



AMERICAS REGIONAL FINDINGS AND PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

We, 115 participants from 18 countries in the Americas, representing governments, civil society organizations, international and regional bodies and financial institutions, donor agencies and foundations, the private sector, media outlets and scholars, gathered in Lima, Peru from April 28-30, 2009, under the auspices of The Carter Center, in collaboration with the Organization of American States, the Andean Commission of Jurists and the Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas, to advance the right of access to information in the region.

Preamble

Endorsing the principles, global findings and plan of action set out in the Atlanta Declaration and Plan of Action for the Advancement of the Right of Access to Information, including the international conventions referred to therein;

Reiterating that the right of access to information is a fundamental human right, universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated with the full-range of rights, and necessary for the fight against corruption, improved development,

1. The greatest challenges to the right of access to information are a lack of implementation and enforcement, backsliding in the more developed systems, and an absence of widespread use of the existing legislation and mechanisms.
2. The diversity of the region necessitates diversity in responses. The particular political,

9. Although technology can assist access to information, it is not a panacea. States use of websites and new technologies is but one avenue for dissemination rather than a substitute for meaningful access to information whereby all persons have the right to seek

standards, such as model laws and benchmarks, and include areas such as archives, technology, information production, and indicators.

3. The Organization of American States, with broad civil society engagement and in accordance with the Atlanta Declaration principles, should draft and implement an internal information disclosure policy.
4. All regional intergovernmental organizations and international and regional financial institutions should ensure internal transparency policies and mechanisms that;
 - a) Provide clear and simple processes by which to request information;
 - b) Have limited exceptions to disclosure regimes;
 - c) Include independent appeals processes;
 - d) Mandate proactive disclosure of information; and
 - e) Promote transparency to member States and contractors.
5. International and regional financial institutions should, at a minimum:
 - a) Review existing confidentiality requirements and make them consistent with principles of transparency; and
 - b) Proactively disclose information about bank processes and policies, including decision-making and deliberative information; projects being implemented, including all technical and impact studies; information on support and advice to the financial sector and States; and loan conditions for borrower governments.
6. Bi-lateral donor agencies should operate under the principles of maximum disclosure and transparency in accordance with the Atlanta Declaration principles, particularly related to the funding of projects and terms of funding.
7. Regional and international bodies should exhort States' compliance with treaties, resolutions, declarations and relevant jurisprudence to establish, implement and enforce the right of access to information.
8. International and regional bodies, donor agencies, development banks, and donor States should provide financial and technical support for:
 - a) States to establish and effectively implement responsive and enforceable access to information regimes;
 - b) Citizens to advocate for the establishment and effective implementation of responsive and enforceable access to information regimes;
 - c) Training for journalists and others on the use of access to information;
 - d) Building public awareness;
 - e) Evidence-based research, including creation and application of measurement indicators; and
 - f) Development of a community of practice network.

For States in the Americas Region

9. States should ensure that all public policies and regulations are created and function consistent with the principles of maximum disclosure and transparency, and that all branches of government and public agencies perform according to these tenets.

10. States without mechanisms to ensure the right of access to information should establish legal and policy frameworks in accordance with Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights and the duties articulated in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights decision *Claude Reyes v. Chile* and consistent with the Atlanta Declaration Principles.
11. Where not currently covered, States should extend the scope of access to information laws to cover key institutions and bodies and these should be subject to the full requirements of disclosure, including:
 - a) Central banks and those responsible for the development of monetary policy;
 - b) Private sector bodies that provide public services or receive public funding;
 - c) Political parties and movements registered in the electoral system; and
 - d) Judicial and Legislative branches of government.
12. States with access to information regimes should ensure full and effective implementation in accordance with the Atlanta Declaration and specifically including:
 - a) Designating a specific budget for each public body covered under the law to implement and sustain the necessary procedures;
 - b) Increasing capacity and resources for Information/Access Officers and Archival and Records Managers, including training and professionalization;
 - c) Assuring the generation (supply) of accurate and understandable information, including key documents relevant to indigenous peoples translated into non-official languages;
 - d) Affording specialized training for all public officials in the areas of record-making, storage, retrieval and delivery;
 - e) Ensuring clear guidelines for classification of documents to minimize discretion;
 - f) Sustaining proactive disclosure measures;
 - g) Strengthening reporting requirements related to operation of the law;
 - h) Performing periodic evaluations of the efficiency and effectiveness of the information regulations, institutions and practice;
 - i) Sharing best practices and collaborating across public agencies; and
 - j) Encouraging the use of technology, as appropriate.
13. States should issue clear regulations or rules for record-making and management, including specific provisions to deter the increasing use of the “nonexistence of record” as a reason for denial and should monitor, investigate and apply sanctions for inappropriate use of this justification for rejecting information requests.
14. To guard against manipulation, the integrity of public records should be ensured in both paper and electronic forms. States should seek partnership with private sector organizations, funding agencies, and development banks for technical assistance and support to finance the digitizing of key records.
15. States should support implementation of access to information at the sub-national and local levels, including increasing the capacity for records management, retrieval and delivery, and offer appropriate incentives to local governments for establishment and/or improvement of transparency regimes based on best practice indicators.

16. States should assure that enforcement mechanisms are accessible and timely, including establishing intermediate appeals bodies, providing necessary human and financial resources, and capacitating all judges and any others responsible for resolving access to information complaints.
17. Claims of state secrets, national security, diplomatic relations or related grounds to shield information regarding human rights violations must be subject to review by a civilian court or other body that is fully independent of the executive branch. Claims should only be upheld where (a) the independent body has the opportunity to review the information sought to be suppressed, (b) disclosure of the information would demonstrably harm a legitimate national security interest, and (c) the restriction imposed is the least restrictive means possible for protecting that interest.
18. Subsequent to passage, Legislative bodies and other specifically named public entities outside the control of the Executive Branch, such as the Ombudsman and Courts, should monitor the implementation and enforcement of access to information laws, based on formal public administration reporting requirements, regular and special investigations, and seeking civil society inputs.
19. To promote demand for information, States should strive to build confidence in the system through:
 - a) Ensuring that requests receive timely and satisfactory responses;
 - b) Providing effective and enforceable sanctions for inappropriate denials, obstructing requests for and receipt of information, and all other failures to comply with the right to information regime; and
 - c) Establishing appropriate enforcement measures.
20. States should further encourage demand through raising awareness of the right of access to information, including:
 - a) Formal education through curriculum-building and training in public and private elementary and secondary schools and education programs in law and journalism schools;
 - b) Widespread public education campaigns; and
 - c) Training and capacity building to enjoy use of new technologies.
21. States should exert their influence to encourage regional intergovernmental organizations and international and regional financial institutions to further internal transparency and to advance the right to information in other member States.
22. Financial regulators should comply with transparency principles themselves and ensure that transparency regimes in the financial sector are adequate and effective, with particular emphasis on private financial institutions regardless of their jurisdiction.
23. States should join and promote regional and international multi-stakeholder initiatives that pursue common standards of voluntary disclosure of information.

For Non-State Actors: Civil Society, Corporate and Professional Organizations

24. Non-state actors should urge States to co

33. To promote demand for access to information regimes and increase the use and benefits of right to information mechanisms, civil society, corporate, and professional organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders, should:
- a) Advocate for the establishment and implementation of appropriate legal or policy frameworks;
 - b) Assist and supplement State's efforts to raise awareness of the existence and benefits of the right to information;
 - c) Support the provision of education programs on access to information in schools and universities;
 - d) Foster public education campaigns, particularly targeting vulnerable populations;
 - e) Help requesters to use the information received; and
 - f) Build and develop a community of practice network.
34. The Carter Center will work with others in the Americas Region to disseminate the Americas Regional Findings and Plan of Action through high level communications, publications, conferences and meetings.

We call upon all regional and international bodies, States, and the regional access to information community to establish, develop and nurture the right of access to information in the Americas, in accordance with the principles, findings and global plan of action enunciated in the Atlanta Declaration and in the Americas Regional Findings, and to commit to the Americas Regional Plan of Action in furtherance of our common objective.

Lima, Peru
April 30, 2009

For more information on the Atlanta Declaration or