



**General Assembly Third Committee**

**Topic:** “Right to Self-Determination”

**Co-Sponsors:** People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guatemala, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, United Mexican States, Republic of the Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America

The General Assembly, third committee’s clear mission is to ensure the integrity, freedom, voice, in any nations, issues or matters, such as the right to self-determination,

Recognizing that ethnic minorities may want independence from other suppressive nations,

Keeping in mind that all people have the indisputable right to determine their own political status,

Emphasizing immediate independence in suppressed nations and banishing the deprivation of the right to self-determination,

Seeking to give freedom and self determination to certain regions like Palestine and Tibet,

Taking note of the increasing amount of ethnic based violence in these unfortunate regions,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations charter designates the right to self-determination to all regions and nations,

Taking into account the UNPO (Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization) is unable to take action immediately and directly in suppressed countries and Non-UN regions,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly of the U.N. that Palestine be granted permanent membership if an armistice is reached and peace negotiations are started with Israel;
  2. Deplores China if they do not stop intervening in Tibetan territory, and further suggests that China recognizes Tibet as a sovereign state in return for international diplomacy;
  3. Establishes a committee that shares similar features and goals with the UNPO that guides and looks over regions where their right to self-determination is being violated with the following capabilities:
    - i. Proclaims to improve advocacy and dialogue at federal and local levels between ethnic minority groups and authorities,
    - ii. Designates certain delegates to voice the opinions of minority and dominant groups in the interest of organized negotiations in a neutral setting,
    - iii. Encourages that after regions gain their independence, the proposed committee must implement peacekeeping programs until the newly formed government can establish its stability;
  4. Further invites that sanctions can be used if countries refuse to comply with peaceful resolutions to give regions where the right to self-determination has been taken away;
  5. Endorses education to provide citizens with a better understanding of their unalienable right to self-determination;
  6. Requests that neighboring countries and religious leaders help in the negotiations of the suppressors and suppressed regions establish peace, and ensure the right of self-determination;
- and

7. Reaffirming that the main purpose of this resolution is to ensure that the right to self-determination, protected by the UN charter is recognized in all nations where it is being deprived.