



**General Assembly Third Committee Social, Humanitarian &
Cultural**

Topic: “Right to Self-Determination”

Co-Sponsors: Unanimous

The Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee,

Recalling the second item of the Article 1 in Chapter 1 of the UN Charter: “To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace”,

Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples 1514 (XV) which was carried on December 14, 1960 by the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, carried on December 16, 1966 by the General Assembly,

Restating those resolutions about self-determination which were carried by the General Assembly one after another on December 12, 1958, December 20, 1965 and November 10, 1975,

Recognizing the situation in the world that there are still many countries, governments and peoples who cannot enjoy the right to self-determination because of either domestic

oppression or military intervention or exploitation by foreign powers,

Following the development of the situation, which is a key to solving the problem about the right to self-determination,

Recalling the global history that is related to colonization, exploitation, slavery, and try every possible effort to prevent the same situation from happening again,

Enforcing nations that had once committed colonization and invasion to look straight to the history and reality, and to confess their crime if it's needed, and never tries to cover the truth,

Recalling all the resolutions that was taken before problems on self-determination,

Recalling all the mistakes UN had made on the problem of self-determination, find out the reasons, and mend the gaps in the system and prevent another same mistake,

1. Appeals to the global society for the realization of the universality of self-determination;
2. Emphasizes the right to self-determination involves all kinds of rights which have to do with the countries, governments' and people's rights and profits;
3. Shows the goal is to broaden consensus, reduce and even eliminate disparities, promote cooperation to reach the realization of universality of self-determination;
4. Builds a peaceful, equal global society to make every country develop reposefully and maximize the benefits:
 - (1) Supposes all forms of legal activities undertaken with the aim of promoting self-determination which benefit cultural exchange and national solidarity:
 - i. Provides fund and professional advisor;
 - ii. Calls on the neighbor countries to help with the efforts as much as possible;

- iii. Invites those organizations of human rights including official and non-official to carry on more and more propaganda and activities about self-determination;
- (2) Forbids all forms of terrorism and other violent methods of breaking the peace which set self-determination as an excuse:
- i. Holds a General Assembly conference to discuss about the conflicts and sets up a special investigative group to get enough true information about the background, the reason and the process of the problem immediately which is very useful for the following conference;
 - ii. Executes the resolutions by urging the governments, setting out the Peacekeeping Force or using the pressure of public opinions;
 - iii. Brings proper diplomatic pressure and economic sanction on the country, which does not respect the right of self-determination of foreign countries and interior. When this action is needed, those developed countries should take the lead to execute;
5. Uses countries' past experiences of establishing self-determination to assist other countries who are still going through the self-determination process, in order to avoid possible problems and difficulties for these other countries;
6. Educates the children about the right to self-determination in public and private schools, teaching them about self-determination in various courses. If the children are educated, teach them about its importance and how it affects the society;
7. Protects the national minorities as a mean to counteract discrimination and

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marginalization of national minorities, to empower the national minorities and strengthen their influence, and to provide the preservation of the long-established national minority languages;

8. Reopens the trusteeship committee to manage the places which are not taken over or self-determined when it is necessary;
9. Encourages countries with self-determination issues to involve with the United Nations more, and educate their leaders and citizens on how to fix their specific issues;
10. Emphasizes that each person has the right to self-determination;
11. Recommends that citizens should be able to exercise their right to self-determination by creating businesses and companies no matter of the race, gender, or religion;
12. Emphasizes that all forms of government should implicate job opportunities that correlate with opportunities that are available to all citizens;
13. Builds a stronger legislature and law enforcement system to guarantee the right to self-determination for every citizen on a daily basis;
14. Urges Palestine to realize the self-determination issue and solve it peacefully, because that is the key to exercising self-determination rights. Palestine can become an independent country;
15. Urges other countries and the United Nations to become more involved with helping South Sudan overcome their issues with rights to self-determination and to end the civil war.