



Resolution GA/3/2.I

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Armenia, Kingdom of Belgium, Belize, Republic of Benin, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of France, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Hungary, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Poland, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, United States of America

Topic: Rights of peoples to self-determination

Bearing in mind that self-determination occurs when a minority or regional group feels like their rights have been treated disrespectfully, so they leave their original country to start a new country,

Deeply disturbed that most countries minorities groups do not receive the same basic human rights that other groups receive,

Realizing that most governments suppress their citizens from making their own decisions which affects the future of the people,

1. Encourages the UN to create a treaty to protect the rights of people that would like to self-determinate;
2. Calls upon governments of member states to develop trust and meet minority groups at least twice a year to make sure that their rights are being met and they do not feel the need to separate;

3. Requests that a UN committee would be made that would assist a group that is separating from a country by the means of self-determination;
4. Recommends that a UN document should be made and state that each country that signs would, if ruled necessary by the UN self-determination committee take a new country and have them follow the laws of a neighboring country, in trade and mingle between the growing country and the developed country;
5. Being able to compromise with governments with both sides equally;
6. Encouraging to create laws for the government and people in the country to be equal and have equal laws.