



Resolution GA/3/2.I

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Armenia, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Georgia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Mali, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Portugal, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Swaziland, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Yemen

Topic: Rights of peoples to self-determination

Recognizing Article One of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights which states "All people have the right to self-determination by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development",

Expressing its appreciation for the struggle that has been made to develop all of the countries that we have today,

Deeply regretting the violence that has been caused by these problems,

Guided by the previous attempts to address this problem,

Aware of Article Three of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person",

Bearing in mind the risks that we need to take to solve this problem,

1. Requests governments to form alliances with other countries to ensure peace and security;
2. Further invites governments to come together, under the guidance of the UN, and create a self-determination programme so minorities who want to self-determine can be informed of their rights;

3. Further invites UN to give speeches to countries who are struggling with self-determination;
4. Requests that civilians should hold a democratic vote to elect their government;
5. Proposing that youth are taught how to solve political problems without resulting in conflict;
6. Proclaims developed countries to assist less developed countries in the process of self-determination;
7. Calls on the UN to create organizations to protect and respect minority groups and strive to have peace in their community;
8. Further recommends governments to deploy peacekeepers to monitor the process of self-determination;
9. Expresses its hope that the UN will define "peoples". This may help governments decide if their minorities should self-determine;
10. Requests that minorities should hold a democratic vote to see if they want to self-determine;
11. Encourages the UN to list the pros and cons of self-determination. This may help the governments respect or give freedom to the country's population;
12. Supports meetings for member states if the occasion arises and meetings are needed.