke about the need to be aware of the environmental preservation, highlighting the role that the Armed Forces play in this sense, even in civil communities. The initiative of holding, next year, a hemispheric conference to deal with those aspects of defense related to environment, was highly welcomed by most delegations....

Natural disasters and search and rescue missions - a number of delegations stressed the importance of advance planning for disaster relief and search and rescue. To ensure the capability of rapid response, some delegates indicated the potential value of regional and international exercises. The Coordinators expressed pleasure with the sharing of lessons learned. Most countries hold national exercises but fewer nations engaged in international exercises, exercises from which most might benefit. Delegates indicated understanding of the roles involved disaster relief and search and rescue.

3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: POSSIBLE AREAS OF CO-OPERATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

It was agreed that exchange of information should continue and be strengthened through initiatives such as the System of Co-operation among Air Forces of the Americas subcommittees. Delegates should be cognizant of the needs of others who are less able to operate at the same level and assist wherever possible. This is a message which all delegates agreed to take to their home nations as well.

4. ANTIPERSONNEL LAND MINES AND DEMINING

With regard to the campaign to ban anti-personnel land mines, delegations noted the tremendous harm done to innocent persons by this weapons and many delegations underline the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) Resolution 1411.

Delegates noted the urgency which Canada attached to the need for a conclusion of a bar as early as 1997.

It was given emphasis to demining operations, in particular those Central American countries as well as the need to join these efforts which were already dealt with at the Williamsburg Defense Ministry Meeting.

It is hereby attached, in its original, the initiative submitted by the Argentine Republic, concerning peace keeping operations.

II Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE – REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

CONCLUSIONS OF GROUP 3

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENSE SYSTEMS

1. DISCUSSION ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND TRANSPARENCY

After listening to the comprehensive and varied explanations on the activity developed by each of the participant countries regarding the strengthening of confidence- building measures and transparency, in military relationships and defense related issues,. we may summarize that the spirit and general objectives focused on the following aspects:

- a. The adherence to the Santiago Declaration on Confidence and Security Building Measures, as adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), as per Resolution 1409/96.
- b. . It is clear that Defense and Foreign Ministries play an important role in the implementation of the e Santiago Declaration, and Resolutions adopted by the OAS on this issue.
- c. Communication, exchange of information, exchange of professional and educational activities, combined military exercises, meetings of civilian and military officers in charge of the defense policy of each country, and above all, a policy of openness and good will, are important to reaffirm mutual confidence among states. This includes exchange of information and participation of all states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and the International Standardized Report on Military Expenses.
- d. Some of the participant States underlined their view that the adoption of Confidence Building Measures does not indicate the existence of distrust in the Hemisphere.
- e. Various countries stated the need to develop public documents expressing policies and doctrines related to defense issues. In that regard, the United States offered the organization of a workshop on the subject.
- f. Full and participative democracy is a fundamental basis for the establishment of confidence building measures.

The Group took note of the United States decision to provide information in advance on the acquisition of significant weapons covered by the UN Register of Conventional Arms, and it further called upon all states to join in this measure.

2. EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE

A general opinion was reached on the benefits of developing professional civilians proficient in defense issues. Within this context, various. topics were discussed, among these:

- a. How democracies can be strengthened by civilian participation in defense related matters, which may also be achieved through the promotion of education on said topics.

- b. Some of the countries high-lighted the participation of their respective Armed Forces in activities contributing to national development as a positive contribution to the relationships between civilians and the military.
- c. The United States presented its Initiative on the Inter American Center for Defense Studies.

The Working Group expressed its agreement on the need to promote, develop, and improve civilian training in the sphere of defense.

The delegates from participating States made comments and suggestions regarding the Initiative, especially in relation to the links with the Inter American Defense College, its financing, its plans and programs, and its development as an Inter American institution, and in general on the participation of civilians and military personnel from throughout the Hemisphere in this Initiative.

Some of the countries expressed the possibility that the Center could cooperate with already existing institutions.

Delegates to the participant States agreed to carry out consultation for the development of the Initiative.

AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on June 5, 1997)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91) on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), and AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96) on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING once more the importance of the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, adopted on November 10, 1995, which recommended that confidence- and security-building measures be applied in the manner deemed most suitable;

RECOGNIZING:

That one of the essential purposes set forth in the Charter is to achieve effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest possible amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states;

That economic and social development and cooperation among the member states are essential for strengthening peace and security in the region;

That the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures is a significant contribution to transparency, mutual understanding, and regional security, and to the attainment of development goals, including the eradication of poverty and protection of the environment;

That confidence- and security-building measures, applied in the manner that states deem most suitable, must be adapted to the geographic, political, social, cultural, and economic conditions of each country or region, and that they have their own scope, as experience in the Hemisphere has amply demonstrated;

That the application of confidence- and security-building measures helps establish a climate conducive to effective limitation of conventional weapons, which makes it possible to devote maximum resources to the economic and social development of the member states—one of the essential purposes set forth in the Charter; and

That pursuing and intensifying dialogue to strengthen peace, confidence, and security in the region is both necessary and timely;

RECEIVING WITH SATISFACTION the results of the consultations undertaken on the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures concerning the

preparation of general guidelines for the development of a program of education for peace within the framework of the OAS; and

NOTING WITH GRATIFICATION the report of the Chair of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.3517/97),

RESOLVES:

1. To commend those member states that have begun to apply the recommendations of the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of the General Assembly resolutions on the matter, and those that have presented the corresponding reports.
2. To urge once again those member states that have not yet done so to report to the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, on the application of confidence-and security-building measures.
3. To call on all member states to provide to the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, prior to April 15 of each year, information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, so as to facilitate, in particular, the preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, in light of the provisions of the Declaration of Santiago and resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).
4. To stress the importance for all member states to participate fully in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, and to provide the required information for the preparation of the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, as provided for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/25.
5. To reiterate its request to member states to provide the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), by May 15 of each year, with the information referred to in the preceding paragraph.
6. To renew the appeal to all member states to increase their mutual exchange of information on defense policies and doctrines so as to contribute to regional openness and transparency on matters of security.
7. To reaffirm the urgent need to intensify the common struggle and cooperative action against extreme poverty, so as to help to reduce economic and social inequality in the Hemisphere and thus help to promote and consolidate democracy in the region.
8. To call on member states to continue the process of consultation with a view to making progress in the limitation and control of conventional weapons; and to instruct the Permanent Council, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, to consider the matter.
9. To request the Permanent Council to intensify with the support of the General Secretariat, its efforts and its consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other institutions with a view to considering the advisability of holding a meeting of experts on the issue, so as to complete before the 50th anniversary of the OAS a program on education for peace in the Hemisphere, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.

10. To encourage an exchange of experience in confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, including, when deemed appropriate, participation by the Committee on Hemispheric Security as an observer in meetings held by other international organizations working on the subject, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.

11. To request the General Secretariat to complete and keep up-to-date the roster of experts in confidence- and security-building measures, which was agreed to in resolution AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), so that they may conduct outreach courses, consultations, seminars, and studies as determined by the Permanent Council, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.

12. To invite the Inter-American Defense Board to provide, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93) and when the Permanent Council so requests, advisory and consultative services on confidence- and security-building measures of a military nature to the Committee on Hemispheric Security and to update the 1995 inventory.

13. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue consideration of this matter, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, and to conduct periodic meetings for follow-up of resolution AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Americas."

14. To further instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

15. To transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other regional organizations, as appropriate.

AG/RES. 1495 (XXVII-O/97)

SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE-AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

(Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on June 5, 1997)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the report of the Permanent Council on hemispheric security (AG/doc.3517/97);

RECALLING that the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures states that "the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral dialogue facilitates mutual understanding and increased collaboration in the face of the challenges of the next century. Confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas are especially significant for building ties of friendship and cooperation";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere is one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States, and that economic and social development and cooperation among the member states are vital to that goal;

That it is necessary and appropriate to pursue and intensify dialogue to strengthen peace, confidence, and security in the region;

TAKING NOTE of resolutions AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), "Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region," AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), "Information on Military Expenditures and Register of Conventional Arms," AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region," and AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures"; and

CONSIDERING that the General Assembly, through resolution AG/RES. 1412 (XXVI-O/96), convened a regional conference to follow up on the Santiago Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation to the Government of El Salvador and accept its offer to host the Second Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.
2. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, the preparatory work for the Conference, including preparation and approval of the agenda, with a view to holding it in February 1998.
3. To instruct the General Secretariat to lend support for holding the conference, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.
4. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

AG/RES. 1500 (XXVII-O/97)

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on June 5, 1997)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING:

That the strengthening of peace and security in the Hemisphere is an essential purpose of the Organization of American States (OAS) and that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental to its achievement;

That, in accordance with the Charter of the OAS and the Charter of the United Nations (UN), the member states have the right to maintain armed forces for individual and collective self-defense; and

The importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security;

EMPHASIZING that the application of confidence- and security-building measures helps establish a climate conducive to effective limitation of conventional weapons, which makes it possible to devote maximum resources to the economic and social development of member states, one of the essential purposes of the OAS Charter;

REAFFIRMING the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, adopted on November 10, 1995, which recommended the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), in which the member states agreed to accept as a guiding principle of regional disarmament, arms control and limitation policies, the requirement to enhance security and stability at the lowest possible levels of forces consistent with defense requirements and international commitments; express the commitment of the Organization to effectively contribute to the efforts being made at the international level toward the strengthening of peace and security; maintain only such military capabilities as are necessary for self-defense and fulfillment of international commitments, consistent with their constitutions, laws, and the principles and purposes of the OAS and UN charters; and exercise restraint in conventional arms transfers with a view to preventing excessive or destabilizing arms build-ups;

AWARE that the preservation of a balance in the defense capabilities of states at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control;

CONVINCED that endeavors by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of states and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

TAKING NOTE of resolutions AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), and United Nations General Assembly resolution 50/70 D of December 12, 1995, on transparency in armaments, and that an enhanced level of transparency could contribute to confidence- and security-building among states; and

BEARING IN MIND:

That the increase in openness and transparency in the arms field contributes to building mutual confidence, reducing tensions, and strengthening regional and international peace and security, and may contribute to decreasing the acquisition, production, and transfer of arms; and

That there is consensus among the member states on the implementation of confidence-building measures, which include, in particular, transparency and exchange of information on arms,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the desirability of approving a legal framework on the issue of advance notification of major arms acquisitions covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as a means to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest possible amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states, in accordance with Article 2.g of the Charter.
2. To instruct the Permanent Council, should it decide that such a framework is desirable, to draft it with the goal of adopting it at the next Summit of the Americas, to be held in Santiago.
3. To appeal to the international community to support this effort.

DECLARATION OF SAN SALVADOR ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, held February 28, 1998)

The member states of the Organization of American States, meeting at the San Salvador Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in follow-up to the Santiago Conference:

Reaffirm that the 1995 Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and the measures set forth therein remain fully in effect and, encouraged by the consolidation of democracy in the region and by efforts promoting international disarmament, peace, and security, express their willingness to continue strengthening confidence and security in the Hemisphere.

Recognize that mutual confidence has been strengthened through inter-American cooperation to face common problems affecting the security of states.

Reaffirm that respect for international law, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for the sovereignty of states and for the principle of nonintervention, and the prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force, in accordance with the terms of the Charters of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, are the basis for peaceful coexistence and security in the Hemisphere, and constitute the framework for the development of confidence- and security-building measures. They also affirm that an essential condition for achieving an effective international security system is that all states submit to universal, equal, and binding rules.

Reaffirm also that consolidating democratic processes strengthens coexistence among states and security in the Hemisphere.

Acknowledge the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence, in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States, respect for international law, and the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations among the states in the region.

Acknowledge further that the progress made in economic integration processes in the Hemisphere builds confidence and security, and recognize the importance of having all member states participate in and benefit from these processes.

Note with satisfaction the achievement of the first inhabited nuclear-weapon-free area of the world three decades after the pioneering effort enshrined in the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

Consider that the climate of hemispheric security has been further strengthened by the General Assembly decision to reaffirm the goals of the global elimination of antipersonnel land mines and the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-land-mine-free zone; by the adoption of the amended Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; and by the signing of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Land Mines and on their Destruction, the signature and ratification of which, by all the member states, as soon as possible, they consider

advisable. They further recognize the contribution to hemispheric security made by various bans, moratoria, and other restrictions on antipersonnel land mines already declared by states. They take note of efforts to address the antipersonnel land mine issue in other fora, including the United Nations, regional organizations and groupings, and the Conference on Disarmament.

Consider also that hemispheric security is further enhanced through two significant international actions: the signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Additionally, the prompt and successful conclusion of current negotiations on a protocol to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction will also enhance hemispheric security.

Recall the OAS objective of concluding mine-clearing in Central America by the year 2000, and highlight the important achievements of the Mine-Clearing Assistance Program in that region, with the participation and support of a growing number of member states, permanent observers, and other states, as well as the technical assistance rendered by the Inter-American Defense Board.

Recognize that the prompt ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Production of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials will contribute to further strengthening confidence, security, and cooperation among states to combat this serious problem.

Underscore the importance of the coming into force of the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, based on its own model of security, which is a concrete and significant step forward for the subregion, and that the Committee on Security, established in that Treaty, is developing an annual program on confidence- and security-building measures to strengthen the rule of law and the democratic system.

Note with satisfaction the Declaration of the Presidents of Central America and the Dominican Republic and the Representative of the Prime Minister of Belize on the Non Participation in the Acquisition of Strategic High-Technology and High-Cost Weapons of Mass Destruction, which reflects the commitments made with respect to this issue and the decision by these states to dedicate their resources "to economic and social progress for increasing sustainable human development," and which emphasizes the importance of "agreeing on and implementing a consultative process at the hemispheric level on the limitation and control of arms."

Note with satisfaction the initiation of consultations in the Hemisphere, in follow-up to the Declaration of Santiago, on the limitation and control of conventional weapons, and in particular the work and reflections of the Rio Group on this issue.

Underscore the important progress achieved since the Declaration of Santiago by the Southern Cone countries in fostering mutual confidence and security, by setting up various permanent bilateral mechanisms for consultation and coordination on security matters and defense policies among Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay, as well as conducting joint military exercises between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Note with satisfaction the results of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, held in 1996 in Bariloche, Argentina, which contributed to confidence and to the exchange of viewpoints on defense and security issues.

Note the importance of inter-American conferences and meetings of Joint Chiefs of Staff and Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff to strengthen cooperation and implement any military confidence- and security-building measures adopted by the member states.

Recognize that the concept of security for the small island states of the Hemisphere is multidimensional in scope, involving state and nonstate actors, and includes political, economic, social, and natural components. The small island states have concluded that among the threats to their security are illegal drug trafficking, the illegal trade in arms, increasing levels of crime and corruption, environmental and economic vulnerability, particularly in relation to trade, susceptibility to natural disasters, transportation of nuclear waste, and increased levels of poverty.

Note that, pursuant to the decision of the OAS General Assembly regarding the Declaration of Santiago, the Committee on Hemispheric Security has received reports from governments as contributions to the preparation of a complete and systematic list of confidence- and security-building measures. This allows for the dissemination, follow-up, and periodic evaluation of its implementation. In this context, they reiterate the importance of the annual submission by member states of information on the measures referred to in resolutions AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96) and AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97).

Emphasize, in this regard, the work carried out by the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security in conformity with the General Assembly resolutions on the Declaration of Santiago.

Recognize that the growing application of confidence- and security-building measures is an expression of the political will of the states to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere. Their implementation, in conformity with the geographic, political, social, cultural, and economic conditions of each country or region and with the needs of each state, in the most appropriate manner, contributes to increasing security in the Hemisphere.

Emphasize that the application of confidence- and security-building measures, through practical and useful actions, will facilitate more far-reaching cooperation processes in the future in areas such as arms control and hemispheric security.

Convinced of the importance of the confidence- and security-building process, and of the implementation of measures such as those identified in the Declaration of Santiago, for the consolidation of a region inspired by democratic values and sustained by a culture of peace, agree to recommend the application, in the most appropriate manner, of additional measures including the following:

- a. Encourage contact and cooperation among legislators on confidence-building measures and on matters of peace and hemispheric security, including conferences, the exchange of visits, and a meeting of parliamentarians, in order to strengthen this process.
- b. Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on confidence- and security-building measures, disarmament, and other issues related to peace and hemispheric security, with participation in those activities by government, civilian, and military officials and by civil society.
- c. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions.

- d. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, as appropriate, permitting greater transparency with respect to the defense policies of each country, and on the organization, structure, size, and composition of the armed forces.
- e. In order to promote transparency, and with technical support from the appropriate international economic agencies, encourage the carrying out of studies for establishing a common methodology in order to facilitate the comparison of military expenditures in the region, taking into account, inter alia, the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.
- f. Develop a cooperation program to address the concerns raised by maritime transport of nuclear and other waste, and to cooperate and coordinate in the relevant international fora to strengthen standards governing such transport and its safety.
- g. Continue supporting the efforts of the small island states to address their special security concerns, including those of an economic, financial, and environmental nature, taking into consideration their vulnerability and level of development.
- h. Improve and broaden the information submitted by the member states to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, so as to enhance the Hemisphere's contribution to pursuing the aims of that register, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
- i. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.

Express the advisability of strengthening mechanisms and instruments for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Recommend that the Committee on Hemispheric Security hold a special meeting annually, with the participation of experts, dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on the confidence- and security-building measures identified in the

Declaration of Santiago, in this Declaration, and in the relevant mandates of the General Assembly of the OAS, with a view to assessing progress on their implementation in the Hemisphere.

Recommend also that the Committee on Hemispheric Security:

- a. Study the recommendations emanating from the High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, held on February 25, 1998, in order to generate greater awareness and understanding of the special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean, and continue to implement appropriate action, as well as identify new measures of cooperation to address these concerns.
- b. Hold a meeting for which member states would make available their experts who had served on the group of government experts on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, in order that those experts provide information about the results of the group's work, and convene a meeting for an exchange of views in order to increase participation in the register.
- c. Seek, in its deliberations, to advance the development of the most appropriate approach at the hemispheric level with a view to strengthening dialogue to manage questions related to conventional weapons.

- d. Seek, in its deliberations, to advance the development of the most appropriate approach at the hemispheric level with a view to strengthening dialogue to manage questions related to small arms and trafficking therein.
- e. Conclude the preparation of, and begin to implement, the education program for peace in the Hemisphere agreed on by the General Assembly of the OAS.
- f. Promote the exchange of experiences among the member states as well as with relevant regional and nonregional organizations and institutions, in order to strengthen international peace and security.

Recommend to the Organization of American States that it take the initial steps to facilitate the meeting of parliamentarians referred to earlier in this Declaration.

Recommend that the General Secretariat annually update the OAS Register of Experts on confidence- and security-building measures appointed by the member states.

Recommend that the General Assembly consider, when appropriate, the holding, by way of follow-up, of another regional conference on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as another high-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states.

Recall that this conference is being held in follow-up to the Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (Santiago, Chile, November 1995) mandated by the Summit of the Americas (Miami, December 1994). In that regard, they express their conviction that the Summit of the Americas to be held in Santiago, Chile, this April is an important opportunity to consolidate achievements in hemispheric confidence and security. They also expect it to be an opportunity to consider guidelines according to which the OAS, through its relevant bodies, would study possible means of revitalizing and strengthening the institutions of the inter-American system related to the various aspects of hemispheric security, with a view to meeting the challenges of the coming century.

The member states express their special appreciation to the Government of El Salvador for its excellent work in preparing for and conducting the Regional Conference and the High-Level Meeting, as well as for the many courtesies it extended to the participating delegations. They also wish to thank the OAS General Secretariat for its efforts in organizing the two meetings.

San Salvador, El Salvador, February 28, 1998

APPENDIX CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

In accordance with the foregoing, the governments of the OAS member states, meeting in Santiago, Chile, agree to recommend the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures, among which the following should be mentioned:

- a. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises;
- b. Exchange of information and participation of all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures;
- c. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines;
- d. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons;
- e. Agreements on invitation of observers to military exercises, visits to military installations, arrangements for observing routine operations and exchange of civilian and military personnel for regular and advanced training;

- f. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air;
- g. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states;
- h. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation;
- i. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states;
- j. A High-level meetings on the special security concerns of small island states; and
- k. Education Programs of education for peace.

References to Security in the Plan of Action of the 1998 Santiago Summit of the Americas

Building Confidence and Security Among States

Governments will:

- Promote regional dialogue with a view to revitalizing and strengthening the institutions of the Inter-American system, taking into account the new political, economic, social and strategic-military factors in the Hemisphere and in its subRegions. To that end, they will seek to expand further a climate of confidence and security among the States of the Hemisphere.
- Carry out, in the manner in which they are set forth, the measures and recommendations resulting from the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, held in November 1995, in Santiago, Chile, and in February 1998, in San Salvador, El Salvador, under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS).
- Continue to support the efforts of small-island States to address their special security concerns, which are multidimensional in nature, and economic, financial, and environmental matters, taking into account the vulnerability and level of development of these States.
- In furtherance of efforts to transform the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel mine-free zone, and in recognition of the contribution in this regard of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, including its early entry into force, they will encourage actions and support international humanitarian demining efforts in this area, with the goal of ensuring that priority is given to mines that threaten civilians and of ensuring that land can be restored for productive purpose. The latter will take place through effective regional and international cooperation and coordination, as requested by the affected States, to survey, mark, map, and remove mines; effective mine awareness for the civilian population and assistance to victims; and development and deployment of new mine detection and clearance technologies, as appropriate.
- Continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the Armed Forces, comparing military expenditure in the Region, and strengthening the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.
 - Increase cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping efforts.
 - Encourage the development of cooperative programs to deal with natural disasters and humanitarian search and rescue operations.
 - Pledge their efforts to ensure that the peaceful resolution of pending conflicts and disputes is achieved through existing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes within the Inter-American System and in keeping with international law and treaties in force, and express that said mechanisms and instruments should be strengthened.
 - Acknowledge the value of ministerial or high-level meetings on the topics of international defense and security, such as the Defense Ministerials of Williamsburg and Bariloche, as an important contribution to regional dialogue on these matters, and, in this context, encourage interested countries to hold other meetings.
- Entrust the OAS, through the Committee on the Hemispheric Security, to:

- . Follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures;
- . Analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control; and
- . Pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security.

This process will culminate in a Special Conference on Security, within the framework of the OAS, to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

- Support the convening of a follow-up Regional Conference to the Santiago and San Salvador Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, to further build mutual confidence in the Americas.

The progress achieved in these matters will be reported to States, thereby ensuring appropriate follow-up through the OAS, so that these topics may be discussed at the next Summit of the Americas.

AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 2, 1998)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91) on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES.1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), and AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97) on confidence- and security-building measures;

RECOGNIZING that the recommendations of the San Salvador Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Follow-up to the Santiago Conference, held in San Salvador in February 1998 and of the Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, held in Santiago in November 1995, the contribution of the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, held in Buenos Aires in March 1994, and the pertinent OAS General Assembly resolutions identify experiences in the application of confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas and foster an exchange of such experiences;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, which recommend that confidence- and security-building measures be applied in the manner deemed most appropriate;

RECOGNIZING the consolidation of democracy in the region, efforts to promote disarmament, international peace, and security, and the willingness of states to continue strengthening confidence and security in the Hemisphere;

NOTING the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence, in keeping with the purposes and principles of the OAS Charter, respect for international law, and the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations among states in the region;

REAFFIRMING:

That respect for international law, faithful adherence to treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for state sovereignty and the principle of nonintervention, and prohibition of the use or threat of use of force, as set forth in the charters of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, are the basis for peaceful coexistence and security in the Hemisphere and constitute the framework for the development of confidence- and security-building measures;

That support for democratic processes strengthens coexistence among states and security in the Hemisphere;

That the growing application of confidence- and security-building measures is an expression of the political will of the states to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere, and that their implementation in the most appropriate manner, in accordance with the geographic, political, social, cultural, and economic conditions of each country or region, contributes to increasing security in the Hemisphere; and

That the application of confidence- and security-building measures, through practical and useful actions, will facilitate more far-reaching cooperation processes in the future in areas such as arms control and hemispheric security; and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the report of the Permanent Council on the activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (AG/doc.3718/98),

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement in the manner they deem most appropriate the recommendations of the Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).
2. To call on all member states to continue to provide the General Secretariat, prior to April 15 each year, with information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, so as to facilitate, in particular, the preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, in light of the provisions of the Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago and resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).
3. To urge member states to continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the armed forces, comparing military expenditures in the region, and improving the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.
4. To reiterate the importance of full participation by all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and of providing the required information for the preparation of the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.
5. To renew its request to member states to provide the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, by June 15 of each year, with the information referred to in the preceding paragraph.
6. To instruct the Permanent Council to hold a meeting to be attended by available experts from the member states that participated in the group of experts on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, so that they may provide information on the results of the group's work, and to promote the holding of a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security to exchange views on the best way to increase participation in that Register.
7. To request the Permanent Council to establish contacts, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security and with support from the General Secretariat, with a view to holding, as soon as possible, the meeting of parliamentarians on confidence- and security-building measures envisaged in the Declaration of San Salvador.

8. To urge member states once again to continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere so as to make progress in the limitation and control of conventional arms in the region; and to instruct the Permanent Council to endeavor, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to advance the development of the most appropriate approach at the hemispheric level to strengthening dialogue aimed at addressing questions related to the handling of conventional arms.

9. To instruct the Permanent Council to endeavor, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to advance the development of the most appropriate approach, at the hemispheric level, to strengthening dialogue aimed at addressing questions related to small arms and trafficking therein.

10. To instruct the Permanent Council to hold each year a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, in which experts would participate, and which would be dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on the confidence- and security-building measures identified in the Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago and in the relevant mandates of the General Assembly, with a view to assessing related progress and their implementation in the Hemisphere.

11. To instruct the General Secretariat to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by the member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-building measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by the month of June.

12. To urge the member states to exchange experiences in confidence- and security-building measures in order to strengthen international peace and security.

13. To encourage the exchange of experiences in strengthening confidence- and security- building measures with other regions that include, as appropriate, the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security as an observer in meetings of other international organizations working on the subject, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.

14. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the possibility of holding, in due course, another regional conference on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as a high-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states, and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

15. To instruct the Permanent Council, working through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to:

a. Follow up on and expand topics related to the strengthening of confidence- and security-building measures;

b. Analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control; and

c. Identify ways to revitalize and strengthen agencies of the inter-American system related to the various aspects of hemispheric security.

16. To hold the Special Conference on Security once the tasks envisaged in the previous paragraph have been completed.

17. To renew its invitation to the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) to provide to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93), advisory and consultative services in matters related to confidence- and security-building measures of a military nature; and to ask it to keep an updated inventory of these measures and to prepare draft guidelines for the standardized presentation of the information provided by member states in keeping with resolution AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96).

18. To instruct the Secretary General to provide specialized support to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, within existing budgetary resources, and to strengthen that of a technical-administrative nature which currently exists, so that the Committee may fulfill the mandates entrusted to it by the General Assembly and the Second Summit of the Americas; and to report to the Permanent Council on this mandate prior to the first meeting held by that Committee after the twenty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly.

19. To request that the Permanent Council report to the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

20. To transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other regional organizations, as appropriate.

AG/RES. 1570 (XXVIII-O/98)

COOPERATION FOR HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

(Resolution adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 2, 1998)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Permanent Council report (AG/doc.3718/98) and the section dealing with hemispheric security;

BEARING IN MIND:

That, in Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the member states proclaim that one of the essential purposes of the Organization is "to strengthen the peace and security of the continent"; and

That another of the essential purposes of the Charter of the OAS is 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;

RECOGNIZING that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental for attaining these goals;

REAFFIRMING:

That it is necessary and opportune to continue to increase dialogue to build peace, confidence, and security in the region; and

That peace is not merely the absence of war but also consists of interdependence and cooperation to foster economic and social development; and that, in addition, disarmament, arms control and limitations, human rights, the strengthening of democratic institutions, environmental protection, and improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable factors in the establishment of peaceful and more secure democratic societies;

RECALLING its resolutions "Cooperation for Hemispheric Security" [AG/RES. 1415 (XXVI-O/96)]; "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Americas" [AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97)]; "Second Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures" [AG/RES. 1495 (XXVII-O/97)]; "The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel-Land-Mine-Free Zone" [AG/RES. 1496 (XXVII-O/97)]; "Special Security Concerns of Small Island States" [AG/RES. 1497 (XXVII-O/97)]; "Support for the Mine-Clearing Program in Central America" [AG/RES. 1498 (XXVII-O/97)]; "Consolidation of the Regime Established in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean" [AG/RES. 1499 (XXVII-O/97)]; "Mutual Confidence in the Americas" [AG/RES. 1500 (XXVII-O/97)]; and "Global Solidarity in Hemispheric Affairs" [AG/RES. 1501 (XXVII-O/97)]; and CONSIDERING:

That, through its said resolution "Mutual Confidence in the Americas," the General Assembly instructed the Permanent Council to consider the desirability of approving a legal framework for the issue of advance notification of major arms acquisitions covered by the United Nations

Register of Conventional Arms, and, should it decide that such a framework is desirable, prepare a draft thereof; and

That, through its resolution AG/RES. 1501 (XXVII-O/97), "Global Solidarity in Hemispheric Affairs," the General Assembly requested the Permanent Council to present to it any comments or observations it considers pertinent to the implementation of that resolution,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report of the Permanent Council on hemispheric security.
2. To reiterate the advisability of and need for greater dialogue and exchange of information on cooperation in peace, confidence, and security issues among the nations of the Hemisphere.
3. To reiterate its instruction to the Permanent Council that, through its Committee on Hemispheric Security, it consider the desirability of approving a legal framework for the issue of advance notification of major arms acquisitions covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as a means of achieving 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, in accordance with Article 2.g of the Charter; and that, should it decide that such a framework is desirable, it prepare a draft thereof for consideration by the member states.
4. To reiterate the request to the Permanent Council to forward to the General Assembly the comments and observations it considers necessary regarding the implementation of resolution AG/RES. 1501 (XXVII-O/97), "Global Solidarity in Hemispheric Affairs."
5. To request that the Permanent Council report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth regular session.

CARTAGENA DECLARATION

The Ministers of Defense and Heads of Delegation of the participating States in the Third Conference of the Ministers of Defense of the Americas in the City of Cartagena de Indias, Republic of Colombia, on November 29 through December 3, 1998.

CONSIDERING that the Second Summit of the Americas, held in Santiago de Chile, defined the initiatives aimed at fostering regional dialogue to revitalize and strengthen the Inter-American system.

BEARING IN MIND the will of the participating States to foster the conferences of the Ministers of Defense as a mechanism of hemispheric engagement concerning matters of security and defense.

REAFFIRMING the important role of the Conference of Ministers of Defense in furthering the principles and objectives established at Williamsburg and San Carlos de Bariloche including the urgency to deepen Inter-American cooperation for maintaining peace and enhancing hemispheric security.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to generate a greater awareness and understanding of the vulnerability and special security concerns of the small Caribbean Island States.

REAFFIRMING, furthermore, that the combination of democratic process and respect for human rights strengthens hemispheric security and harmony between states.

THEY DECLARE:

1. The relevance of the commitments undertaken by the Heads of State and Government during the Summit of the Americas to promote regional dialogue and foster an environment of security and trust among the nations of the hemisphere which committed themselves to democratic systems of government as the fundamental element for hemispheric security as adopted in Santiago de Chile in 1991, and reconfirmed in Williamsburg in 1995 and in San Carlos de Bariloche in 1996.
2. The need to strengthen institutions within the Americas responsible for security issues, including mechanisms for natural disaster preparedness and assistance.
3. The importance of promoting meetings and exchanges between military and defense authorities of the hemisphere, whether bilateral, sub-regional, or regional.
4. Each nation has the right to maintain military forces to fulfill its responsibilities as enshrined in their constitutions and in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States.
5. That the adoption of confidence and security building measures has strengthened mutual understanding and has contributed to regional security, economic and social development, and hemispheric integration.
6. The importance and effectiveness of the Conference of the Central American Armed Forces (CFAC) as a regional security and defense body whose underlying principles are in keeping with the spirit of hemispheric integration that has permitted the development of cooperation, confidence building measures, and transparency.
7. Their support for voluntary and active participation in peacekeeping operations of the nations of the hemisphere and promotion of the efforts of the OAS to free the region of the danger posed by anti-personnel mines.

8. That the participating countries are committed to the solution of conflicts between the States through the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
9. Support for OAS efforts to adopt the Convention on Transparency in the Procurement of Weapons as a step to increase hemispheric security and reduce the risk of conflict.
10. Support a practical approach regarding the potential destabilizing effects of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, acknowledging the OAS Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Material.
11. To support the efforts of countries and institutions dedicated in the struggle against the problem of illicit drugs and related criminal activities.
12. Their condemnation of all forms of terrorism, including non-traditional forms, and support the implementation of the recommendations of the Specialized Inter-American Conference on Terrorism held in Lima, and the consensus reached in Mar de Plata, aimed at fostering hemispheric cooperation against all forms of terrorism as a serious crime threatening hemispheric democracy.
13. The commitment to international law, a basic element in achieving consensual and representative agreements aiming at coexistence with solidarity and mutual respect among states, and with due respect for the principle embodied in the Charter of the Organization of the American States (OAS) that international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States.
14. The full satisfaction of participating States on the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
15. The need to encourage education and training in human rights and international humanitarian law for the members of the military and defense forces.
16. They will intensify their efforts at the OAS Hemispheric Security Committee to revitalize and strengthen the institutional framework of the Inter-American system related to security.
17. Their special satisfaction for the peace agreement obtained by the republics of Peru and Ecuador.
18. Their sympathy and solidarity for the governments and peoples of the Caribbean and Central American states who recently suffered the devastating effects of natural disasters.
19. Their full support for the internal peace initiative undertaken by the government of Colombia.
20. That the host country for the next Defense Ministerial of the Americas will perform the functions of Protempore Secretariat of the conference.
21. Their appreciation for the decision by the Government of Brazil to host Defense Ministerial of the Americas IV during the second half of the Year 2000.
22. Their most sincere thanks to the Government and people of Colombia for their warm welcome and the efficient organization of the Third Defense Ministerial of the Americas.

Cartagena De Indias, December 2, 1999

AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99)

**INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON TRANSPARENCY IN CONVENTIONAL
WEAPONS ACQUISITIONS**

(Resolution adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 7, 1999)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING:

The mandate given to the Permanent Council in General Assembly resolutions AG/RES. 1500 (XXVII-O/97) and AG/RES. 1570 (XXVIII-O/98); and

That the Heads of State and Government, at the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, 1998) pledged to continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the armed forces, comparing military expenditures in the region, and strengthening the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

HAVING SEEN the Report of the Permanent Council on the draft Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions in the Americas (CP/CSH-217/99);

RECOGNIZING that strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere is an essential purpose of the Organization of American States and that economic and social development and cooperation among its member states are fundamental to its achievement;

EMPHASIZING that the application of confidence- and security-building measures helps to establish a climate conducive to an effective limitation of conventional weapons that makes it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of member states, one of the essential purposes set forth in the OAS Charter;

REAFFIRMING the declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on confidence- and security-building measures, which recommended the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures; and that it is necessary and timely to continue to increase dialogue to build peace, confidence, and security in the region;

RECALLING its resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), in which member states agreed to "accept as a guiding principle of regional disarmament, arms control and limitation policies, the requirement to enhance security and stability at the lowest possible levels of forces consistent with defense requirements and international commitments"; "express the commitment of the organization to effectively contribute to the efforts being made at the international level towards the strengthening of peace and security"; maintain only such military capabilities as are necessary for self-defense and fulfillment of international commitments, consistent with their Constitutions, laws and the principles and purposes of the OAS and UN Charters"; and "exercise restraint in conventional arms transfers with a view to preventing excessive or destabilizing arms build-ups";

CONVINCED that endeavors by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of states and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

RECALLING its appeal, in resolution AG/RES. 1500 (XXVII-O/97), to the international community to contribute to regional transparency and confidence in the Americas; and

BEARING IN MIND that increased openness and transparency in the conventional weapons field contributes to building mutual confidence, reducing tensions, and strengthening regional and international peace and security, and may help to decrease the acquisition, production, and transfer of conventional weapons,

RESOLVES:

1. To adopt and open for signature the following:

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON TRANSPARENCY

IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ACQUISITIONS

THE STATES PARTIES,

BEARING IN MIND their commitments to the United Nations and the Organization of American States to contribute more fully to openness and transparency by exchanging information on weapon systems covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

REITERATING the importance of annual reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms of information on imports, exports, military holdings, and procurement through national production of major weapon systems;

BUILDING UPON AND REAFFIRMING the declarations of Santiago (1995) and San Salvador (1998) on confidence- and security-building measures, which recommend the application of such measures in the most appropriate manner;

RECOGNIZING that in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter of the United Nations, member states have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense;

RECOGNIZING that the commitments made in this Convention are an important step towards achieving one of the essential purposes established in the Charter of the Organization of American States, which is "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";

RECOGNIZING that it is important for the international community to contribute to the objective of this Convention; and

EXPRESSING their intention to continue consideration of appropriate steps to advance the effective limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Convention,

- a. "Conventional weapons" means those systems set forth in Annex I to this Convention. Annex I is an integral part of this Convention.
- b. "Acquisition" means the obtaining of conventional weapons through purchase, lease, procurement, donation, loan, or any other method, whether from foreign sources or through national production. "Acquisition" does not include the obtaining of prototypes, developmental items, and equipment in research, development, test, and evaluation, to the extent that such prototypes, items, or equipment are not incorporated into the inventory of the armed forces.
- c. "Incorporation into the inventory of the armed forces" means entry of the conventional weapon into service, even for a limited period of time.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Convention is to contribute more fully to regional openness and transparency in the acquisition of conventional weapons by exchanging information regarding such acquisitions, for the purpose of promoting confidence among States in the Americas.

ARTICLE III

ANNUAL REPORTS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

1. States Parties shall report annually to the depositary on their imports and exports of conventional weapons during the preceding calendar year, providing information, with respect to imports, on the exporting State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons imported; and information, with respect to exports, on the importing State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons exported. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons.
2. Information to be submitted pursuant to this article shall be provided to the depositary as soon as possible, but no later than June 15 of each year.
3. Reporting pursuant to this article shall be in the format of Annex II (A) and (B).

ARTICLE IV

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

In addition to providing the annual reports specified in Article III, States Parties shall notify the depositary of acquisitions of conventional weapons as follows:

- a. Notification of acquisition through imports. These notifications to the depositary shall be made no later than 90 days after incorporation of imported conventional weapons into the inventory of

the armed forces. Notifications shall indicate the exporting State, as well as the quantity and type of imported conventional weapons. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (C).

b. Notification of acquisition through national production. These notifications to the depositary shall be made no later than 90 days after incorporation of the conventional weapons acquired through national production into the inventory of the armed forces. Notifications shall indicate the quantity and type of conventional weapons. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Convention, States Parties may also supplement such notifications with information on reconfiguration or modification of conventional weapons. To encourage further transparency in acquisitions through national production, the obligation of each State Party to notify under this paragraph may be fulfilled, in accordance with its domestic legislation, through notice to the depositary of a national funding commitment for conventional weapons to be incorporated into that State's inventory during the upcoming budget year. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (D).

c. Notification of no activity. States Parties with no imports or acquisitions of conventional weapons through national production during the preceding calendar year shall so report to the depositary as soon as possible, but no later than June 15. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (A) and (B).

ARTICLE V

INFORMATION FROM OTHER STATES

Any State that is not a member of the Organization of American States may contribute to the objective of this Convention by providing information annually to the depositary on its exports of conventional weapons to the States Parties to this Convention. Such information may identify the importing State, and the quantity and type of any conventional weapons exported, and may also include any additional pertinent information, such as designation and model of the conventional weapons.

ARTICLE VI

CONSULTATIONS

States Parties may consult on information provided pursuant to this Convention.

ARTICLE VII

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

Any disagreement that may arise with respect to the application or interpretation of this Convention shall be resolved by any means of peaceful settlement decided upon by the States Parties involved, which undertake to cooperate to this end.

ARTICLE VIII

CONFERENCES OF THE STATES PARTIES

After seven years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, and upon the proposal by a majority of the States Parties, the depositary shall convene a conference of the States Parties. The purpose of such conference, and of any subsequent conferences, would be to examine the functioning and application of this Convention, and to consider further transparency measures consistent with the objective of this Convention, including modifications, pursuant to Article XI, to the categories of conventional weapons in Annex I.

ARTICLE IX

This Convention is open for signature by all Member States of the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE X

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Convention shall enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession by a member state of the Organization of American States. Thereafter, the Convention shall enter into force for any other Member State of the Organization of American States on the 30th day following the date of deposit by such State of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS

Any State Party may submit to the depositary a proposal to amend this Convention. The depositary shall circulate any such proposal to all States Parties. Upon the request of a majority of the States Parties, the depositary shall, no sooner than 60 days from the date of such request, convene a conference of the States Parties to consider the proposed amendment. An amendment shall be adopted upon approval by two thirds of the States Parties present at the conference. Any amendment so adopted shall enter into force for the States ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to it 30 days after two thirds of the States Parties have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval of the amendment, or of accession thereto. Thereafter, such an amendment shall enter into force for any other State Party on the 30th day after that State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, or approval of the amendment, or of accession thereto.

ARTICLE XII

DURATION AND DENUNCIATION

This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but any State Party may denounce it. The instrument of denunciation shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. After 12 months from the date of deposit of the instrument of denunciation, the Convention shall no longer be in force for the denouncing State, but shall remain in force for the other States Parties.

ARTICLE XIII RESERVATIONS

States Parties may, at the time of adoption, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession, make reservations to this Convention, provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and that they concern one or more specific provisions thereof.

ARTICLE XIV

DEPOSITARY

1. The depositary of this Convention is the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.
2. Upon receipt of information provided by a State Party pursuant to Article III or IV of this Convention, the depositary shall promptly transmit such information to all States Parties.
3. The depositary shall provide to States Parties a consolidated annual report of the information provided pursuant to this Convention.
4. The depositary shall notify the States Parties of any proposals received for convening a conference of the States Parties pursuant to Article VIII.
5. The depositary shall receive and distribute to the States Parties any information submitted pursuant to Article V.

ARTICLE XV

DEPOSIT OF THE CONVENTION

The original instrument of this Convention, the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the depositary, which shall forward an authenticated copy of its text to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication, in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter. The depositary shall notify the Member States of the Organization of American States of signatures, of deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, or denunciation, and of reservations, if any.

ANNEX I

The list of conventional weapons covered by this Convention is set forth below. Such list is based on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

In accordance with the Article I, this annex is an integral part of this Convention. Any changes to this Annex shall be adopted in conformity with the amendment procedure stipulated in Article XI.

I. Battle tanks

Tracked or wheeled self-propelled armored fighting vehicles with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimeters caliber.

II. Armored combat vehicles

Tracked, semi-tracked, or wheeled self-propelled vehicles, with armored protection and cross-country capability, either: (A) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (B) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 12.5 millimeters caliber or a missile launcher.

III. Large caliber artillery systems

Guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortars, or multiple-launch rocket systems, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a caliber of 100 millimeters and above.

IV. Combat aircraft

Fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft designed, equipped, or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defense, or reconnaissance missions. The term "combat aircraft" does not include primary trainer aircraft, unless designed, equipped, or modified as described above.

V. Attack helicopters

Rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped, or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armor, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions.

VI. Warships

Vessels or submarines armed and equipped for military use with a standard displacement of 750 metric tons or above, and those with a standard displacement of less than 750 metric tons, equipped for launching missiles with a range of at least 25 kilometers or torpedoes with similar range.

VII. Missiles and missile launchers

Guided or unguided rockets, ballistic or cruise missiles capable of delivering a warhead or weapon of destruction to a range of at least 25 kilometers, and means designed or modified specifically for launching such missiles or rockets, if not covered by categories I through VI. This category:

- a. Also includes remotely-piloted vehicles with the characteristics for missiles as defined above;

Does not include ground-to-air missiles.

AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 7, 1999)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council (AG/doc.3830/99) and, in particular, the section dealing with the Report of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CP/CSH-180/99 rev. 3), which includes the subject "Confidence- and Security-Building in the Americas";

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), and AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, which recommend that confidence- and security-building measures be applied in the manner deemed most appropriate;

RECOGNIZING the consolidation of democracy in the region, efforts to promote disarmament and international peace and security, and the willingness of states to continue strengthening confidence and security in the Hemisphere;

NOTING the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence, in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States, respect for international law, and the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations among states in the region;

NOTING with satisfaction the request made by the Governments of Argentina and Chile on July 30, 1998, to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) that it develop a common methodology in order to facilitate the comparison of military expenditures of the two countries;

NOTING likewise with satisfaction the entry into force on December 26, 1997, of the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America and the Declaration of the Presidents of Central America and the Dominican Republic and the Representative of the Prime Minister of Belize on the Non Participation in the Acquisition of Strategic High-Technology and High-Cost Weapons of Mass Destruction, on November 6, 1997;

NOTING the results of the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas held in Cartagena de Indias from November 29 to December 3, 1998; and

REAFFIRMING:

That respect for international law, faithful adherence to treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for state sovereignty and the principle of nonintervention, and prohibition of the use or threat of use of force, as set forth in the Charters of the OAS and the United Nations (UN), are the basis for peaceful coexistence and security in the Hemisphere and constitute the framework for the development of confidence- and security-building measures; and

That the application of confidence- and security-building measures, through practical and useful actions, will facilitate more far-reaching cooperation processes in the future in areas such as arms control and hemispheric security,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement in the manner they deem most appropriate the recommendations of the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).
2. To call on all member states to continue to provide to the Secretary General, prior to April 15 each year, information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, so as to facilitate the preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, in light of the provisions of the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago and resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94); and to commend member states that have regularly submitted their reports to that end.
3. To request the Secretary General to maintain and facilitate access to the comprehensive inventory of confidence- and security-building measures which the member states have submitted pursuant to the previous paragraph.
4. To urge member states once again to continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, and acquisition of equipment and materiel, in addition to presenting information that will make it possible to compare military expenditures in the region.
5. To request the Permanent Council to consider, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, actions to promote the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines.
6. To reiterate once again the importance of full participation by all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and of providing the required information for the preparation of the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; and to renew its request that member states provide said information to the Secretary General by June 15 of each year.
7. To request the Permanent Council to take the necessary steps, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to hold, no later than the first quarter of 2000, a meeting of

parliamentarians on confidence- and security-building measures, as called for in the Declaration of San Salvador.

8. To urge member states once again to continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere so as to make progress in the limitation and control of conventional arms in the region; and to instruct the Permanent Council to endeavor, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to advance the development of the most appropriate approach making it possible, at the regional level, to increase transparency and address questions related to conventional arms.

9. To recall the mandate set forth in resolution AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), which instructed the Permanent Council to hold each year a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security with the participation of experts dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures in the region, especially those identified in the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago.

10. To request the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by the member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-building measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by June 1.

11. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to support the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in other regional forums, such as the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas.

12. Likewise to instruct the Permanent Council to continue to encourage the exchange of experience in the area of confidence- and security- building measures with other regions, which may include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum.

13. To instruct the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, a seminar, attended by representatives of other regional organizations, for the exchange of experience on conflict resolution, the contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict reconstruction.

14. To request the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the next round of OAS-OSCE consultations in the year 2000 at the OAS.

15. To instruct the Permanent Council to consider, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, the possibility of holding, in due course, another regional conference on confidence- and security- building measures.

16. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution in keeping with resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

17. To renew its invitation to the Inter-American Defense to provide, pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93), advisory and consultative services in matters related to confidence- and security-building measures of a military nature; and to request it to keep an updated inventory of these measures.

18. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

19. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the OSCE and to other pertinent regional organizations.

AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00)

COOPERATION FOR SECURITY IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Resolution adopted at the first plenary session, held on June 5, 2000)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council (AG/doc.3848/00) and, in particular, the section referring to the report of the Chair of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (the Committee) (CP/CSH-.../00);

RECALLING its resolutions "Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions" [AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Program of Education for Peace in the Hemisphere" [AG/RES. 1620 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials" [AG/RES. 1621 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Consolidation of the Regime Established in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" [AG/RES. 1622 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Confidence- and Security-Building in the Americas" [AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Inter-American Support for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" [AG/RES. 1624 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Special Security Concerns of Small Island States" [AG/RES. 1640 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Support for the Mine-Clearing Program in Central America" [AG/RES. 1641 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons" [AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99)]; "Work Program of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in Preparation for the Special Conference on Security" [AG/RES. 1643 (XXIX-O/99)]; "The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel-Land-Mine-Free Zone" [AG/RES. 1644 (XXIX-O/99)]; and "Support for the Committee on Hemispheric Security" [AG/RES. 1645 (XXIX-O/99)];

REAFFIRMING that the programs, activities and tasks set out in the above-mentioned resolutions are necessary for the furtherance of the essential purpose of the Organization enshrined in the Charter to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere, and that cooperation among member states is fundamental for the attainment of that goal;

RECALLING ALSO:

That the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Second Summit of the Americas, instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security to "follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures"; "analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control" and to "pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security," with a view to holding, once these tasks had been completed, a "Special Conference on Security, within the framework of the OAS, to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade";

The importance of the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, which recommend that confidence- and security-building measures be applied in the manner deemed most appropriate; and

The relevance of the conclusions and recommendations of the High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, held in San Salvador in 1998; and

RECOGNIZING:

That member states have implemented the confidence- and security-building measures contained in the aforementioned Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador; and

That the Permanent Council adopted, through its resolution CP/RES. 769 (1234/00), the Program of Education for Peace in the Hemisphere, in fulfillment of the above-mentioned resolution AG/RES. 1620 (XXIX-O/99),

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to continue contributing to the attainment of the objectives established in the aforementioned resolutions through the signature and/or ratification of, or accession to, as appropriate, inter-American and international conventions, the development and execution of activities, the submission of reports, the exchange and sharing of information, the adoption of measures and policies, and cooperation, support and mutual assistance, as mentioned in those resolutions, specifically:

a. Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials [AG/RES. 1621 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraph 1;

b. Confidence- and Security-Building in the Americas [AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8;

c. Inter-American Support for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction [AG/RES. 1624 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraph 3;

d. Special Security Concerns of Small Island States [AG/RES. 1640 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8;

e. Support for the Mine-Clearing Program in Central America [AG/RES. 1641 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraph 3;

f. Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons, [AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 1 and 2;

g. Work Program of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in Preparation for the Special Conference on Security [AG/RES. 1643 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 3, 4, and 5; and

h. The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel-Land-Mine-Free Zone [AG/RES. 1644 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13.

2. To reiterate its mandates to the Permanent Council and to the General Secretariat contained in the following resolutions:

- a. Confidence- and Security-Building in the Americas [AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15;
 - b. Special Security Concerns of Small Island States [AG/RES. 1640 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 2, 5, 12, 13, and 15;
 - c. Proliferation of and Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons [AG/RES. 1642 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraph 4.a;
 - d. Work Program of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in Preparation for the Special Conference on Security [AG/RES. 1643 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 6 and 7;
 - e. The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel-Land-Mine-Free Zone [AG/RES. 1644 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraphs 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18; and
 - f. Support for the Committee on Hemispheric Security [AG/RES. 1645 (XXIX-O/99)], operative paragraph 4.
3. To request the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security (the Committee), a special meeting with the participation of experts from member states to continue discussing the most appropriate common approaches with which to manage the various aspects of international security in the Hemisphere.
4. To reiterate the importance of collaboration among member states for the enhancement of the security of small island states and, to that end, to instruct the Permanent Council to convene in 2001, and to prepare through the Committee, the second high-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states, taking into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee meeting of February 29, 2000.
5. To consider all aspects related to the proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and, to that end:
- a. To instruct the Permanent Council to discuss, through the Committee, with the assistance of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the advisability of undertaking a study concerning small arms and light weapons brokering and transit; and
 - b. To instruct the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee, an informational meeting on the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects.
6. To encourage member states to develop programs of education for peace consistent with their needs, on the basis of the Program approved by the Permanent Council, and to urge them to support the United Nations Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World.
7. To encourage member states that are Parties to the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to provide to the Secretary General as part of their annual submissions to the OAS Register of Antipersonnel Land Mines, a copy of their Article 7 reports.
8. To instruct the General Secretariat to:
- a. Continue to provide the Committee with the administrative and technical support necessary for it to fulfill the various mandates assigned to it;
 - b. Coordinate with the Inter-American Defense Board in the preparation of a complete and updated inventory of confidence- and security-building measures based on reports

presented by member states pursuant to the aforementioned resolution AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99); and

- c. Continue its work via a cooperative communication network to exchange information on confidence- and security-building measures.

9. To instruct the Permanent Council to see that the Committee continues to participate in, conduct consultations, and exchange experiences and information with the Conferences of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, as well as with other regional and international fora as mentioned in resolution AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), including the United Nations and its pertinent agencies, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Association of South East-Asian Nations Regional Forum, and the Organization for African Unity.

10. To request the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee, the next round of OAS-OSCE exchange of experiences at OSCE headquarters.

11. To instruct the General Secretariat to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.

12. To request the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

13. To instruct the General Secretariat to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

**Fourth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas
Manaus-Amazonas-Brazil, October 16-21, 2000**

DECLARATION OF MANAUS

The Chiefs of the Delegations, participating in the IV Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas in the city of Manaus, Federative Republic of Brazil, from October 16 to 21, 2000,

INSPIRED by the commitments made by our Presidents and leaders at the Miami and Santiago Summits of the Americas and the objectives decided upon in Williamsburg, San Carlos de Bariloche and Cartagena de Indias, and

HAVING EXAMINED and evaluated a broad range of issues facing their mutual defense and security interests, at the closure of the debates, the Chiefs of the Delegations participating in the IV Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas declared that:

1. democracy and democratic institutions are vital for hemispheric security;
2. the main objective of the IV Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas is to promote mutual understanding and the exchange of ideas in the field of defense and security;
3. the Defense Ministerial process should be continued. Fundamental to this process are coordination and cooperation. It is advisable to continue to hold preliminary meetings with the specific purpose of elaborating this agenda. The agenda resulting from the agreement among the states participating in the Conference is fundamental to the success of this Conference;
4. the past and present Defense Ministerial Conferences of the Americas have considered some themes of great interest for the participating states, such as:
 - security of the hemisphere;
 - measures of mutual confidence;
 - regional cooperation for defense and development;
 - democracy and the role of the Armed Forces;
5. the differences in subregional contexts do not constitute a barrier to cooperation and exchange, but should be respected and taken into account in the development of a balanced security system that recognizes the particular strategic contexts throughout the Americas. This includes the need to continue studies to review the current hemispheric security system;

6. it is necessary to define concepts of security and defense in order to facilitate their understanding as doctrinal concepts in the hemisphere;
7. the states must consolidate peace in the hemisphere, respecting the principles and the rule of international law stated in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States including self-determination, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of disputes, economic and social development and the right to self-defense;
8. in the environment of peace and cooperation in the hemisphere, each state of the Americas is free to determine its defense needs, including missions, personnel strength and the Defense Forces necessary to guarantee sovereignty. We support the regional commitments regarding non-proliferation and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction;
9. the security and defense of each state are the responsibility of society as a whole, and not merely a responsibility of the armed forces. Therefore, it is imperative to educate the public in defense issues and to involve civilians and members of the armed forces in discussions concerning military matters;
10. the participation of those responsible for the defense of states in meetings and events of bilateral, sub-regional or regional character is important and should be encouraged;
11. the adoption of measures which foster mutual trust and security has contributed to understanding among the countries of the Americas, facilitating the social-economic development and regional and bilateral integration at hemispherical level. We will work to:
 - consider adopting new confidence building and security measures that help to maintain peace and foster increasing levels of cooperation and transparency on defense hemispheric security issues;
 - urge the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials;
 - we urge full participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
 - we also urge greater participation in effective implementation of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Land Mines and or their Destruction;
 - encourage participants to produce defense policy and doctrine papers consistent with the call by our heads of government in the Santiago Declaration;

12. the creation of defense policies and the publication of White Papers are important factors to the strengthening of mutual confidence measures;
13. the new threats to the security of states are a real risk to global and hemispheric peace. Therefore, the exchange of information and cooperation according to the needs and laws of each country is recommended;
14. we support active and voluntary participation in peacekeeping operations, when necessary. With this in mind, we recommend continued strong support for regional peacekeeping training;
15. it is important to continue to support the efforts of states and institutions dedicated to the struggle against illicit drugs and related criminal activities that cross national boundaries and pose singular challenges to regional security and stability;
16. all forms of terrorism are condemned; continued hemispheric cooperation against all forms of terrorism should be fostered keeping in mind that terrorism poses a serious threat to hemispheric democracy;
17. cooperation in the area of natural disasters, taking advantage of technological and scientific resources to prevent their occurrence and control their effects, should continue to be promoted to avoid or reduce the impact of such disasters on people, the environment, and our heritage;
18. implementation of educational programs in human rights and international humanitarian law for members of the armed forces and civilian defense personnel contribute to the strengthening of democracy and the rule of law,
19. there must be greater training for civilian defense experts. Transparency in budgetary processes and defense resource management is important for strengthening the relationship between civilians and the armed forces; and

20. the conclusions reached by the Working Groups and the proposals they have presented have our complete support since they contribute to the objectives that were set for this Conference.

Last but not least, the Chiefs of the Delegations participating in the IV Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas express their sincere appreciation to the government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for its gracious hospitality and its efficient organization and development of the work for the IV Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas, and to the Government of Chile for its gracious decision to host the V Defense Ministerial Conference of the Americas, to pursue dialogue and cooperation on defense among the States of the Americas.

References to Security in the Quebec Summit Documents

From the Quebec City Summit Declaration

We reaffirm our commitment to maintain peace and security through the effective use of hemispheric means for the peaceful resolution of disputes and the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures. In this regard, we support and commend the efforts of the OAS. We reiterate our full adherence to the principle that commits states to refrain from the threat or use of force, in accordance with international law. In conformity with the principles of international humanitarian law, we strongly condemn attacks on civilian populations. We will take all feasible measures to ensure that the children of our countries do not participate in armed conflict and we condemn the use of children by irregular forces. We reaffirm that the constitutional subordination of armed forces and security forces to the legally constituted civilian authorities of our countries, as well as respect for the rule of law on the part of all national institutions and sectors of society, are fundamental to democracy. We will strive to limit military expenditures while maintaining capabilities commensurate with our legitimate security needs and will promote greater transparency in the acquisition of arms.

We reiterate our commitment to combat new, multi-dimensional threats to the security of our societies. Foremost amongst these threats are the global drug problem and related crimes, the illicit traffic in and criminal use of firearms, the growing danger posed by organized crime and the general problem of violence in our societies. Acknowledging that corruption undermines core democratic values, challenges political stability and economic growth and thus threatens vital interests in our Hemisphere, we pledge to reinvigorate our fight against corruption. We also recognize the need to improve the conditions for human security in the Hemisphere.

From the Quebec City Summit Action Plan

Hemispheric Security ¹

Recognizing that democracy is essential for peace, development and security in the Hemisphere which, in turn, are the best basis for furthering the welfare of our people, and noting that the constitutional subordination of armed forces and security forces to the legally constituted authorities of our states is fundamental to democracy.

Strengthening Mutual Confidence

Governments will:

Hold the Special Conference on Security in 2004, for which the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security will conclude the review of all issues related to approaches to international security in the Hemisphere, as defined at the Santiago Summit;

Continue with priority activities on conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of disputes, respond to shared traditional and non-traditional security and defense concerns and support measures to improve human security;

Support the efforts of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to address their special security concerns, recognizing that for the smallest and most vulnerable states in the Hemisphere, security is multi-dimensional in scope, involves state and non-state actors and includes political, economic, social and natural components, and that the SIDS have concluded that among the

threats to their security are illicit drug trafficking, the illegal trade in arms, increasing levels of crime and corruption, environmental vulnerability exacerbated by susceptibility to natural disasters and the transportation of nuclear waste, economic vulnerability particularly in relation to trade, new health threats including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) pandemic and increased levels of poverty;

Improve the transparency and accountability of defense and security institutions and promote greater understanding and cooperation among government agencies involved in security and defense issues, through such means as increased sharing of defense policy and doctrine papers, information and personnel exchanges, including, where feasible, cooperation and training for participation in UN peace-keeping activities and to respond better to legitimate security and defense needs, by improving transparency of arms acquisitions in order to improve confidence and security in the Hemisphere;

Continue promoting greater degrees of confidence and security in the Hemisphere, inter alia through sustained support for measures, such as those set forth in the Santiago and San Salvador Declarations on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs), and for existing mechanisms, agreements and funds, and consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible and as the case may be, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, and the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, giving full support to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all Its Aspects to be held in July 2001, bearing in mind the results of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia in November 2000, and the work of the OAS, which contributed a regional perspective to the discussions;

Strongly support the Third Meeting of State Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, to be held in September 2001 in Managua, Nicaragua, and the Review Conference of the 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, to be held in December 2001 in Geneva; as well as the efforts of the OAS to pursue the goal of the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an anti-personnel- landmine-free zone;

Call for an experts meeting, before the Special Conference on Security, as a follow-up to the regional conferences of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, in order to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence;

Promote financial support to the OAS Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established to provide financial resources to assist with defraying the inherent costs of proceedings previously agreed to by the parties concerned for the peaceful resolution of territorial disputes among OAS member states; and

Support the work leading up to the Fifth Meeting of Defense Ministers of the Americas to take place in Chile, as well as meetings that will take place subsequently.

Fight Against Terrorism

Support the work initiated by the Inter-American Committee on Terrorism (CICTE) established within the OAS as a result of the Commitment of Mar del Plata adopted in 1998, and encourage hemispheric cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism, taking into account the approval of the Statute and Work Plan of CICTE; and

Consider signing and ratifying, ratifying, or acceding to, as soon as possible and as the case may be, those international agreements related to the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their respective internal legislation.

¹Mexico understands that all of Chapter 4 of the Plan of Action, including its title “Hemispheric Security” and all of its concepts and provisions, will be addressed in the appropriate OAS fora, in conformity with the mandate of the Second Summit of the Americas, held in Santiago de Chile, in April 1998.

AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 5, 2001)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council (AG/doc.3970/01), in particular the section on the matters entrusted to the Committee on Hemispheric Security;

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures;

RECOGNIZING the consolidation of democracy in the region, efforts to promote disarmament and international peace and security, and the willingness of states to continue strengthening confidence and security in the Hemisphere;

NOTING the progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures, particularly since the adoption of the declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the results of the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, held in Manaus, Brazil, in October 2000; and

AWARE of the agreements on hemispheric security arrived at by the Heads of State and Government at the Third Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement, in the manner they deem most appropriate, the recommendations of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).
2. To call on member states to provide to the General Secretariat, by July 15 of each year, information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures in the previous calendar year, in light of the provisions of the declarations of Santiago and San Salvador and of resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).

3. To commend member states which have regularly submitted their reports on the application of confidence- and security-building measures.
4. To urge member states to continue promoting transparency in defense policy with regard to, among other things, modernizing the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, the acquisition of equipment and materiel, and military expenditures, in conformity with the Declaration of San Salvador.
5. To request the Permanent Council to identify, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, measures to promote the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines.
6. To request the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, a seminar on preparing defense policy and doctrine papers, in coordination with the Inter-American Defense College and other institutions that specialize in this subject, and to present a report which will serve as the basis for the development of general guidelines for said papers.
7. To reiterate the importance of full participation by all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and of providing the required information for the preparation of the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; and to renew its request that member states provide said information to the Secretary General by July 15 of each year.
8. To request the Permanent Council to hold, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, a meeting on the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions and the two United Nations confidence and security measures cited in the preceding paragraph, in order to increase understanding of and participation in this Convention and these United Nations measures, and allow for an exchange of views among member states.
9. To recall the mandate set forth in resolutions AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99) and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), which instructed the Permanent Council to hold, each year, a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, with the participation of experts, dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures in the region, especially those identified in the declarations of Santiago and San Salvador.
10. To request the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by the member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-building measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by July 15.
11. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to support the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in regional security meetings and conferences, especially in the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, to be held in Chile.
12. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue encouraging the exchange of experiences in the area of confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, which may include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum.

13. To request the Permanent Council to conduct, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, an exchange of experiences and information with the OSCE in the year 2002 at OAS headquarters.
14. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, an experts meeting to evaluate implementation of measures identified in the declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, and to consider future steps to further consolidate mutual confidence.
15. To instruct the General Secretariat to coordinate with the Inter-American Defense Board in updating the inventory of confidence- and security-building measures, on the basis of reports presented by member states pursuant to resolutions AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99) and AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and to facilitate access to that inventory.
16. To request the General Secretariat to prepare, in coordination with the Inter-American Defense Board and pursuant to resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93), a catalogue of confidence- and security-building measures undertaken in other regions of the world, with a view to identifying best practices, and to do so as a contribution to the above-mentioned experts meeting.
17. To instruct the General Secretariat to make operational the cooperative communication network for the instant exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures.
18. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.
19. To request the Permanent Council to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-second regular session.
20. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the OSCE, and the Chairman of the ASEAN Regional Forum, and to other pertinent regional organizations.

Fact Sheet
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Washington, DC
July 19, 2002

Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs)

On June 9, 1995, the 25th OAS General Assembly adopted a U.S.-authored resolution instructing the Permanent Council to establish a Committee on Hemispheric Security. The resolution created the region's first permanent forum for the consideration of arms control, nonproliferation, defense, and security issues. Since 1991, the OAS has built an impressive record of achievement in this area, particularly in CSBMs.

In recent years, advances in the establishment and promotion of CSBMs and transparency have strengthened military-to-military relations and decreased historic rivalries and tensions in the Western Hemisphere. CSBMs have created mutual trust and cooperative hemispheric security activities between and among the states of the hemisphere.

Since 1994, 3 significant meetings have built a foundation and aided in the creation of the climate of peace and security that allows the democratic societies of the Western Hemisphere to thrive and prosper. The meetings in Buenos Aires in 1994, Santiago in 1995, and San Salvador in 1998 have all contributed to the advancement and institutionalization of CSBMs in the Hemisphere. The Miami Meeting of Experts on CSBMs in December 2002 will build on this solid foundation of mutual confidence that the previous three meetings have established.

The Buenos Aires OAS Governmental Experts' Meeting on CSBMs, March 1994

From March 15-18, 1994, the OAS held a Governmental Experts' Meeting on CSBMs in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The conference consisted of five plenary sessions and two working groups. The first working group developed an illustrative list of CSBMs for the region, and the second working group prepared a final report with recommendations to the OAS Permanent Council.

Representatives from 19 OAS member states participated: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the U.S., Uruguay, and Venezuela. In addition, the meeting was attended by a large number of OAS observer states and several non-governmental organizations including Belgium, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Inter-American Defense Board, the Woodrow Wilson Center, the City University of New York, and the University of Miami's North-South Center.

Aside from the historic nature itself of the Buenos Aires meeting, the experts developed an illustrative list of CSBMs for countries to consider adopting, as appropriate, on a bilateral, sub-regional and regional level. Working from various delegation papers, the experts agreed on a list of CSBMs, which includes military and non-military measures. This document remains the CSBMs reference document for the hemisphere.

The Santiago Regional Conference on CSBMs, November 1995

In 1992, at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Chile proposed to hold a regional conference on mutual confidence building and security building measures in Latin America. The Conference was endorsed by the 24th OAS General Assembly and by the 34 leaders at the 1994 Summit of the Americas, when they made a call to "support actions to encourage a regional dialogue to promote the strengthening on mutual confidence, preparing the way for a regional conference on CSBMs in 1995, which Chile has offered to host."

The OAS held the regional Conference on CSBMs in Santiago, Chile, from November 8-10, 1995. The Conference consisted of one General Committee, which heard plenary statements, and a Working Group, which prepared the final Declaration for the Conference. Representatives from 23 OAS member states participated: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States. In addition, the conference was attended by more than 30 observer states and non-governmental organizations and the Secretary General of the OAS, Honorable Cesar Gaviria Trujillo.

On November 10, 1995, the OAS Conference adopted the "Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures" which inter alia contained a program for action for the hemisphere. The declaration called for each country to gradually adopt agreements regarding advance notification of military exercises, participate in the UN Register of Conventional Arms and UN military expenditures reporting, promote exchanges of information concerning defense policies and doctrines, and invite foreign observers to military exercises. At the closing session, El Salvador announced that, if the OAS General Assembly agreed that another high-level CSBMs conference should be held, they would offer to host such a meeting.

The San Salvador Regional Conference on CSBMs, February 1998

On February 25-27, 1998, the OAS held a regional Conference on CSBMs in San Salvador, El Salvador. The Conference consisted of the General Committee, which heard plenary statements, and a Working Group, which prepared the final Declaration for the Conference. El Salvador, as host, was elected President of the Conference, and Chile and Jamaica were elected First Vice-President and Second Vice-President of the Conference, respectively.

Representatives from 27 OAS member states participated: Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, the United States, and Venezuela.

In addition, the Conference was attended by observers representing several states and organizations, including Belgium, Spain, the Russian Federation, France, CARICOM, the Inter-American Defense Board, the Carter Center, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the OAS Secretary General, Honorable Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, and the OAS Assistant Secretary General, Ambassador Christopher R. Thomas.

On February 27, 1998, the OAS Conference issued a consensus "Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures." On a bilateral and multilateral basis the 27 participating countries were able to identify for possible implementation additional CSBMs that complement the 1995 Santiago Declaration. The Declaration states that the governments of the OAS agree to recommend the application of CSBMs, in particular to:

- Encourage contact and cooperation among legislators including conferences, the exchange of visits, and a meeting of parliamentarians.
- Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities, the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador.
- Identify and develop activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions.
- Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents on the organization, structure, size, and composition of the armed forces.
- Encourage the preparation of studies for establishing a common methodology in order to facilitate the comparison of military expenditures in the region, taking into account, inter alia, the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.
- Develop a cooperation program to address the concerns raised by maritime transport of nuclear and other waste.
- Continue supporting the efforts of the small island states to address their special security concerns, including those of an economic, financial, and environmental nature.
- Improve and broaden the information submitted by the member states to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.
- Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.

The Conference and its Final Declaration demonstrated continued momentum in the hemisphere for arms control, in particular CSBMs, as a component of a national security strategy. On a bilateral and multilateral basis the 27 participating countries were able to identify for possible implementation additional CSBMs that complement the 1995 Santiago Declaration. The Conference was also successful in broadening the foundation for a cooperative security approach to include Central America and the Caribbean.

Participating countries recommended several actions to strengthen the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security -- a regional forum for the discussion of arms control and security -- and called for "a study on revitalizing and strengthening the institutions of the Inter-American system related to the various aspects of hemispheric security, with a view to meeting the challenges of the coming century." Moreover, the region institutionalized dialogues on CSBMs by calling for an annual meeting of experts at the OAS, an inter-parliamentary meeting, and the inclusion of CSBMs themes in the Inter-American Service Chiefs meetings.

AG/RES. 1879 (XXXII-O/02)

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council (AG/doc.4059/02) and in particular the section on confidence- and security-building in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01) on confidence- and security-building measures;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures;

NOTING the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the study entitled "A Common Standardized Methodology for the Measurement of Defence Spending," prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in November 2001 at the request of the governments of Argentina and Chile, which constitutes a step toward the transparency contemplated in the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of 1998; and

AWARE of the mandates in this matter given to the OAS by the Heads of State and Governments at the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement, in the manner they deem most appropriate, the recommendations of the Declaration of San Salvador and the Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and of resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).
2. To call on all member states to provide to the General Secretariat by July 15 of each year information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures, in light of the

provisions of the said Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago, and resolutions AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94).

3. To commend member states that have regularly submitted their reports on the application of confidence- and security-building measures.

4. To request the Secretary General to maintain and facilitate access to the comprehensive inventory of confidence- and security-building measures based on information submitted by member states.

5. To urge member states to continue promoting transparency in defense policy with regard to, among other things, modernizing the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, the acquisition of equipment and materiel, and military expenditures, by considering the guidelines prepared by the Permanent Council on developing national defense policy and doctrine papers.

6. To request that the Permanent Council transmit its guidelines, once they are approved, on developing national defense policy and doctrine papers for the consideration of the Fifth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas to be held in Santiago, Chile in November 2002.

7. To request that the Inter-American Defense College provide, when asked to do so, technical advice to the Committee on Hemispheric Security and member states on preparing defense policy and doctrine papers.

8. To establish as a goal universal participation in the United Nations (UN) Register of Conventional Arms, and the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly; and to renew its request that member states provide said information to the Secretary General by July 15 of each year.

9. To reiterate its mandate to the Permanent Council to hold annually, a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security with the participation of experts dedicated to the analysis and exchange of information on confidence- and security-building measures in the region, especially those identified in the said Declarations of San Salvador and Santiago.

10. To request the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by member states, the roster of experts on confidence- and security-building measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by July 15.

11. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to support the participation of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in regional security meetings and conferences, such as the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas.

12. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to encourage the exchange of experiences in the area of confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, which may include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the UN, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF).

13. To request the Permanent Council to hold the next round of OAS-OSCE consultations and OAS-ARF consultations.
14. To renew its invitation to the General Secretariat and Inter-American Defense Board to prepare a complete and updated regional inventory of confidence- and security building measures based on reports presented by member states.
15. To request that the Inter-American Defense Board complete, for the Permanent Council, by October 30, 2002, an inventory of confidence and security building measures undertaken in other regions of the world so that it may be available for consideration at regional meetings, including the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas, the Summit-mandated Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, and the Summit-mandated Special Conference on Security.
16. To instruct the General Secretariat to make operational the Organization of American States Information System (OASIS) communication network for the instant exchange of information on security matters, including confidence- and security-building measures.
17. To request the Permanent Council to forward any information or recommendations that result pursuant to this resolution to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparations for that Conference.
18. To instruct the Permanent Council to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within resources allocated in the program-budget and other resources.
19. To request that the Permanent Council report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.
20. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the UN and the Secretary General of the OSCE, the Chairman of the ARF, and to other pertinent regional organizations.

AG/RES. 1880 (XXXII-O/02)

SUMMIT-MANDATED MEETING OF EXPERTS ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session held on June 4, 2002)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING that the Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Second Summit of the Americas, instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security to “analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control” and to “pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security,” with a view to holding a Special Conference on Security in the OAS framework once these tasks had been completed;

CONSIDERING that the Plan of Action from the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City calls for “an experts meeting, before the Special Conference on Security, as a follow-up to the regional conferences of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, in order to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence”;

RECALLING AS WELL AG/RES. 1643 (XXIX-O/99), “Work Program of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in Preparation for the Special Conference on Security” and AG/RES. 1795 (XXXI-O/01), “Preparations for the Summit-mandated Special Conference on Security”;

TAKING NOTE of its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1415 (XXVI-O/96), and AG/RES. 1570 (XXVIII-O/98) on cooperation for security in the Hemisphere, and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), and AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01) on confidence and security building measures;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the progress made in identifying and applying confidence and security building measures, particularly since the adoption of the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on confidence and security building measures;

REAFFIRMING that the application of confidence and security building measures, through practical and useful actions, will facilitate more far-reaching cooperation processes in the future in the areas of hemispheric defense and security; and

BEARING IN MIND that the deep changes that have taken place in the international system and the consolidation of democracy in the region, give opportunities for a constructive

dialogue on security affairs and for cooperation on that field within the nations of the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To convene the Summit-mandated Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, in Miami, Florida in December 5-6, 2002 to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence.
2. To express its appreciation to the Government of the United States and accept its offer to host the Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region.
3. To instruct the Permanent Council to prepare the Meeting of Experts, including the drafting and approval of the agenda and calendar.
4. To request the Permanent Council to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparation of that Conference.
5. To request the Permanent Council to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the fifth Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas in preparing the Meeting of Experts.
6. To instruct the General Secretariat to lend support for holding the Meeting of Experts, within allocated resources approved in the program-budget and other resources.
7. To instruct the Permanent Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, Santiago, Chile, November 18-22, 2002, Declaration of Santiago

The Ministers of Defense of the Americas and the Heads of participating Delegations in the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, assembled in the city of Santiago, Chile, from November 19 to 22, 2002, by invitation of the Minister of National Defense of Chile, Michelle Bachelet Jeria,

CONSIDERING:

The commitments made by our Heads of State and Government in the Declarations and Action Plans of the Summits of the Americas, held in Miami in 1994, Santiago in 1998 and Quebec City in 2001.

The principles that inspire the spirit of the Conferences of Ministers of Defense of the Americas and the content of the Declarations of Williamsburg, San Carlos de Bariloche, Cartagena de Indias, and Manaus.

That the sole objective of the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas is to promote mutual understanding and the exchange of ideas in the field of defense and security.

The initiatives proposed at this Conference and the conclusions reached by the Working Groups of this Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas.

AWARE OF:

The support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in establishing a "Common Standardized Methodology for the Measurement of Defense Expenditures" between Argentina and Chile, which constitutes an effective mutual confidence building and transparency measure.

The bilateral and sub-regional efforts developed to promote a hemispheric concept of security, the enhancement and expansion of mutual confidence building measures.

The next Meeting of Experts on Confidence and Security Building Measures pursuant to the mandate of the Summit, to be held in Miami in February 2003.

The efforts of the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), created at the urging of the Second Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas in Bariloche, in training civilian and military personnel in defense and security matters and its contribution to the development of mutual understanding and confidence in the Hemisphere.

The efforts undertaken by the states of North America, Central America, the Caribbean, the Andean Community of Nations, and by the states that make up the Southern Common Market, Bolivia and Chile, to promote a common concept of security, peace, and the enhancement and expansion of mutual confidence building measures in the Hemisphere.

Resolution A/RES/57/13 of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly of November 14, 2002, entitled "South American Peace and Cooperation Zone."

The Special Conference on Security, to be held in Mexico in May 2003, pursuant to the mandates of the Second and Third Summits of Heads of State and Government of the Americas.

DECLARE:

1. That democracy and its institutions constitute essential elements for hemispheric security. In this context, we renew our commitment to the values that unite the Governments represented at this Conference by the Ministers of Defense, especially adherence to democracy and its institutions, and respect for human rights. In particular, we express our commitment to fully implementing the Inter-American Democratic Charter adopted during the 28th Special Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), held in Lima, Peru, in September 2001.
2. That to face the new transnational threats it is necessary to continue working to consolidate constitutional democratic governments and their institutions, thereby strengthening the rule of law and national sovereignty.
3. The importance of the principle of constitutional subordination of the armed forces and security forces to the legally constituted civil authorities of our states, as well as respect for the rule of law by all national institutions and sectors of society, principles that are fundamental for democracy.
4. Considering the relationship between economic growth and security, a greater commitment from the countries in the hemisphere is required to create opportunities and eliminate structural barriers to economic and social development. Therefore, the adoption of effective policies, such as the promotion of fair and equitable trade with a view to reducing poverty shall significantly contribute to greater democratic stability and security in the hemisphere. At the same time, security in itself is an indispensable component for economic and social development.
5. That corruption, in all its manifestations, and impunity thereof constitute destabilizing elements for democracy, governance, peace and security; and therefore it should be combated in a firm and overwhelming manner by the governments of the Americas.
6. Our absolute rejection of all forms of terrorism, as its actions threaten the most fundamental principles of civilization, and indicate that the fight against terrorism requires a special effort to increase international cooperation globally, as well as at hemispheric, regional, sub-regional and bilateral levels, to jointly face this scourge, thereby preserving the rule of law and international law in our Hemisphere.
7. Our absolute condemnation of the terrorist attacks perpetrated against the United States of America in September 2001, and reaffirm the principle of hemispheric solidarity.
8. The need and common will to strengthen the institutions of the Americas related to the different aspects of defense and security, with the purpose of consolidating peace in the Americas, in strict adherence to the rules of international law enshrined in the UN and OAS Charters.

9. That, at the dawn of the 21st century, the international system has entered an era that is strongly marked by globalization. In this context, the Hemisphere faces an increasingly diverse and complex set of threats and challenges to states, societies and peoples, some of which are global and multidimensional, although they may affect states in different ways. Therefore, said threats and challenges call for an integral multidimensional approach, and demand the coordinated search for solutions to common problems, as well as respect for the diversity of responses of each state.
10. That the region has gradually advanced toward a complex security system made up of a network of new and old security institutions and regimes, both collective and cooperative, of hemispheric, regional, sub-regional and bilateral scope, which have in practice made up a new flexible security architecture. This has allowed the region to achieve a growing level of stability and governance related to security and defense, to face both traditional security threats as well as a set of risks and threats that have emerged during the globalization process.
11. That in compliance with the mandates of the Second and Third Summits of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, and based upon the new priorities in the field of security and a broad and enriched view of the evolution of security institutions in the region, we recommend the advisability that the Special Conference on Security, to be held in Mexico in May 2003, should advance toward the updating and systematization of the common ordering principles of security in the region and consider inclusion thereof in such policy statement as said Conference may adopt.
12. Our will to strengthen inter-institutional and inter-governmental coordination and the region's security and defense regimes, which permit the protection of population and the preservation of stability and peace.
13. Recommend that at the preparatory meetings for the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, to be held in the year 2004, themes related to the consolidation of conventional security should be discussed in light of the new views on hemispheric security.
14. That within the framework of peace, cooperation and stability achieved in the Hemisphere, each American state is free to choose its own defense instruments, including the mission, personnel and the composition of Defense and Security Forces needed to guarantee its sovereignty, in accordance with the UN and OAS Charters.
15. Reiterate the region's commitment to the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction and to the full implementation the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
16. Our commitment to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes between states, abstention from the threat or use of force, self-determination, non-intervention, economic and social development, and the right to self-defense, pursuant to international law and in compliance with the UN and OAS Charters.
17. Our complete adherence to the international humanitarian law and our absolute condemnation of the attacks against civilian populations in conflict situations, as well as the participation of boys and girls in armed conflicts, and the use of boys and girls by irregular forces.

18. That existing sub-regional agreements on security and defense contribute to hemispheric security, and should be respected and taken into account in the development of a cooperative security system that emphasizes the prevention of conflicts and recognizes the particular strategic contexts of each sub-region in the Hemisphere.
19. Our support for the voluntary and active participation of hemispheric nations in the peacekeeping operations mandated by the UN, which are undertaken by each state according to their respective national interests and domestic legislation.
20. Our support for the efforts undertaken by the UN, OAS, and the various national demining programs to eliminate from the region the threat to civilian populations from anti-personnel landmines, and for the reinsertion of landmine survivors into society. We also express our satisfaction for the progress achieved by the regional signatory states to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines, recommending states in the region to move forward, as far as possible, in compliance with the timeframes established in said Convention. Likewise, we recommend that states ratify and comply with the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.
21. Reiterate that the defense and security of each state are the responsibility of society as a whole, and not merely of the armed forces and security forces; and recognize the role of civil society and the need to strengthen training for civilians and civilian-military cooperation in matters of defense and security respectively.
22. That there is a need to promote and develop transparency in defense and public security policies, as they contribute to the stability and security among states in the region. We make special note of the following initiatives:
 - To promote the publication of defense white papers, in accordance with the specific realities of each state. We especially commend the coming publication of new white papers in several states in the Hemisphere, which will contribute to consolidating the stability achieved by the region. In this regard, we take note of the document “Guidelines for the Preparation of Documents on National Defense Policies and Doctrines”, prepared by the OAS Hemisphere Security Commission.
 - To promote the development of new transparency initiatives in the sphere of defense and public security, according to the unique and specific bilateral realities and with the support of specialized organizations, such as ECLAC and the UN Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America. In this spirit, we congratulate the states that have made progress in developing common standardized methodologies to measure defense expenditures.
 - To continue increasing the coverage and effectiveness of mutual confidence and security-building measures among states, especially the undertaking of combined exercises between armed forces and security forces, education and training exchanges, as well as other measures that can strengthen the bonds of friendship in the American Continent.
 - To reiterate our will to participate fully in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, submitting annual reports as well as informing the OAS on this matter.

- To promote the exchange of information on functions, procedures, and institutional organization of the Ministries of Defense and Security and related institutions.
 - To foster transparency in budgetary processes in the area of defense, as well as strict compliance with the annual submission of data for the UN Standardized Reporting Instrument for Military Expenditures.
 - To consider ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.
23. To strengthen the implementation, integration and continuity of education programs regarding human rights and international humanitarian law for members of the armed forces and security forces, as this contributes to consolidating democracy and the rule of law. In this regard, we express our satisfaction with advances achieved by states in the region, and take note of the agreements reached during the Meeting of Ministers of Defense, Public Security, and the Heads of Delegation of Central America, Belize, Panama and the Dominican Republic, held in San José, Costa Rica, on October 16, 2002, which resulted in a “Consensus Document” establishing standards on these matters.
 24. That there is a need to encourage regional cooperation related to natural disasters and to strengthen existing bilateral and multilateral actions, taking advantage of technological and scientific resources to prevent their occurrence and control their effects, in order to avoid or reduce damage to people, the environment and our heritage.
 25. Our satisfaction for advances in the incorporation of women to the armed forces and security forces in the Hemisphere’s states, thereby allowing for a growing degree of equal opportunities, in line with the policies set in a sovereign manner by each state and in keeping with the spirit of the Action Plan of the Third Summit of the Americas held in Quebec City. Likewise, we value the holding of the first “Seminar on the Role of Women in Peacekeeping Operations,” within the framework of cooperation between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, Chile on November 4-5, 2002, in response to the mandate in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of October 31, 2002.
 26. Our satisfaction for the recent approval of regional instruments to face new threats as security problems, especially the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, and the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, and recommend their ratification by all states in the Hemisphere.
 27. That it is important to continue supporting the joint efforts of states and institutions devoted to the struggle against illicit drugs and related transnational criminal activities, in accordance with the principle of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and shared responsibility, based on a comprehensive and balanced approach, acknowledging that these actions present singular challenges linked to the region’s security and stability, and that therefore each state has the right to use such instruments it may deem necessary to face the security problems posed by narcotrafficking, and to request cooperation within the Hemisphere, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.
 28. Convey their most decided support to the People and Government of Colombia and its “democratic security policy”, aimed at the strengthening of its institutions and the

protection of its population and infrastructure, within the context of International Humanitarian Law. These are indispensable elements for the full application of the rule of law and the expression of its sovereignty and democracy, which are afflicted by terrorist activities and other forms of trans-national organized crime.

29. Take note of the initiatives to discuss regional approaches regarding participation in peacekeeping operations under the mandate of the UN, or those undertaken at the request of involved states, which will be reviewed by each state in accordance with their respective interests and domestic legislation.
30. Also take note of the ideas presented to carry out combined maritime operations, which deserve to be studied at the appropriate levels in each state.
31. Welcome the new member to the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas and the new members to the Inter-American security institutions.
32. That the work undertaken by the Conference of Ministers of the Defense should have continuity, reiterating the recommendation on the need for coordination and cooperation among states.
33. That, considering the above, the outgoing Chair informs the OAS on the results of this conference.
34. Our sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Chile for their hospitality over the course of this Ministerial meeting.
35. Our satisfaction for the willingness of the Republic of Ecuador to host the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas in the year 2004, which was unanimously approved.
36. Take note of and thank the Republic of Nicaragua for its offer to host the Seventh Conference in the year 2006, which shall be submitted to the consideration of the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Defense in 2004.

This declaration was made in Santiago, Chile, on the twenty-second day of November of the year two thousand and two.

Consensus of Miami -- Declaration By The Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures: Recommendations to the Summit-Mandated Special Conference on Security

Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, February 3 - 4, 2003, Miami, Florida

The Mandate

The Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, assembled in Miami, Florida, from February 3-4, 2003, to fulfill the mandate of the Plan of Action emanating from the Second Summit of Americas, in which the Heads of State and Government instructed the Committee on Hemispheric Security to "analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control," and to "pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security," with a view to holding a Special Conference on Security under the auspices of the OAS once these tasks have been completed.

The Heads of State and Government, at the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, called for "an experts meeting, before the Special Conference on Security, as a follow-up to the regional conferences of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, in order to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence."

OAS General Assembly resolution AG/RES.1880 (XXXII-O/02) convened the Meeting of Experts as follow-up to the first Meeting of Experts in Buenos Aires (1994) and the regional conferences of Santiago (1995) and San Salvador (1998) on confidence- and security-building measures in order "to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further mutual confidence," and "to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to the preparatory body of the Special Conference on Security as a contribution to the preparation of that Conference."

General Considerations and Conclusions

We, the experts from the member states, have identified the following general considerations and conclusions to be transmitted to the Special Conference on Security:

Reaffirm that respect for international law, human rights, humanitarian international law, democracy, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes, international cooperation, respect for the sovereignty of states and for the principle of nonintervention, and the prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force, in accordance with the terms of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, are the basis for peaceful coexistence and security in the Hemisphere, and constitute the framework for the development of confidence- and security-building measures. They also affirm that an essential condition for achieving an effective international security system is that all states submit to universal, equal, and binding rules.

Confidence- and security-building measures contribute to enhancing security, safeguarding peace, and consolidating democracy in the Americas, as well as to building transparency, dialogue, and trust in the Hemisphere.

Recognize that economic, social, and cultural development is inextricably linked to international peace and security. Within this context, the adoption of CSBMs is a significant contribution to transparency, mutual understanding, regional security, and the attainment of development goals, including efforts to overcome poverty, generate more jobs, protect the environment, overcome trade barriers, and prevent and mitigate of natural disasters.

It is necessary to deepen and strengthen existing CSBMs and implement them fully, with a view to consolidating peace and security in the Hemisphere. The consolidation of mutual confidence at the bilateral, subregional and regional level will contribute positively to the efforts undertaken with the aim of overcoming traditional threats and confronting new threats, concerns, and other challenges to security in the region.

Taking into account the Declaration of Santiago of the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, we agree that the development of confidence- and security-building measures is part of the emergence of a new, flexible security architecture in the Americas. Confidence- and security-building measures are a substantial and irreplaceable component of a network of bilateral, subregional, regional, and hemispheric cooperative agreements, which have been developed in addition to the security institutions forged by the inter-American system throughout its history, including those of a collective nature.

New CSBMs and transparency measures have to be implemented in the region to overcome the traditional threats to security and confront the new threats, concerns and other challenges of the twenty-first century and to address the security realities of the subregions of the Americas.

The application of CSBMs helps create a climate conducive to arms control, limitation of conventional weapons, nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and disarmament, which makes it possible to devote more resources to the economic and social development of member states, which is a basic purpose of the OAS Charter, taking into account compliance with international commitments, as well as legitimate and defense needs of member states.

It is prudent to monitor, evaluate, and otherwise ensure implementation of agreed CSBMs through the exchange of information regarding the implementation efforts of individual OAS member states to the Committee on Hemispheric Security through the OAS Information System (OASIS).

The peaceful settlement of disputes is an essential principle for peaceful relations in the Hemisphere.

It is important to recognize the work of the OAS Secretary General through the specific Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes and to continue support for his efforts.

Progress has been achieved in the identification and application of confidence- and security-building measures relating to the majority of areas identified in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador, which has contributed to the reduction of tensions and factors generating distrust and the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations among states in the Hemisphere, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of American States and international law.

The Conferences of Ministers of Defense of the Americas are a mechanism that contributes to strengthening confidence, transparency, and an exchange of viewpoints on defense and security issues.

The inventory of confidence- and security-building measures undertaken in other regions of the world, prepared by the Inter-American Defense Board, as well as their annual report on CSBMs implemented in the Hemisphere, have been important contributions to the ongoing dialogue on CSBMs within the OAS.

There has been significant progress made in the adoption, ratification, entry into force, and implementation of the various international legal mechanisms mentioned in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, including: the Amended Protocol II to the UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and On Their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; and the full participation of the states of Latin America and the Caribbean in the Treaty of Tlatelolco, noting that the accession of Cuba to the Treaty has strengthened the first inhabited nuclear-weapons-free zone.

There has also been significant progress made in the adoption, ratification, entry into force, and implementation of the various international legal mechanisms that address new threats, concerns, and other challenges, such as: the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions; the Inter-American Convention on the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials; and the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism.

There have been subregional advances and progress made in the area of confidence- and security-building measures and in other matters relating to hemispheric security since the San Salvador Regional Conference on CSBMs, held in February 1998, inter alia:

- The completion of the study “Common Standardized Methodology for the Measurement of Defense Expenditures,” developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in November 2001 at the request of the Governments of Argentina and Chile, as well as the advances achieved between Chile and Peru in the adoption of said methodology.
- The recommendations on confidence- and security-building measures emanating from the Second-High Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, held from January 8 to 10, 2003, in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- The significant contribution to hemispheric security made by the various conventions, prohibitions, moratoria, and other restrictions on anti-personnel landmines that have been adopted by member states, noting that efforts have been made to address the matter of antipersonnel landmines in other fora, including the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, and other regional groups and organizations.
- The progress made toward completing mine action efforts in the Americas, in large part due to the important success of the Mine Action Program in the region, which has enjoyed the participation and support of an increasing number of member states, permanent observers, and other states, recognizing that these important steps forward are

contributing to the goal of converting the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel-Landmine-Free Zone.

- The progress achieved in the Andean Community of Nations in both the examination of the proposal contained in the Declaration of Santa Cruz in terms of the lowering of defense expenditures with the aim of allocating more resources to the fight against poverty, as well as in the formulation of a common Andean foreign policy in terms of security, according to what was established in the Lima Commitment-Andean Charter for Peace and Security.
- The progress achieved in South America in the Declaration on the South American Zone of Peace, signed in Guayaquil in July 2002.
- The progress achieved in the framework of MERCOSUR in the Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia, and Chile as a Zone of Peace, signed in Ushuaia in 1998.
- The contribution to hemispheric security made by the efforts and actions of the countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA) with regard to confidence- and security-building measures, which have strengthened the Central American Democratic Security Model, which was furthered in the meetings of the Committee on Security.
- The implementation by the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America by its signatory and ratifying states.

In accordance with the multidimensional approach to security, contained in the Declaration of Bridgetown approved by the 2002 General Assembly, new measures have to be developed to address the "threats, concerns, and other challenges" to peace and security in the Hemisphere, in accordance with the geographic, political, social, cultural, and economic conditions of each country or subregion.

New threats, concerns, and other challenges are crosscutting problems that require multifaceted responses by different national organizations, all acting appropriately and in accordance with democratic norms and principles.

Recommendations

We, the experts, in order to build upon the recommendations contained in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador and taking into account the foregoing considerations and conclusions, recommend to the member states, as and where appropriate and in accordance with each state's legal and constitutional framework, the application of voluntary military and general measures set forth, respectively, in the following list:

Section I: Military Measures

1. To implement a program of notification and observance of joint exercises and routine operations, as each state considers necessary.
2. To undertake defense visit programs whereby the representatives from participating OAS member states visit defense installations and military academies in fellow OAS states, and to encourage the exchange of civilian and military personnel for both regular and advanced training between OAS member states.
3. To participate in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, including the provision of information on national production, and exchange such information with OAS member states.
4. To participate in the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures and to exchange such information with OAS member states.
5. To develop common standardized methodologies for measuring defense expenditures among neighboring states.

6. To develop and exchange defense policy and doctrine papers (defense white papers) among OAS member states, taking into account the guidelines approved by the Permanent Council of the OAS, by the next Defense Ministerial of the Americas in 2004.
7. To exchange information on the functions, procedures, and institutional organization of ministries of defense and security, and related and pertinent institutions.
8. To invite the Chair of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security to observe joint exercises to be conducted in the Hemisphere.
9. To establish, use, and exchange joint procedural manuals and credentials among armed forces and security bodies deployed in border regions.

Section II: General Measures

1. To consider establishing, as appropriate, mutual confidence or security zones in border areas, in accordance with the security, freedom of movement, and economic and commercial development needs of each state.
2. To encourage necessary coordination among all OAS bodies and specialized agencies so the OAS can serve as a clearing-house of hemispheric efforts to address threats, concerns, and other challenges.
3. To intensify cooperation in increasing security for transport by land, sea, and air, as each state deems necessary, in accordance with international law.
4. To intensify cooperation, within the framework of the OAS, in the fight against terrorism, drug interdiction, preventing illicit small arms and light weapons trafficking, combating piracy, preventing smuggling, search and rescue operations, and the protection of natural resources and archaeological goods.
5. To establish national points of contact regarding natural disaster response, environmental security, transportation security, and critical infrastructure protection, and to consider establishing a hemispheric directory of national points of contact on these matters, in addition to exchanging information regarding scientific and meteorological research related to natural disasters.
6. To exchange information on security issues, such as the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, within the framework of the UN and OAS, as appropriate.
7. To identify excess stocks of small arms and light weapons as well as seized small arms and light weapons and, in accordance with national laws and international agreements in which they participate, to define programs for the destruction of said weapons and to invite international representatives to observe their destruction.
8. To enhance multilateral cooperation among member states through the development and application of policies, programs, and activities aimed specifically at the issues that are identified by the small island states as concerns, threats, and challenges to their security.
9. To consider the following actions for early implementation aimed at enhancing the security-building capabilities of the small island states:
 - To establish a Virtual Private Network to facilitate regional sharing of criminal intelligence and other relevant databases in the fight against terrorism.
 - To share critical information among border control authorities to strengthen border control capacity in the fight against drug trafficking and terrorism.
 - To create joint training programs to allow existing entities to meet new challenges.
 - To engage in joint strategic planning and cooperation in the fight against these common threats.

10. To exchange and share information at the bilateral, subregional, and regional levels to strengthen the capacity of small island states to address their special security concerns, including, but not limited to, information on health, environment, customs, and the illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms.
11. To hold high-level hemispheric meetings to follow up on the actions taken by the member states to promote confidence and security and respond to the recommendations of the Second High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States.
12. To cooperate closely to implement commitments agreed to at the 1998 Transportation Ministerial, active participation at the July 2003 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, and to work together toward the continued strengthening of international standards regarding the maritime transport of potentially hazardous materials, including petroleum and radioactive materials.
13. To hold high-level meetings involving the ministries of defense and foreign affairs at the bilateral, subregional, and regional levels in order to provide for frank and direct dialogue on the joint evaluation of various aspects of defense and security and to exchange ideas and views with respect to the objectives of national defense policy, as well as the shared means of addressing common problems in this area.
14. To conduct combined exercises between armed forces and/or public security forces, respectively, in compliance with the legislation of each state.
15. To comply with OAS General Assembly resolution 1288 by submitting a comprehensive inventory of CSBMs that each member state is conducting in the Hemisphere.
16. To exchange information among states in a position to do so on the organization, structure, size, and composition of defense and security forces.
17. To strengthen cooperation and exchange of information among police, law enforcement, and military authorities of neighboring states in accordance with their border situation.
18. To promote dialogue among hemispheric legislators within existing fora on confidence-building measures and on matters of peace and hemispheric security, including the exchange of visits and the convening of meetings.
19. To recommend the possibility of holding a conference of hemispheric civil society representatives on confidence-building measures and on matters of peace and hemispheric security, including the exchange of visits, in accordance with the Summit of the Americas process.
20. To extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on confidence- and security-building measures, and other issues related to peace and hemispheric security, with participation in those activities by government, civilian, and military officials and by civil society; likewise, to encourage exchanges and contacts between students, academics, and experts in defense and security studies.
21. To use the OAS Information System (OASIS) for the exchange of defense and security information, data, and communications.
22. To exchange and share experience and ideas on transparency and CSBMs with other regional security fora, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the African Union (AU).
23. To implement the relevant aspects of the program Education for Peace in the Hemisphere, adopted by the OAS Permanent Council through resolution CP/RES. 769/00.
24. To continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.

25. To consider cooperative activities that develop regional peacekeeping skills and capacity through common training, combined exercises, and exchange of information on peacekeeping.
26. To increase cooperation in accordance with the guidelines of the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction and to mitigate the consequences of such disasters, based on the request and authorization of affected states.

With the aim of more effectively facing the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security, we the experts recommend strengthening, and, when applicable, developing measures to deepen cooperation and coordination among states. These measures are in themselves new CSBMs, as they propose a different approach to strengthening mutual confidence and cooperation in the Hemisphere.

Traditional military CSBMs do not necessarily address the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to hemispheric security. Non-military measures would complement the activities and actions undertaken by other fora in the inter-American system that contribute to the enhancement of confidence among states.

We recommend confronting the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to the security of the states of the Hemisphere by means of cooperative actions designed and carried out by governments in the framework of the appropriate OAS specialized organizations.

We recommend that member states consider the ratification of the conventions mentioned in the "General Considerations and Conclusions" section of this document and we encourage their full implementation by the states parties, recommending that member states seek methods of cooperating among themselves for the full achievement of the goals of the said conventions.

In order to further stimulate the development of additional measures within the Hemisphere, the experts propose that the governments of the OAS member states agree to release a Miami Group of Experts "Illustrative List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures for Countries to Consider Adopting on the Bilateral, Subregional, and Regional Level."

We recommend to the Special Conference on Security that it consider the adoption and promotion of the measures identified.

We also recommend to the Special Conference on Security that the Committee on Hemispheric Security periodically constitute itself as the Forum for Confidence- and Security- Building Measures in order to review and evaluate existing CSBMs and to discuss, consider, and propose new CSBMs.

We, the experts, express our conviction that the Special Conference on Security is an important opportunity to consolidate progress and achievements made in the area of CSBMs, as well as to strengthen cooperation in this area.

We, the experts, recommend that the Special Conference on Security report to the General Assembly of the OAS and the next Summit of the Americas on these achievements in order to continue to make progress regarding cooperation in this area.

We, the experts, express our special appreciation to the Government of the United States for the warm welcome extended as well as the excellent work in preparing for and conducting the Meeting of Experts on CSBMs in Miami, Florida, from February 3-4, 2003.

Illustrative List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures

Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, February 3 - 4, 2003, Miami, Florida

This illustrative list seeks to identify measures for future consideration and elaboration. It represents an updating of the Buenos Aires Group of Experts "Illustrative List of Confidence and Security Building Measures for Countries to Consider Adopting on the Bilateral, Sub-regional, and Regional Level." The identified measures can be applied on a voluntary basis at the bilateral, subregional, or regional level.

I. Diplomatic and Political Measures

1. Study of necessary measures to honor compliance with the UN Charter on the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, respect for international law, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.
2. Increase in joint planning at appropriate levels for consideration of matters of common interest.
3. Political initiatives, especially in the areas of security and defense, that demonstrate the purpose of promoting peace, inter-American security, and cooperation in its multiple facets.
4. Consolidation of representative democracy as an indispensable condition for the stability, peace, and development of the region.
5. Promotion of legislative contacts for discussion of security questions.
6. Promotion of high-level bilateral meetings, especially between border countries, to address topics linked to conventional security, consideration of which is essential to strengthening and consolidating mutual confidence.
7. Promotion of fair and equitable trade that will contribute significantly to reducing poverty and to greater democratic stability and security in the Hemisphere.
8. Promotion of economic and social measures for enhancing the living standards of the inhabitants of the region in order to create a climate conducive to confidence, cooperation, and development at the hemispheric level.
9. Closer cooperation for the eradication of transnational criminal activities and terrorism, which affect peace and democracy.
10. Strengthening of regional cooperation programs to respond to natural disasters, in coordination with existing organizations.
11. Promotion of joint development and infrastructure integration projects, particularly in border areas.

12. Adequate access to technology for satellite sensing.
13. Increase in cooperation on environmental issues.
14. Enhance the awareness and adoption of principles that support a culture of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law within military and security forces.
15. Legal cooperation and harmonization of legislation.
16. The holding of high-level meeting involving the ministries of defense and foreign affairs at the bilateral, subregional, and regional levels in order to provide for frank and direct dialogue on the joint evaluation of various aspects of defense and security and to exchange ideas and views with respect to the objectives of national defense policy, as well as the shared means of addressing common problems.
17. Promotion of the signing of bilateral or multilateral conventions that strengthen confidence and security among states, subregions, and regions.
18. Exchange of experiences on the organization and structure of ministries of defense.

II. Educational and Cultural Measures

1. Incorporation in school curricula and textbooks of concepts to promote democratic values and lay the foundations for developing a culture of peace and the rejection of violence.
2. Promotion of studies on disarmament, security, and development, as well as studies on the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts. Promotion of studies on factors which contribute to terrorism.
3. Development of regional and international support for educational and cultural studies on peace and development.
4. Promotion of joint studies and research with professional groups from other countries on topics related to security and defense.
5. Promotion of seminars on the role of the media in forming and guiding public opinion on security questions.
6. Promotion of courses and seminars on human rights and international humanitarian law as applied to the missions and activities of military and security forces.
7. Implementation of the program Education for Peace in the Hemisphere, adopted by the OAS Permanent Council through resolution CP/RES. 769/00, especially with respect to the promotion of peace among states.
8. Introduction of courses in foreign service institutes on disarmament, arms limitation, and related topics.
9. The holding of academic seminars with the participation of diplomats and military officers on various topics under the broad umbrella of security.

10. Establishment of special offices or sections on these subjects in the foreign ministries, to which diplomats from other countries could be detailed for study tours.
11. Increase current levels of exchanges in diplomatic training institutions.
12. Organize and participate in sporting competitions and exchanges among security and law-enforcement services at both the regional and international levels.

III. Military Measures

A. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to the Deployment of Armed Forces

1. Advance notification of any planned military ground, air, or naval maneuver, deployment, or exercise in border areas regarding the number of troops, location in terms of borders, and the nature and quantity of equipment.
2. Periodic communications between border forces in order to coordinate activities undertaken by all organs at the border.
3. Meetings of naval and air officials to deal with navigation issues.
4. Invitations to armed forces of neighboring countries to send observers to maneuvers and troop exercises carried out in areas near the respective borders.
5. Establishment of mutual confidence and security zones in border areas, adapting the number and strength of military units and detachments to the security and development needs of each country.

B. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to Information Exchange

1. Strengthening of machinery for information and cooperation on search and rescue operations.
2. Periodic meetings of the general staffs of the armed forces.
3. Exchange of information on military budgets.
4. Exchange of information on the production and/or purchase of new equipment and weapons.
5. Exchange of information on military doctrine and organization.
6. More active participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Weapons and the UN instrument for standardized international presentation of reports of military expenditures.

C. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to Personal Exchange

1. Personnel exchange visits to military units and institutes.

D. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to Communications

1. Direct and frequent communication between authorities with a view to ensuring the exchange of information that will permit reciprocal understanding of military activities.

E. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to Contacts

1. Normal safety procedures when naval and air units are in operation, in accordance with the applicable international agreements in force.
2. Sharing of experiences on:
 - armed forces;
 - peacekeeping operations;
 - analysis of specific problems of mutual interest.
3. Establishment, use, and exchange of procedural manuals and security handbooks among units of the armed forces deployed in border zones.

F. Confidence- and Security-Building Measures relating to Training and Education

1. Exchange of military personnel of various ranks on diverse subjects, such as:
 - survival training;
 - confidence- and security-building measures training;
 - general staff and higher-level courses;
 - military training and refresher courses;
 - exchange of basic information on confidence- and security building measures;
 - exchange of cadets, students, and advisers;
 - human rights and international humanitarian law.
2. Joint activities of military academies.
3. Visits and exchange of chiefs and units of the respective armed forces.
4. Exchange of specialized military personnel in areas of personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, civil affairs, legal, data procession, and other areas of interest.
5. Joint training exercises with armed forces of other countries.

G. Measures for Verification

1. Exchange of information on various global, regional, and bilateral verification regimes.
2. Holding of seminars on cooperative monitoring technology that can be used for verification.

IV. Other Measures

The experts consider it necessary to adopt cooperative measures in various areas so as to confront the new threats, concerns, and other challenges to security in the region. To that end, the experts recommend that the competent bodies of the OAS and other appropriate national, subregional,

and regional institutions elaborate the specific confidence-enhancing measures to address the following new threats, concerns, and other challenges:

- Terrorism
- Illicit drug trafficking
- Illicit trafficking in chemical substances
- Trafficking in persons
- Illicit trafficking in weapons
- Transnational organized crime
- Corruption
- Money laundering
- Transportation security
- Critical infrastructure protection
- Efforts against smuggling
- Mitigation of, and response to, natural disasters
- Environment
- Health-related measures, especially HIV/AIDS

The competent bodies of the OAS will report to the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the elaboration of specific confidence-enhancing measures to address new threats, concerns, and other challenges so that they may be incorporated into the preparatory work for the Special Conference on Security, to be held in Mexico.

AG/RES. 1967 (XXXIII-O/03)

TRANSPARENCY AND CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS

(Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary session,
held on June 10, 2003)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN the Annual Report of the Permanent Council to the General Assembly (AG/doc.4156/03 add. 4), in particular the section on confidence- and security-building in the Americas;

BEARING IN MIND that, under Article 2 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, one of the essential purposes of the Organization is to strengthen peace and security in the Hemisphere;

RECALLING its resolutions AG/RES. 1121 (XXI-O/91) and AG/RES. 1123 (XXI-O/91), on strengthening peace and security in the Hemisphere; and AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92), AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93), AG/RES. 1284 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94), AG/RES. 1353 (XXV-O/95), AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI-O/96), AG/RES. 1494 (XXVII-O/97), AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98), AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1801 (XXXI-O/01), and AG/RES. 1879 (XXXII-O/02), on confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs);

RECALLING ALSO its resolutions AG/RES. 1607 (XXIX-O/99), AG/RES. 1749 (XXX-O/00), AG/RES. 1799 (XXXI-O/01), and AG/RES. 1881 (XXXI-O/02), on the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions;

RECOGNIZING that the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions entered into force on November 21, 2002;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Governments of Canada, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay have deposited their instruments of ratification for the above-mentioned Inter-American Convention and that 20 OAS member states have signed the Convention;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Consensus of Miami: Declaration of Experts in Confidence- and Security-Building Measures: Recommendations to the Summit-Mandated Special Conference on Security, and the Declaration of Santiago and Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, which recommend the application, in the manner that is most suitable, of confidence- and security-building measures;

NOTING the significant progress made in identifying and applying confidence- and security-building measures since the adoption of the Declaration of Santiago, which has helped to reduce factors that generate distrust and has contributed to the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the study entitled “A Common Standardized Methodology for the Measurement of Defence Spending,” prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in November 2001 at the request of the Governments of Argentina and Chile, which constitutes a step toward the transparency contemplated in the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of 1998; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Heads of State and Government, at the Second and Third Summits of the Americas (Santiago, 1998, and Quebec City, 2001), pledged to continue promoting transparency in defense and security matters;

That the Heads of State and Government at the aforementioned Summits called for the holding of an “experts meeting, before the Special Conference on Security, as a follow-up to the regional conferences of Santiago and San Salvador on CSBMs, in order to evaluate implementation and consider next steps to further consolidate mutual confidence”; and

That confidence- and security-building measures contribute to enhancing security, safeguarding peace, and consolidating democracy in the Americas, as well as to building transparency, dialogue, and trust in the Hemisphere,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member states to implement, in the manner they deem most appropriate, the recommendations contained in the Declaration of Santiago and the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, in the Consensus of Miami: Declaration by the Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures: Recommendations to the Summit-Mandated Special Conference on Security, and in resolution AG/RES. 1179 (XXII-O/92).

2. To urge all states which have not already done so to consider signing, ratifying, or acceding to the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

3. To call on all member states to provide to the General Secretariat, by July 15 of each year, information on the application of the confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) contained in the above-mentioned Consensus and Declarations.

4. To commend member states that have regularly submitted their reports on the application of CSBMs.

5. To request the Permanent Council to periodically constitute the Committee on Hemispheric Security as the Forum for Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, in order to review and evaluate existing CSBMs and to discuss, consider, and propose new CSBMs.

6. To request the competent bodies of the Organization of American States and other appropriate national, subregional, and regional institutions to elaborate specific confidence-

enhancing measures identified in the Illustrative List of Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of the Miami Meeting of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.

7. To urge member states to continue promoting transparency in defense policy with regard to, among other things, modernization of the armed forces, including changes in their structure and composition, the acquisition of equipment and materiel, and military expenditures, and by considering the Guidelines on Developing National Defense Policy and Doctrine Papers, adopted by the Permanent Council.

8. To request the Inter-American Defense College to provide, when asked to do so, technical advice to the Committee on Hemispheric Security and member states on preparing defense policy and doctrine papers.

9. To maintain as a goal the universal participation in the United Nations (UN) Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly; and to renew its request that member states provide said information to the OAS Secretary General by July 15 of each year.

10. To request the General Secretariat and the Inter-American Defense Board to update the inventory of CSBMs based on reports presented by member states; and to request that the Board also update its inventory of CSBMS in other regions.

11. To instruct the General Secretariat to make operational the Organization of American States Information System (OASIS) communication network for the instantaneous exchange of information on security matters, including confidence- and security-building measures.

12. To instruct the Permanent Council to continue to encourage the exchange of experiences in the area of confidence- and security-building measures with other regions, which may include the exchange of information between the Committee on Hemispheric Security and other international organizations working on the subject, such as the UN, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF).

13. To request the Permanent Council to hold the next round of OAS-OSCE consultations and OAS-ARF consultations.

14. To instruct the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat, as appropriate, to carry out the activities mentioned in this resolution within the resources allocated in the program-budget of the Organization and other resources.

15. To request the Secretary General to update each year, on the basis of information submitted by member states, the Roster of Experts on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, and to circulate it to the member states each year by July 15.

16. To request the Secretary General to present a report to the Permanent Council, prior to the thirty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly, on the status of signatures and ratifications of, and accessions to, the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

17. To request the Permanent Council to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth regular session.

18. To request the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the UN, the Secretary General of the OSCE, the Chairman of the ARF, and other pertinent regional organizations.