



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, Belize, Republic of Botswana, Canada, Republic of Chad, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Finland, Islamic Republic of The Gambia, Hellenic Republic, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Jamaica, Republic of Kenya, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Madagascar, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Nauru, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of Peru, Republic of The Philippines, State of Qatar, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Togo, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: Rights of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly, bearing in mind the suppressed indigenous peoples who are not self-determined, in 1947, Jewish groups were living in mandatory Palestine which was under control of the British,

Alarmed by the underrepresentation of minorities in government and political systems, most minority groups just want to be respected and have their beliefs and culture protected,

Expecting governments to accept minority positions,

Deeply concerned that not all parts of countries are being allowed to self-determine,

1. Endorses the use of education to raise awareness of self-determination and different cultures around the world;
2. Encourages at least one member of each minority group to be represented in the government of all countries;

3. Expresses its hope of establishing a summit uniting all indigenous people and governments to discuss the rights of self-determination;
4. Calls upon the UN to provide support and protection for all parties who are in the process of self-determination determination;
5. Further reminds governments and groups to create laws and rights that everyone can agree with;
6. Requests that one panel of indigenous people of different nationalities should be formed to represent their cultures at the summit;
7. Further requests that the governments and panels of each country create a set of procedures regarding self-determination;
8. Recommends that governments hold joint press conferences with the panel after summits to discuss was decided;
9. Expresses its hope that if the government does not come to an agreement, the UN hopes that if after five years, the people have the right to take further action;
10. Further recommends that the UN increases funds towards the United Nations Transitions Assistance Group and other related organizations; providing mediators, negotiators and peacekeepers to help conduct unbiased plebiscite and surveys;
11. Draws attention to the need to avoid conflict between the different parties/groups involved, and support the affected groups.