



General Assembly Third Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic: “Right to self-determination”

Co-sponsors: The Republic of Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Republic of Columbia, The Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Republic of Costa Rica, The Republic of Ecuador,

The Republic of El Salvador, The Republic of Estonia, Georgia, The Republic of Ghana, The Republic of Guyana, Honduras, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, The Republic of Kazakhstan, The Republic of Kenya, The Kingdom of Lesotho, Libya, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Kingdom of Norway, The Republic of Peru, The Republic of Poland, State of Qatar, The Republic of Serbia, The Republic of Sierra Leone, Spain, The United Republic of Tanzania, The Kingdom of Thailand, The Republic of Uganda, Ukraine, and The Republic of Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly, noting with deep concern the lack of the right to self-determination among certain peoples,

Reaffirming past efforts to realize the right of self-determination for everyone by the UN and other organizations, such as by the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Charter, and by GA Resolution 1514 on the decolonization of non-self-governing territories and self-determination,

Satisfied with the decrease made in the amount of humans lacking the right to self-determination, as 50 years ago, 750 million lived without the right, but today only two million do so,

Fully alarmed by the human rights violations which happen each and every day,

Aware that there are millions of people fighting for their self-determination and independence,

1. Calls on NGOs and other organizations like UNPO to continue or start workshops and classes to educate people about their right to self-determination;
2. Recommends using media to raise international awareness of the issue;
3. Further recommends establishing more civil rights groups;
4. Supports each indigenous and minority groups being represented in government by creating national organizations there;
5. Suggests that nations improve their legislation for self-determination where necessary;
6. Condemns and deplores discrimination, interrogation, intimidation, oppression, and harassment of indigenous and minority groups;
7. Requests having discussions between world leaders to discuss the problem;
8. Further requests that implementation at the local level continues to ensure everyone has the right to self-determination and report problems to the Special Rapporteur;
9. Supports, when absolutely necessary, aiding peoples in declaring independence;

10. Commends enforcing borders to stop invasions and disputes;
11. Endorses minority and indigenous groups freely practicing religion and tradition so long as this doesn't negatively impact any other people;
12. Encourages the member states of the UN to consider forming municipalities that support nations' minority group's right to self-determination;
13. Considers implementing the policy of a "state within a state" recognizing minority groups can have their own laws; and
14. Strongly commends efforts of UNPO's educational mission in educating global citizens about the right to self-determination in the hope that in conflict situations education can lead to a peaceful resolution.