



Resolution GA/3/2.I

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Principality of Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Austria, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Belgium, Belize, Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Botswana, Canada, Republic of Chad, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Finland, Islamic Republic of Gambia, Hellenic Republic, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Holy See, Jamaica, Republic of Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Madagascar, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Nauru, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of Peru, Republic of Philippines, State of Qatar, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: Rights of peoples to self-determination

Fully alarmed by the 26 armed conflicts involving peoples attempting to secede from their respective governments,

Fully believing that a gradual increase in assistance will aid in the process of Self-Determination,

Keeping in mind the importance of the human right of Self-Determination,

Emphasizing the importance of the people's voice and the need for peaceful negotiations and agreements between member states clearly defining the rights to self-determination in international law,

Bearing in mind the numbers of minority groups and immigrants that have been affected by the prohibition of Self-Determination,

Reaffirming that the different races should have equal opportunities to develop their own economy and culture,

Approving the protection of the independence of every country is absolutely necessary,

Encourages countries undergoing or taking part in the process of Self-Determination to work towards the maintaining of healthy relationships with other countries taking part,

1. Expressing the need for peace keepers to assist in the safety and protection to those struggling to be independent and self-determinant;
2. Further invites the United Nations to establish a separate committee to focus on the protection of minority rights to be known as the Minority Protection Program;
3. Stressing the need for trials for those who wish to speak up and defend themselves regarding Self-Determination;
4. Encourages the need for protective and secure democratic voting to ensure that every concept is accounted for;
5. Requests the United Nations to construct infrastructures to provide shelters for those in need;
6. Calls upon the United Nations to adopt an educational program that will allow the youth to acknowledge the right of Self-Determination called the SOCHUM Stay Aware Program, which will further educate youth about ethnic groups, different cultures and languages;
7. Requests that developed countries partner with smaller territories in order to protect and maintain their rights to Self-Determination.