



TRIUMVIRAT

The First parliamentary simulation of North America

Canadian Senate, Ottawa
23rd to the 27th of May 2005

Final Report



Organized by

The North American Forum on Integration (NAFI)

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A SUCCESSFUL TRIUMVIRATE 2005!

The North American Forum on Integration is very proud to present the Final Report of the first parliamentary simulation of North America, the Triumvirate. This novel experience, which took place in the Canadian Senate from the 23rd to the 27th of May 2005, was truly challenging and exciting. We congratulate the participants for their serious commitment to the success of this event. Their enthusiasm has given us energy for months to come!

Let us remember that seventy university students simulated a meeting of Canadian, Mexican and American national and sub-national parliamentarians during five days. The participants had a lot of work cut out for them. Negotiations, compromises, and long hard days' work were necessary for the development and refinement of legislators' opinions, which were later defended during political commissions and plenary sessions. Here enclosed are the Final resolutions on Immigration, Trade Corridors, Renewable Energy and Chapter 11, as adopted by the commissions and in the commissions' official language.



Throughout the week, caucuses brought together delegates by country as well as by legislative level in order to facilitate reaching a consensus. The pressure of lobbyists on legislators, as well as journalists reporting the evolution of the debates, introduced the participants to the reality of power struggles between

delegates, the media and lobbyists. Let us remember that the official Senate Chamber as well as the presence of a film crew also added a touch of authenticity to the event.

The Triumvirate has allowed participants to acquire knowledge regarding power relations, the way parliamentary institutions function, and the necessity of creating alliances. Furthermore the fact that each legislator represented a country other than their own allowed the students to get a better sense of North American reality.

The Triumvirate allowed us to interact with many interesting speakers, such as our Honorary President Raymond Chrétien. In addition, we can see that this experience has fostered the growth of a solid long lasting North American network of friends.



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TrilatHerald

Take a look at our Triumvirate newspaper: « The TrilatHerald ». All five editions are available on NAFI's website at (www.fina-nafi.org).

Finally, I wish to give a warm thanks to the NAFI team whose hard work resulted in the success of this first event. I would also like to thank the Canadian Senate, our sponsors and participating universities for their precious support without which this project would have not

taken place. And last but not least, I thank our wonderful counselors for their ability to guide the legislator's debates during the political commissions.

Due to the success of the first Triumvirate, NAFI wishes to organize a second edition in 2006. Please consult our website for updates.

We are looking forward to renewing this experience next year and we hope you will be among us once again.

Trilaterally yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christine Fréchette', with a stylized, cursive script.

Christine Fréchette
President – Executive Director
North American Forum on Integration



WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID

«It was one of the best model simulations I've participated in!» affirms a participant from the University of Monterrey.

"It truly was one of the best experiences in my life. The Triumvirate was a monumental experience and I am honored to have participated in it with such wonderful people", says Marlon Brown from American University.

"The event was wonderfully organized and has allowed for high academic debates to take place" states a participant from the TEC of Monterrey.

« The newspaper was a great way of inscribing important moments of the simulation in Triumvirate history. I congratulate the journalist team, » says a student of ENAP.

"This experience has enriched my understanding of North American integration and relationships. I am grateful for this opportunity to represent another nation and become impassioned by such a worthy understanding" affirms a participant from Carleton University.

« The Triumvirate has been one of the best experiences of my life. The training and learning one undergoes during that week is simply incredible. The Triumvirate should be a priority for those universities which consider political understanding essential to their students' learning experience, » affirms Mike Medeiros from ENAP.



TrilatHerald journalists



INSPIRING SPEAKERS

"The debates were really stimulating and educating. The conferences were amazing and very informative," says a participant from the Université de Montréal



Ronald Watts
Principal Emeritus, Professor Emeritus of Political Studies
And Fellow of the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations
Queen's University



Bob Rae
President of the Forum of Federations
Former Premier of Ontario



James H. Williams
Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs
to the Embassy of the United States of America



Raymond Chrétien
President of Honor of the
Triumvirate. He is a strategic advisor
at Fasken Martineau and Chair of the
Cérium. He also served as Canada's
Ambassador to the US and to Mexico
2000 and to Mexico from 1985 to
1988.



Terrance Christopher
Usher of the Black Rod of the Senate



Excell. Maria Teresa de Madero, Mexican Ambassador to
Canada with the delegation of the University of Monterrey

Summary of the commission debates

NAFTA's Chapter XI commission:

I can sum up the debate on the Chapter XI commission in two words: efficient and effective. In our first commission session, I decided to divide the draft resolution into three sections: chapter I dealt with public goods; chapter II dealt with environmental norms and chapter III with the creation of the permanent appellate court. The commission quickly agreed (by straw pole vote) that there should be no discussion on the possibility of altering or altogether eliminating Chapter XI from the NAFTA.



Each delegate was given the chance to express his or her views on each of the chapters in order. After the first round table, it was clear that the first chapter was too vague and needed to be further defined and that it was unwise to alter directly the text of the NAFTA, but instead it would be wiser to simply make reviews and recommendations on Chapter XI's interpretation through the use of the new court. It was agreed that if consensus could not be reached on how to define public goods, then the whole chapter would be stricken from the draft resolution.

The second round table sparked the most controversy; delegates did not seem to agree on how environmental norms should be included in the resolution. It was also agreed that if consensus could not be reached, we would strike the whole chapter from the draft resolution.

The third round table was short; all delegates agreed on the need for a permanent appellate court and agreed that small modifications and additions needed to be made. The commission then agreed that for the second and third sessions, the commission would begin by amending chapter III first (creation of the court), then chapter I (public good) and finally chapter II (environment) since the latter was the most controversial.

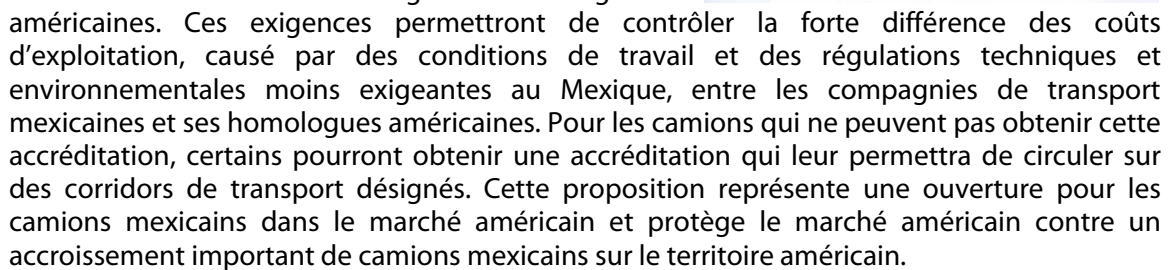
The second committee session proceeded with deliberations on the details of the new court. Most of the debate focused on the judges' nominations, power, tenure time and required experience. There was also substantial debate on the Court's power and jurisdiction. But overall, the delegates were all in agreement, and consensus was easy to reach for this chapter.

The commission then proceeded to discuss the chapter I section. Debates were short, and all delegates realized that the best thing to do was to remove the active clause into the statement of intent and to encourage the judges from both first instance and appeals courts to interpret Chapter XI in a more restrictive manner, allowing for governments to legislate in favor of public good and in times of national crises.

Finally, the commission took on the task of reaching consensus on the delicate environmental issue. It is noteworthy to point out that at this particular point, the delegates had become quite proficient and effective in their proposals and negotiations. It took little time for the delegates to come to an agreement, amending the section by further defining certain clauses,

Report prepared by:
Daniel Souhami, Chair for the commission
on NAFTA's Chapter XI

La Commission sur les corridors commerciaux a dû faire face à, essentiellement, deux sujets de litige. Premièrement, il y avait la question des camions mexicains. La délégation mexicaine voulait à tout pris que les États-Unis accordent un accès inconditionnel aux camions de transport mexicains sur le territoire américain. Par contre, la délégation américaine devait protéger les intérêts des transporteurs américains contre les transporteurs mexicains qui sont beaucoup moins dispendieux. Un compromis a été atteint avec la création d'un système à double accréditation. Les camions mexicains auront un libre accès sur le territoire américain s'ils atteignent les exigences



Notre commission a, principalement, rédigé une nouvelle résolution qui, avec beaucoup de compromis et de coopération, a satisfait toutes les délégations et tous les représentants.

Synthèse préparée par:
Mike Medeiros, Président de la Commission
sur les Corridors Commerciaux

Immigration Commission:

As we all know, the flow of people throughout North American borders is a very important part of our economic, social and political regional system; therefore it was extremely important to reach an agreement which facilitated this exchange without threatening national securities. In the commission on Immigration, the debates were intense due to the complexity of the subject we were dealing with, so during the negotiations, it was necessary to compromise in order to reach common grounds.

The delegates from México, the United States and Canada combined the federal and federated interests in the search of a better migratory integration with the purpose of achieving long term benefits. The result is a very complete resolution which proposes the creation of a North American commission whose main functions are to facilitate and increase legal migratory flows within North America, issue North American visas, create a common database and create a Committee on Border Infrastructure (CBI) and a Committee on Research and Advising on North America Internal Migration (CRANAIM).

Report prepared by:
Denisse García Díaz, Chair on the
Immigration Commission



Energy Commission:

The experience I had chairing the Commission on Energy at the Triumvirate was great. Consensus within the Commission was the best example of the commitment of the honourable delegates and the political will, needed to accomplish the objectives established to look for a better environment in North America. The first decision taken was to homogenize terms by changing the word renewable to non traditional and to classify the modes of production in two categories for the purposes of the resolution.

During the debates it was possible to create the North American Advisory Committee on Energy that will conduct studies and investigations to improve and increase energy efficiency. We also feel proud of the decision to reduce government subsidies and assistance given to the traditional forms of energy. It was not an easy task but with the enthusiasm and dedication of the fellow delegates of this Commission, the valuable contributions promoted during the General Assembly and the extraordinary work we all did during the lobbying, our negotiations and debates could finally become the Final Resolution on Energy adopted by the First Legislative Assembly of the Triumvirate.



Report prepared by:
Liliana Perez, Chair on the Energy Commission



Resolution on NAFTA'S CHAPTER XI

Adopted by the First Legislative Assembly of the Triumvirate
Ottawa, May 28, 2005

North American parliamentarians of the first Triumvirate assembly have convened upon the following:

STATEMENT OF MOTIVATION AND INTENT

This resolution has as primary objective to review Articles 1110 and 1114 of section A of Chapter XI in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the goal of ensuring that NAFTA provides fair and competitive jurisdictions for direct foreign investment (DFI) while protecting public interest.

This resolution has, as its second objective, the creation of an appeal system for claims filed under Chapter XI, section B, of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The proposed permanent appellate body is the North American judicial court, composed of judges from all three Parties to the NAFTA. It has jurisdiction to hear appeals from first instance Tribunals of the Chapter XI investor-state disputes.

The reviews made to Article 1110 are to ensure that Chapter XI can no longer challenge areas of public policy that are deemed to be for the public good. These changes reflect the principles that the rights of DFI should not outweigh the public good. Chapter XI still allows for challenges to be made in cases that fall outside of these areas.

Chapter I - Review to Article 1110

1. The TRIUMVIRAT parliament strongly recommends that both the first instance *ad hoc* tribunals as well as the new permanent **NAFTA COURT OF APPEAL FOR INVESTOR-STATE CLAIMS** interpret the term "measures tantamount" found in NAFTA's Chapter XI in a much narrower scope by the judiciary to reduce spurious cases and to focus on cases related in two limited areas:
 - a. When a PARTY directly confiscates the investments of foreign investors without proper compensation.
 - b. When protectionist measures are created which favour domestic investors over foreign investors.
2. Governments can exempt policies from Chapter XI in cases of national importance, such as in times of national emergency, crisis, or other dire circumstances during that period of time and to a maximum of three years.

Chapter II - Review to Article 1114 - Implementation of an Environmental Compliance Policy

3. The PARTIES recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing environmental measures and thus shall not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive

or otherwise derogate from, such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in their territories, of an investment.

4. Recognizing the right of the PARTIES to establish their own level of domestic environmental protection and their own sustainable development policies and priorities, and to adopt or modify their environmental laws and regulations, each PARTY shall ensure that its laws and regulations provide for high levels of environmental protection and shall strive to continue to improve those laws and regulations.
5. Investors or the investment shall comply with environmental assessment screening criteria and assessment processes applicable to their proposed investments prior to their establishment, as required by the laws of the host state for such an investment. On all occasions, the investor or investment shall comply with the minimum standards on environmental impact assessment and screening established by the Parties.
6. Investors or the investment shall make the environmental impact assessments public and accessible to the host state where the investment is intended to be made prior to the completion of the host state measures prescribing the formalities for establishing an investment.
7. A list of independent organisations shall be submitted to the Investors by the PARTIES to proceed with the environmental impact assessment, unless the government has an existing internalised process for conducting environmental assessments; any environmental impact assessment produced by any of these organisations or the internalised government process shall be accepted as final.

Chapter III– Creation of a permanent Appellate Body for decisions rendered by a first instance Tribunal under NAFTA – Chapter XI investor – State Claims

Section 1 - General Clauses

8. The present statute creates The NAFTA COURT OF APPEAL FOR INVESTOR-STATE CLAIMS, a permanent court of appeals for suits filed under Chapter 11 of the NAFTA investor-state claims.
9. It is understood that in the body of the present statute, the NAFTA COURT OF APPEAL FOR INVESTOR-STATE CLAIMS will be referred to as the “COURT”.
10. It is understood that in the present statute, the Government of Canada, the Government of Mexico and the Government of the United States of America will be referred to collectively as the “PARTIES”.

Section 2 - Composition of the COURT

11. The COURT will be composed of seven (7) judges:
 - a. Two judges appointed by the Government of Canada;
 - b. Two judges appointed by the Government of Mexico;
 - c. Two judges appointed by the Government of the United States of America, and;
 - d. One Specialist Judge, appointed upon consensus by the six permanent judges to the case on an ad-hoc basis dependent on their expertise in the topic area of the specific case at hand. If consensus is not possible, then the six permanent judges will vote for the seventh ad hoc judge. In case of a tie in the vote, the chief justice will have the tie breaking vote.
12. The permanent judges will be appointed for a term of seven (7) years, during which they cannot be removed.

- a. The seventh *ad hoc* judge will be appointed for the full duration of an appeal filed, until a decision is rendered.
- 13. A chief justice will be appointed on a rotational basis by the individual PARTIES and will serve as such for the duration of his first term only.
- 14. The permanent judges may be reappointed for one (1) extra term to a maximum of 14 years.
 - a. The seventh *ad hoc* judge may be reappointed to other filed appeals.
- 15. Candidates must have practiced law for a minimum of 10 years in their respective judicial systems to be eligible for appointment;
 - a. The seventh *ad hoc* judge requires an expertise of a minimum of ten (10) years of practice in the specific field of law related to the filed appeal.
- 16. Candidates must be citizens of their respective country, both at the time of appointment and throughout their term, to be eligible for appointment.
- 17. In case of serious illness, death or resignation, the government of the concerned PARTY shall appoint another judge to complete the term.
- 18. Other considerations for appointments are left to the discretion of the individual Parties.
 - a. Other considerations for the *ad hoc* judge will be left to the six (6) permanent judges.

Section 3 - Judicial Powers of the COURT

- 19. The COURT has jurisdiction to hear the appeal of any decision rendered in a suit filed under Chapter 11 of NAFTA, provided that:
 - a. A decision has been rendered by a first instance tribunal under the dispute rules set by the UNCITRAL or the ICSID;
 - b. The appeal is sought within one (1) year after the decision of the first instance tribunal was rendered, and;
 - c. The Parties make public the decision of the first instance tribunal.
- 20. Decisions of the COURT are final and not subject to further appeal.
- 21. The decision of the court is binding on both the PARTIES and the claimant; PARTIES must abide by the COURT's decision and uphold its decisions by: reversing, amending, or implementing appropriate legislation consistent with the COURT's decision.
- 22. The COURT's decisions shall serve as precedent and, where applicable, shall have a binding effect on first instance tribunals (*stare decisis*).
- 23. The COURT has no jurisdiction to hear appeals relating to claims filed under any other Chapter of the NAFTA or of any other treaty or commercial agreement.
- 24. The COURT will not receive retroactive cases but will be able to receive cases that are still pending in first instance tribunals, provided that the decisions in the first instance tribunals are not rendered before the creation of this COURT and that all the criteria for appeal of this resolution are respected.

Section 4 – Access to documents

- 25. Decisions rendered by the COURT shall be made public by the PARTIES, except:

- a. Information found to be of a confidential commercial nature;
- b. Privileged information that cannot be divulged because of one of the PARTY's national or local statutes;
- c. Information that cannot be divulged by a PARTY as per the rules of arbitration as applied in the first instance.

Section 5 - Costs

- 26. The COURT's administrative costs shall be incurred by the Parties equally.
- 27. The judges' salaries will be borne by each Party according to a scale to be determined by each Party.
- 28. Claimants will bear additional costs that relate to each specific appeal if their appeal is dismissed.

Section 6 – Language

- 29. English, French and Spanish are the official languages of the COURT.
- 30. All decisions of the COURT shall be rendered in English, French and Spanish, all of which shall bear equal force of Law.
- 31. Simultaneous translation in all three official languages will be provided during all of the COURT's proceedings.

Section 7 – Location

- 32. It shall be the responsibility of the PARTIES to provide suitable location for the COURT to be heard; the location shall be determined on a case-by-case basis, with the location being within the domestic territory of the PARTY against which the claim is being made.

Section 8 – Administration

- 33. The COURT will determine its own administrative and procedural rules provided that they are not in violation of this document.
- 34. The COURT must present an annual report to the TRIUMVIRAT parliament on its hearings.





Résolution sur les corridors commerciaux
Adoptée par la première Assemblée législative du Triumvirat
Ottawa, le 28 mai 2005

Les parlementaires d'Amérique du Nord, rassemblés dans le cadre de la première assemblée du Triumvirat, conviennent de ce qui suit:

ÉNONCÉ DE MOTIVATION ET D'INTENTION

L'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALENA) et plus particulièrement la suppression des barrières tarifaires au commerce des biens et des services a exacerbé les relations et échanges commerciaux entre le Canada, le Mexique et les États-unis. Cette augmentation a provoqué une montée en flèche du trafic routier, ferroviaire, portuaire et aéroportuaire, avec comme résultat des délais d'attente et des embouteillages importants, particulièrement aux postes frontières nord-américains. Ainsi, l'augmentation du volume des biens échangés dépasse aujourd'hui la capacité d'absorption de nos routes, ponts, chemins de fer et postes frontaliers.

Bien que cet engorgement des réseaux de transport découle de la signature de l'ALÉNA, celui-ci ne fournit pas de cadre politique, légal ou institutionnel qui permette de répondre aux besoins occasionnés par les échanges commerciaux accrus. Cette absence de considération pour les enjeux liés au transport vient aujourd'hui limiter les retombées commerciales pouvant résulter de l'ALÉNA.

C'est pourquoi il est essentiel de favoriser le développement de corridors commerciaux nord-américains, lesquels fonderont les bases d'un système de transport intégré en Amérique du Nord.

Le présent projet de résolution vise à maximiser le potentiel économique de l'Amérique du Nord par la création de la Commission nord-américaine pour les corridors commerciaux (CNACC), à diminuer l'engorgement aux postes frontières, à réduire le nombre de véhicule circulant sans chargement, à réduire le niveau de pollution et à permettre la mobilité des transporteurs accrédités au sein de l'ensemble du territoire nord-américain.

Ce projet créera des conseils nationaux (CN) et un conseil trilatéral qui régiront à partir de cette résolution les domaines de transports nord-américains. Les conseils nationaux et trilatéraux auront alors un pouvoir résiduel sur tout aspect qui n'est pas expressément indiqué dans cette résolution.

La Commission nord-américaine pour les corridors commerciaux visera à développer de meilleures conditions sociales et environnementales dans ses trois pays membres.

Chapitre 1 - Commission nord-américaine pour les corridors commerciaux (CNACC)

Section 1 – Mandat et structure

1. Est créée la Commission nord-américaine pour les corridors commerciaux (CNACC) dont le mandat consiste à gérer de manière optimale le développement des corridors commerciaux de l'Amérique du Nord selon les principes suivants :

- a. Améliorer, moderniser et intégrer l'infrastructure de transport nord-américain;
 - b. Concilier les intérêts économiques liés au transport commercial avec les objectifs de sécurité;
 - c. Créer un cadre législatif harmonisé, équitable et sécuritaire en matière de transport.
- 2. La CNACC, en vue de planifier le développement des corridors commerciaux, verra à :
 - a. Recueillir et mettre à jour les informations sur la fréquence d'utilisation des corridors de transport actuels, l'origine, la destination, la quantité, le poids et la valeur des biens transportés;
 - b. Développer un plan d'action en matière de développement des corridors commerciaux tenant compte de liste des corridors commerciaux à « haute priorité »;
 - c. Créer et coordonner le travail des conseils de la CNACC, lesquels traiteront notamment de l'harmonisation des législations, de la protection de l'environnement et des postes frontaliers;
 - d. Mettre sur pied un programme de mobilité nord-américaine pour les entreprises de transport.
- 3. La CNACC sera composé de conseils nationaux (CN) de nature bureaucratique pour chaque pays membres; et ces pays membres auront une discrétion quand à la composition de leurs conseils.
- 4. Ces conseils nationaux formeront par la suite un conseil trilatéral. Ce conseil trilatéral sera formé de parts égales par des membres des conseils nationaux. La sélection des membres du conseil trilatéral sera choisit par chaque conseil national des trois pays membres.
- 5- Des liaisons gouvernementales assureront un lien entre les départements de sécurité intérieure, de commerce international, de transport et des affaires étrangères de chaque État fédéré.
- 6- La CNACC et ses conseils se réunissent aussi souvent que nécessaire et au moins une fois par année.
- 7- La CNACC et ses conseils adoptent ses recommandations à la majorité de ses Membres.
- 8- La CNACC et ses conseils rendront publiques les banques de données qu'ils constituent, les études qu'ils réalisent et qu'ils commandent et les résolutions qu'ils adoptent.

Chapitre 2 - Programme de mobilité des camionneurs

- 9- La CNACC développera les modalités de fonctionnement d'un programme de mobilité des camionneurs lequel permettra aux entreprises de camionnage nord-américaines d'être accréditées par la CNACC comme « Transporteur nord-américain certifié ». Seules les entreprises respectant les normes de sécurité, d'environnement et du droit de travail convenues par les Parties pourront être accréditées. Ceci mènera à la création de :
 - a) voies rapides commerciales (fast-lane) pour faciliter le transport de marchandise qui sera accrédité par la CNACC en vue d'améliorer l'efficacité du transport frontalier;
 - b) 15 nouveaux postes douaniers (fast-lane) aux frontières mexicaines-américaines qui seront redistribués en trois corridors (est, central et ouest) qui traverseront l'Amérique du Nord.
- 10- La CNACC donnera l'accréditation à tous transporteurs qui va atteindre les critères et exigences décidées par chaque conseil national sur les aspects environnementaux, de droit du travail et de sécurité. Cette accréditation donnera le droit aux transporteurs de circuler librement sur tout le territoire géré, respectivement, par chaque CN.

- 11- Pour les transporteurs qui ne se qualifient pas pour l'accréditation visée par l'article précédent, la CNACC donnera une accréditation réduite aux transporteurs qui atteindront des exigences désignées par le conseil trilatéral; cette accréditation limitera ces transporteurs aux corridors commerciaux.
- 12- Les critères et exigences pour les deux types d'accréditation seront publiés; sauf pour tout renseignement qui pourrait être une menace à la sécurité nationale des États membres.

Chapitre 3 - Financement de la CNACC

- 13- La CNACC sera financée par les trois membres à part égale avec des dispositions pour des exceptions spéciales pour le Mexique qui seront révisées à tous les cinq ans.
- 14- Des frais tarifaires seront aussi imposés sur la marchandise pour aider au financement.
- 15- Nous encourageons le développement de partenariat public-privé (PPP) pour la formation de tout projet de la CNACC.





TRIUMVIRATE

Resolution on Immigration

Adopted by the First Legislative Assembly of the Triumvirate
Ottawa, May 28, 2005

North American parliamentarians of the first Triumvirate assembly have convened upon the following:

Chapter 1 – Creation of the Commission on Internal Migration in North America

1. A commission on internal migration in North America (CIMNA) is created and has as its main mandate to supervise and regulate internal migratory flows in Canada, the United States and Mexico, keeping in mind the following objectives:

- a) Facilitate and increase legal migratory flows within North America;
 - b) CIMNA recognizes and establishes common goals to ensure safety and security of North America, including the eventual harmonization of migratory policies within North America;
 - c) Respect the basic needs and rights of immigrants;
 - d) Respect the national sovereignty of Canada, the United States and Mexico regarding immigration.
2. a) CIMNA is composed of the immigration, Homeland Security, foreign affairs and international aid ministers or three equivalent officials from Canada, the United States and Mexico.
- b) The chair of CIMNA shall rotate every six month between the three countries in the following order: United States of America, Mexico, Canada, with the longest-serving minister from that particular country assuming the position.
3. CIMNA adopts its recommendations unanimously.
4. CIMNA is accountable to the governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico.
5. CIMNA may also make recommendations concerning the migratory policies of the United States, Canada and Mexico in regards to migrants from non-North American countries.
6. CIMNA shall have the power to create any committees deemed necessary to achieve its mandate.

Chapter 2 – CIMNA Responsibilities

Section 1 – North American Visas

7. A North American work and study visa is created. This visa is issued and administered by CIMNA.

8. The requirements to obtain a North American work or study visa are the following:
 - a) Be a Canadian, American or Mexican citizen;
 - b) Not pose a security threat to Canada, the United States and Mexico;
 - c) Respond to the needs and respect the qualifications established by the provinces and states.
9. Visas are granted in order of priority to:
 - a) Current holders of a work or study visa in Canada, the United States or Mexico who are citizens of one of the these three countries;
 - b) Illegal immigrants living or working in Canada, the United States or Mexico who are citizens of one of the these three countries ranked according to a system of points established by CIMNA to reflect the interests of the states, provinces and countries;
 - c) Other citizens of the three countries who request a North American visa ranked according to a unique system of points established by CIMNA.

Visas must be issued to representatives of all three of the above categories of potential applicants.
10. The number of North American visa issued by CIMNA should reflect the labor market needs for new working force by each states, provinces and countries.
11. CIMNA shall help and encourage Mexico in promoting Canada as a destination for Mexican workers.
12. Visas are issued for a duration of five years and are renewable based on the initial conditions of issue.
13. Work and study visas use biometric technology and all information about the holder which CIMNA deems necessary.

Section 2 – Common Database

14. CIMNA is committed to establishing a common and confidential database for Canada, the United States and Mexico containing all the information in visas.
15. CIMNA is responsible for managing this information and should ensure that every individual share access to their own personal information.
16. Based on information provided by agencies in Canada, the United States and Mexico, CIMNA issues an attestation confirming that the applicant does not pose a security threat.

Chapter 3 – Advisory Committees on Immigration Policies and Infrastructure

Section 1 – Committee on Research and Advising on North America Internal Migration (CRANAIM)

17. This commission must work on the evolution of the North American labor market and, specifically, on the links between incentives to return internal migration and economic development in North America.

Section 2 – Committee on Border Infrastructure (CBI)

18. The Committee on Border Infrastructure (CBI) is created by CIMNA and composed of three senior officials appointed respectively by the three members of CIMNA.
19. The CBI is responsible for studying:
 - a) Possible customs infrastructure measures in North America to facilitate the entry of immigrants in possession of a North American visa and prevent entry to illegal individuals;
 - b) The need to create a relief fund for Mexico to be used to acquire border technology and infrastructure required by CIMNA.
20. The CBI provides its conclusions and recommendations to CIMNA.

Chapter 4 – Financing CIMNA

21. A common fund must be established for financing CIMNA.
22. CIMNA's fund is accountable to the government of Canada, the United States and Mexico.
23. For determining the fees paid by each country, the following criteria must be considered:
 - a) Population
 - b) GNP
 - c) Percentage of the total immigration flows in the region.





Resolution on Energy

Adopted by the First Legislative Assembly of the Triumvirate
Ottawa, May 28, 2005

North American parliamentarians of the first Triumvirate assembly have convened upon the following:

STATEMENT OF MOTIVATION AND INTENT

The production of Energy is vital to both the people of North America and their economies. In the future, the need for energy is expected to grow. However, the production of energy comes with an environmental cost. This impact on the environment can be of different degrees, depending on what type of energy is produced and on how it is produced.

Power is the one subject that North American States are concentrating their efforts on in this Resolution. The three countries and their federated states have agreed to recognize the impact of electricity production on North American environment. Therefore, it is important, from now on, to gather our efforts in reducing those impacts.

Such an effort can only be made through an integrated vision of economical development. Energy should be produced in a way that respects both environmental standards and economic growth. Two relevant issues will be present in this document in order to secure the viability of it: first, knowing that the distribution of energy sources as well as the demand of each province or state are heterogeneous, we will not homogenize North American energy systems but instead, we will foster the best use of energy. Secondly, there is an economic gap between the States of the North American countries. This will always be taken into account through out the elaboration of these resolutions to make sure the three countries are in fact converging and not increasing their economic differences.

Since the concept of renewable or green energy has not come up to a precise definition yet by scientists, the three countries however agree on the following priorities, classifying the modes of production in two categories. The first one, the non traditional energy, which is considered better for the environment; the second one, the traditional energy, which is more commonly used but considered to cause more damage to the environment.

Non traditional energies:

1. Biomass
2. Geothermal
3. Hydro-electricity
4. Solar
5. Tidal
6. Wind

Traditional energies:

7. Coal
8. Natural gas
9. Nuclear
10. Oil

Given the integration of the North American market, the coordinated efforts of the three countries are essential in order to achieve sustainable development in the region. This resolution aims to encourage North American states to work towards producing energy in a safer, more diversified, efficient and environmentally friendly manner for the short and the long term.

Although this resolution does not encourage the further usage of nuclear energy, it does recognize that when properly managed, it represents a safe and inexpensive source of energy.

Chapter 1 – Resolution regarding government support for non traditional and traditional energy sources

1. Representatives of the three North American countries agree to adopt a coordinated plan to reduce government subsidies and assistance given to the traditional forms of energy. The three countries agree to present a plan of subsidy reductions to the North American Advisory Committee on Energy (NAACE) development within a year with the objective of balancing the subsidies between traditional and non traditional forms of energy, regarding production structure and energy consumption of each country.
2. The States of North America concur to create the North American Advisory Committee on Energy (NAACE) which will address academic and technological exchange.
3. NAACE will have the faculty to conduct studies which will determine the criteria defining an energy and environmental priority zone. The result of this research will be submitted to the governments of the member states in order for these members to identify pollution reduction measures in those zones.

Chapter 2 – Resolution regarding North American Environmental and Energy Priority Areas

4. According to article 1, the objectives of the North American Environmental and Energy Priority Areas (NAEEPA) include energy savings programs, efficient use of current sources and the promotion of renewable energy sources, which would allow the achievement of a sustainable development in North America.
5. The NAACE would have the responsibility to create the definition criteria of NAEEPA, taking into account the expertise of its members and of the North America governments.

Chapter 3 - The North American Advisory Committee on Energy (NAACE)

8. NAACE will investigate, taking in account the economical impact, the following areas:
 - a. Development of environmentally friendly technology;
 - b. Use of non traditional energy;
 - c. Increase in energy efficiency;
 - d. Ways to implement progressive changes that favor the use of non traditional energy to achieve the goals stated in Article 1.
9. During the following six month period this Energy Commission will get together to discuss energy integration issues.
10. In order to insure the economic viability of this resolution in North America, the NAACE will meet to create a fund through NAEEPA, which will promote development.



Delegates	Status	Country/State	Commission	Role
Gabriela Valeria Villavirencio Valdez	Journalist	-	-	
Annie Mathieu	Journalist	-	-	
Guillaume Lavoie	Federated	Texas (1/3)	-	President
Enrique Esquivel-Lopez	Journalist	-	-	
Miriam Mariana Quintanilla Camargo	Federal	USA	Chap 11	
Inès Maxaira Baltazar Gutiérrez	Federal	USA	Chap 11	Secretary com Chap11
Tokou Traoré	Federal	Mexico	Chap 11	
Calin Plesa	Federated	Florida (1/2)	Chap 11	
Jessica Wong	Federated	Texas (1/3)	Chap 11	
Brian Yaeck	Federated	Washington State	Chap 11	Treasury Chair caucus federated
Aaron Rodericks	Federated	Mexico State (2/2)	Chap 11	
Rosalinda Del Valle	Federated	Ontario (1/2)	Chap 11	
Nery Evelyn Gracia Ledezma	Federated	Illinois (1/2)	Chap 11	
Oscar Fernando de la Mora Abdo	Federated	Pennsylvania	Chap 11	
Javier Muñoz Torres	Federated	California (1/4)	Chap 11	Chair com Chap 11
Daniel Souhami	Federal	Mexico	Chap 11	Chair caucus Canada
Marlon Brown	Federal	Canada	Chap 11	Chair caucus federal/secretary com Energy
Iván Farias Pelcastre	Federal	USA	Energy	Chair com Energy
Liliana Pérez Chávez	Federal	USA	Energy	
Javier Alberto Lichtle Fragoso	Federal	USA	Energy	
Vanessa Casanovas Michel	Federal	Mexico	Energy	
Natalie Chapdelaine	Federated	California (2/4)	Energy	
Irina Koulatchenko	Federated	Chihuahua	Energy	
Patricia Morales	Federated	Canada	Energy	
Maria Isela Meléndez Tamborrell	Federated	Alberta	Energy	
Rodrigo Baltazar Ruiz Gandarilla	Federated	Pennsylvania	Energy	Chair caucus USA
Arturo Salazar González	Federated	New York (1/3)	Energy	
Nuty Cárdenas Alamos	Federated	Alaska	Energy	
Vladimir Vázquez Hernández	Federated	Michigan (1/2)	Energy	Vice-president
Daniel Alberto Cámara Avalos	Federal	USA	Immigration	
Gabriela Corton Santana	Federal	USA	Immigration	
Eugénie Despatie-Pelletier	Federal	Mexico	Immigration	Chair caucus Mexico
Karim Cheaib	Federal	Mexico		Secretary com immigration
Ricardo Cuellar	Federated	Mexico D.F.	Immigration	

Jean-François Carrière	Federated	New York (2/3)	Immigration	
Cindy Serre	Federated	New Mexico	Immigration	
Marie Bélanger	Federated	Arizona	Immigration	
Mark J. Panneton	Federated	Texas (1/3)	Immigration	
J. J. McCullough	Federated	Florida (1/2)	Immigration	
Cynthia Facio	Federated	Puebla	Immigration	
Melba Denisse Garcia Diaz	Federated	Massachusetts	Immigration	Chair com Immigration
Daniela Rodriguez Gutierrez	Federated	Illinois (1/2)	Immigration	
Alberto Carlos Guzmán Abundes	Federated	Quebec	Immigration	
Paulina Pérez	Federal	USA	Trade	
Gabriel Guillermo Arellano Aguilar	Federal	USA	Trade	
Audrey Lafontaine	Federal	Mexico	Trade	Secretary com trade
Mike Medeiros	Federated	Ohio(2/2)	Trade	Chair com Trade
Karl Segnoe	Federated	Kansas	Trade	
Janna Ferguson	Federated	Jalisco	Trade	
Hilary Spek	Federated	Nuevo Leon	Trade	
Mario Treviño	Federated	Manitoba	Trade	
Gloria Maria Elizondo Elizondo	Federated	Ontario (1/2)	Trade	
Antonio Del Pozo Garcia	Federated	Michigan (1/2)	Trade	
Ana Luisa Hernández Angeles	Federated	California (1/4)	Trade	
Sven Spengemann	Federal	Canada	Trade	Dean
Judith Lussier	Journalist	-	-	
Chris Corsetti	Journalist	-	-	
Victor Meza	Lobbyiste	Sindicatos - ORIT	-	
Jesús Francisco Chairez Garza	Lobbyiste	Border Trade Alliance	-	
Commission Counselors				
David Felsen	TEC		Chap 11	Counselor
Julieta Alejandra Yañez	Monterrey		Immigration	Counselor
Veronique Robichaud	CCE		Energy	Counselor
Jean-Michel Beaucher	U of Mtl		Trade	Counselor
FINA/NAFI Staff				
Christine Fréchette	Executive Director			
Magalie Laliberté	Media relations			
Tamaïka Jumelle-Kouakou	Partner and Guest Speaker Relations			
Jean-Michel Beaucher	Tamaïka Jumelle-Kouakou's Assistant			
Céline Roche-Crespo	Student Relations			
Minea Valle	Céline Roche-Crespo's Assistant			
Justin Massie	Political Commissions, Caucuses and Executive Committee			

Triumvirate Schedule

	Monday 23 May Location : Hôtel Aristocrate	Tuesday 24 May Location : Senate	Wednesday 25 May Location: Senate	Thursday 26 May Location : Senate	Friday 27 May Location: Senate
A.M.	10h30-14h30 Welcoming of participants Hotel Aristocrat	7h00-8h15 Breakfast at the hotel 9h00-12h00 Plenary Session Senate Chamber - Speech by Christine Fréchette, Secretary General of the Triumvirate -Election of the President - Speech by Guillaume Lavoie, Speaker of the Assembly	7h00-8h15 Breakfast at the hotel 9h00-12h00 4 political commissions Victoria Building	7h00-8h15 Breakfast at the hotel 9h00-13h00 Plenary Session Senate Chamber	7h00-8h15 Breakfast at the hotel 9h00-12h00 Plenary Session Senate Chamber - Votes on submitted resolutions of each commission
Dîner		12h00-14h00 Lunch conference with Mr Raymond Chrétien, Triumvirate's Honorary President Wellington Building	12h15-13h45 Lunch Conference with Mr. Bob Rae, President of the Forum of Federations Center Block, Sénat	13h00-14h30 Lunch Conference Mr. James H. Williams, Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs USA embassy in Canada Wellington Building	12h30-14h00 Lunch conference with María Teresa de Madero, Mexican ambassador to Canada Center Block
P.M.	14h30-15h00 Information session by NAFI	14h30-17h30 Plenary Session Senate Chamber -Election of the Vice-President -Presentation of Draft Resolutions by each president of commission	14h00-17h30 4 political commissions Victoria Building	14h30-18h00 Lobbying	14h00-17h30 Plenary Session Senate Chamber -Current Issues Debate -Award Ceremony
	15h00-15h45 Prof. Ron Watts' Speech, Queen's University				
	16h00-16h45 Caucus per country				
	17h00-17h45 Caucus per legislative level				
Cocktail et souper	19h00 Dinner -Executive Committee Meeting	17h30-19h00 Dinner	17h30-19h00 Dinner Cocktail Wellington Building	18h30 Dinner	18h00-20h00 Dinner
Soirée	Free time	19h30-21h30 4 political commissions 22h00 Executive Committee meeting Hotel Aristocrat	19h00 Publication of commission reports	20h30 Executive Committee meeting	21h00 Free Time
			20h00-21h00 Caucus per legislative level	21h00 Deadline for recommendations and current topics submission	
			21h-22h Caucus per country	21h00-22h00 Caucus per legislative level	
			22h Executive Committee meeting	22h-23h Caucus per country	

A Few Interesting Statistics:

97% of the participants thought the choice of speakers was good or very good



96% of participants thought the subject choice pertinent or very pertinent



90% of participants thought the organization in general was good or very good



Aristocrat Suite Hotel

94% of participants would like to participate in next year's Triumvirate



NAFI secretariat team



Guillaume Lavoie, Speaker of the Assembly

The Triumvirate congratulates the following participants
for their exceptional work;

- ❖ *Outstanding Delegate:*
Daniel Souhami, Federal Delegate of the Mexican Parliament, President of the Chapter 11 Commission - Université de Montréal.
- ❖ *Distinguished Delegate:*
Marlon Brown- Federal Delegate of the Canadian Parliament, President of the Federal Canadian caucus - American University.
- ❖ *Honorable Delegate:*
Karl Segnoe, Delegate of the state of Kansas - Simon Fraser University.
- ❖ *Best Deal Maker:*
Mike Medeiros, Delegate of the state of Ohio, President of the Trade Corridors Commission - Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique.
- ❖ *Best Draft Resolution :*
Vanessa Casanova Michel, Federal Delegate of the Mexican Parliament -Université de Montréal.
- ❖ *Best Article in the TrilatHerald :*
Gabriela Valeria Villavicencio Valdez, Journalist - Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey.
- ❖ *Best suggestion for the newspaper's name the « TrilatHerald » :*
Judith Lussier, Journalist - Université de Montréal.
- ❖ *Triumvirate Award - Created and awarded by the Assembly of Delegates to the person which best personifies Triumvirate values:*
Marlon Brown- Federal Delegate of the Canadian Parliament, President of the Federal Canadian caucus - American University.

NAFI would like to thank all participating universities for their confidence, interest and participation in this innovative project, the Triumvirate.

PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES



Our sponsor's generous contributions have allowed the Triumvirate to materialize. We thank them for this and would like to add that their assistance will permit many young North Americans to engage themselves more, becoming active and responsible citizens.

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