



CHSVMUN
SPECPOL
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LETTER FROM THE EB:

It is our outmost pleasure to welcome you all to the Special Political and Decolonisation committee of the 7th edition of CHSVMUN. We look forward to being your executive board and making this experience something you will remember! It is our delight that you have chosen to represent some of the most powerful countries' interests and you have committed to tackle the most pressing issues of the world right now. As said before, you delegates will be representing the stakes and interests of the most powerful countries in the world, you will battle against your fellow delegates into getting the best conditions possible for your nations.

Tensions will arise and red lines might be crossed by some of you, however, let the debate be guided by diplomacy and professionalism. We hope that you, delegates, bring your positions well prepared, since that will not only help you to press for the best interests of your country, it will also challenge the rest of the delegates. Do not forget that this committee is an advanced committee, probably the most demanding one, and you will be required to think on your feet in order to answer to inputs from your fellow delegates and the Chairs. As your Chairs we remain available for any of you who wishes guidance or feedback. Despite the fact that the debate will only last for a couple of days, you will find out that the connections made will probably last for years and, if lucky, for a lifetime. We encourage you all to give your 100% inside the committee room but also to make sure you engage with the other delegates and us at a more informal level during the conference.

Finally, something that should be bore in mind by you all during your participation at CHSVMUN is the following quote: *"The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from Hell"* — Dag Hammarskjöld.

-Nishant, Abhinav & Aneesh.

Committee Overview: SPECPOL-

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) considers a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In addition to these annual items, the Committee also considers the items on Assistance in mine action, and University for peace biennially and triennially respectively.

The official website of SPECPOL can be found here: <https://www.un.org/en/ga/fourth/>

WORKING METHODS:

The Fourth Committee meets every year from late September to mid-November, but also convenes briefly in the spring to adopt any resolutions and decisions relating to peacekeeping passed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. All 193 member states of the UN can attend its meetings.

Unlike most other United Nations bodies, there is no general debate at the beginning of the Committee's work. The Committee also allows for petitioners, i.e. civil society representatives and other stakeholders, to address it on decolonization issues. Finally, the Committee usually adopts about 30-35 draft resolutions and several draft decisions annually, usually by consensus.

The following bodies report through the Fourth Committee to the General Assembly:

1. Committee on Information
2. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
3. Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)
4. Special Committee on Decolonization (C-24)
5. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human
6. Rights Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
7. 7. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for State of Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
8. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

KEY DEFINITIONS:

1. Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGT)

A Non-Self-Governing Territory, by the UN charter, is “territories whose people have not yet attained full measure of self-governance” or one that is colonial and dependent on another country (the administering power). It is, in simple terms, governed by another country.

2. Self-determination

It is a human right. It entails that people are free to determine their sovereignty and international political status with no interference and also freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Administering Power

Member states in control of NSGTs; they administer Non-Self-Governing Territories. For instance, the United States is the administering power of Guam. The administering powers have

the obligation to ensure the wellbeing of the inhabitants of their colonies, to help them prosper to cooperate with the UN.

4. Decolonization

It refers to the withdrawal of an administering power from its NSGT; the acquisition of political and economic independence by such colonies.

5. Referendum

In the context of this topic it is often an independence referendum which is a referendum in which citizens vote on whether their territory should become an independent sovereign state. A referendum is a general vote by all the people in a country (the electorate) on a political question referred to them for a direct decision.

6. UN Charter

It is a constituent treaty, written at the time of the UN's inception, in which all members are bound by its articles. It was signed in 1945 and is, in essence, the foundational treaty of the United Nations. In fact, Article 103 of the Charter states that obligations to the United Nations prevail over all other treaty obligation.

7. Condominium

A territory jointly administered by two or more countries, often a territory on the common border between the parties involved. It is made official by means of a mutual, usually periodically revised agreement.

8. Independence

Independence is a condition of a nation, country, or state in which its residents and population, or some portion thereof, exercise self-government, and usually sovereignty, over the territory.

HISTORY OF THE AGENDA:

In the 20th century, the world witnessed a vast political reshaping. Since the creation of the United Nations, more than 80 colonies made up 750 million people in the world. Independence for these peoples was earned during two world wars and the nuclear arms race. However, 17 non self-governing territories remain. This means that the exploitative and violent process of colonization is still ongoing, even in the 21st century. Those 17 non-self-governing territories include Western Sahara, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Island, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, and Tokelau.

Upon the creation of the United Nations in 1945, much of the world did not have self-rule, with one-third of the world's population living in a colonial territory. Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter established principles to help guide the massive decolonization effort that global powers, oppressed peoples and the United Nations were about to confront. While Chapter XI does not advocate for a one-size fits all approach, it does attempt to establish international norms for governing non-self-governing territories and transitioning them to self-governance. Article 73 stresses that colonial peoples should be treated with respect and that self-government should be developed throughout non-self-governing territories.

While only 2 million people still live under colonial rule today, decolonization is still an important issue. In 1960, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, or the Declaration on decolonization. This declaration stated, "The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation." Following the Declaration, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Decolonization to help ensure that the declaration was implemented.

The General Assembly proclaimed 1990-2000 the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Subsequently, 2001-2010 was named the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and 2010-2020 the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. While these declarations have not necessarily brought about any tangible results, they serve an important purpose in raising awareness about the existence of non-self-governing territories. Many people believe that colonialism and imperialism are political systems of a bygone area, but 17 such non-self-governing territories still exist.

General Overview-

The issue of non-self-governing territories has both economic and political dimensions, among others. The purpose of colonialism has been to obtain both economic and political power. Economic power often arose from exploiting the natural resources of the colony and also possibly using it as a source of cheap labour as well as benefiting from it as a market to sell goods. Draining the best talent and brainpower could also be an additional benefit. Political power often arose from the strategic location of the colony, affording the dominating power to use it as a strategic base, being able to extract military capacity from the colony, and being able to guide the colony to be supportive of the position of the dominating power in international forums. According to the “Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories” in Article 73 of the UN Charter, economic and political advancement of the peoples concerned are explicitly mentioned in the context of asserting the wellbeing of the inhabitants of these territories.

All member states must send yearly reports to the UN about the development of these regions. The resolution “Educational conditions on Non-Self-Governing Territories” dating from 1953, by the UN General Assembly, states that the objectives of education include the development of moral and civic consciousness and responsibility, enabling them to take an increasing share of responsibility in conducting their own affairs,

and to increase their standards of living by making them more productive.

It is affirmed that this and other objectives be taken with a view to attaining a full measure of self-government. Normally, discussions about education do not underline the capacity for self-government, but in the case of NSGTs we see a heavy emphasis on this. The issue of education is closely tied to the issue of political power and self-determination.

The territories on the list are far from similar in their situation. Some, like Gibraltar, have a high degree of self-government, while some, like Western Sahara, are under military occupation. Some have criticized that the list is not very useful since it puts together places with very different circumstances and many cases have been discussed for decades without much progress. Defenders of the list, on the other hand, say that it helps promote the wellbeing of the people by putting pressure on the states. An important issue is that due to the long history of colonialism and outside rule, most of these territories have difficulty defining their own identity and they do not always prefer independence. Indeed, some territories have rejected independence through referendums (e.g. Gibraltar, Falkland Islands) or objected to being on the list (French Polynesia). Also, a few of the territories have such a small population that it would be difficult for them to form an independent nation (e.g. Pitcairn has a population under 50).

It is important to emphasize that the aim is not necessarily for them to be independent, but for them to self-determine their future, and have the right of representation in the legislature governing them. So, if they willingly join the governing state as a new province and are granted the rights of representation afforded to other citizens that can also be considered a legitimate solution of the problem. In the remainder of this section we briefly provide some examples since in the space allowed it is not possible to even get close to covering the full spectrum of economic and political activities affecting the interests of NSGTs.

War is a major political occurrence affecting not only the countries fighting it, but also affecting, perhaps most deeply, the country where it is fought. This was the case in the Falklands War of 1982. The original British colony just off the Argentine coast was claimed by Argentina, and war broke out. The UK was victorious, and after the war, islanders regained British citizenship, and British investments improved the standard of living and the economy was liberalized. Currently, the Falkland Islands has a GDP of 100 million pounds annually, and they are a self-sufficient democratic system. They have stated that they do not want their island claimed by Argentina. However, they are still classified as a British NSGT. This is a good example of political decisions and actions of outside powers affecting the interests of a NSGT. There was a high risk that the island would be war torn for years and the people more deeply affected and it does not seem this was the greatest concern of the outside powers. Fortunately, this greater risk was averted. Argentina has agreed not to be violent about the issue again, but the UK refuses to discuss the issue of sovereignty. The ironic part is that, Falklanders may have actually gained benefits from the British Government that they would not have, had Argentina not claimed the islands.

When Anguilla and St. Kitts and Nevis were made a single British colony in the 19th century, Anguillan residents were not happy. They spent about a century trying to separate, and there was a rebellion in 1969. The separation happened two years later and in 1980, it officially became a separate NSGT. These events show how a seemingly insignificant decision by a major power can be very significant for a NSGT, creating considerable harm. In 1995, Soufriere Hills Volcano erupted in Montserrat, a British NSGT, causing two thirds of the population to leave Montserrat. Even though many people have returned after the final eruption in 2012, a major part of the island is now uninhabitable. This shows that disaster aid could and should be improved in such NSGT's, and that their governing states must be more generous regarding their needs.

The same, however, is not true for every NSGT, as Guam, for example, without Guamanians paying federal income taxes, receives roughly \$150 million annually from the USA. Guam is a territory owned by the USA. It has a strategic location in the western Pacific and has a very important military base; therefore, it is an important asset for the US.

In 2013, French Polynesia was added back to the list of NSGTs. France reacted by saying this was interference in internal affairs. Some French Polynesians claim to be in an economically abusive relationship with France.

Gibraltar has been under British sovereignty but has been claimed by Spain for a long time. The people of Gibraltar voted to remain a British colony in 1967, and later got autonomy. They seem to be against Spanish sovereignty and emphasize their right to self-determination.

Turks and Caicos Islands was given independence by Britain in 1982 but the islanders elected a party requesting further British dominance.

Pitcairn islands have a population of less than 50 and received international attention when young girls and women were abused. Additionally, some questioned the security of the inhabitants, who were under British rule.

Western Sahara is a region claimed by Morocco but no other nation recognizes this. There is tension between the Polisario Front and the Moroccan government, but a ceasefire was signed in 1991. The Security Council has encouraged a solution that would be acceptable for both sides, yet still allowing self-determination for Western Saharan inhabitants. Morocco suggests that Western Sahara become an autonomous Moroccan region, however the Polisario Front wants the Western Saharan people to decide on whether they will be independent, autonomous, or something else.

The notion of Decolonisation-

It is important to understand the difference between those who seek self-determination and non-self-governing people. The line between the two is blurred, to say the least. Consider colonies; the United Nations' understanding of a colony is "a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it", as interpreted by Principle IV of resolution 1541 (XV). While people from NSGTs may desire self-determination, the terms 'colony' and NSGT are not interchangeable.

Three types of decolonisation have been proposed:

1. *First*, there are nations that gained independence by internal pressure on their colonial power, examples of these being: the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Vanuatu;
2. *Second*, a contrasting category of nations that have had independence forced upon them by the colonial Power, examples being Fiji, Kiribati, and Papua New Guinea;
3. *Finally*, some gained independence but retained a diplomatic relationship with the colonial power, such as the Cook Islands and Niue (where New Zealand remained in consultation and partly responsible in external affairs alone)

The years from 1968 through 1980 have seen a sweeping decolonisation wave through the Pacific islands. In 1968, Australia, New Zealand and the UK withdrew from Nauru. Australia and the UK withdrew from Papua New Guinea in 1975. The United Kingdom withdrew from Fiji in 1970, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu in 1978, Kiribati in 1979 and Vanuatu, with France, in 1980.

The effect of decolonisation can be understood with the example of French Polynesia. In 1880, France negotiated an agreement to purchase the islands, transforming the protectorate into an officially recognized colony. French Polynesia maintained its own territorial Government.

As part of France, French Polynesia holds two seats in the National Assembly and sends one representative to the Senate. In 1946, French Polynesia was removed by the Government of France from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. An opinion for reinstatement of the region within the list gained support quite quickly within French Polynesia itself, reasons cited being Article 3 on rights to self-determination of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and that it had featured on the list initially, thus making it legally eligible to be reinstated.

Status of non-self-governing territories' Autonomy-

The UN has come under criticism with regards to the territories it aims to decolonise. Many territories on the list already consider themselves to be autonomous, claiming that their administering power has little oversight in political aspects, thus implying that international intervention is unlawful. For example, Bermuda's government was set up by the Virginia Company in 1609 when it was colonised, and came under the administration of the Crown in 1684. Maintaining a great degree of autonomy to this day, the Bermudian Government is always consulted on any action that regards the territory.

Most territories have held referendums on whether to seek independence or not, and those who haven't lack a large enough population to participate in a vote. Another factor is that remaining territories are economically dependent on their administering power. To alleviate economic ramifications of separating from a colonising power, resolutions must include solutions that increase financial stability, so that territories feel confident in their struggle for self-determination.

Economic and environmental considerations-

When considering the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, there are several issues that warrant consideration, including economic and environmental challenges faced by NSGTs, especially those resulting from geographical conditions. Economic problems, stemming out of dependency on economic

ties to former colonial powers is common. More specifically, it is their inability to gain economic independence, even after political independence, which is frequently cited as a reason to deter self-determination and implementation of the Declaration. It is commonplace that colonial powers have engaged historically in the exploitation of resources in colonies, which makes the implementation of the Declaration even more difficult.

Environmental problems can cause huge setbacks for NSGTs, especially when considering their potentially significant economic impact. Considering that many NSGTs are Small Island Developing States (SIDS), difficulties are faced regarding transportation and communication, water, resource availability, etc.

Another challenge some NSGTs face is the environment degradations caused by decades of military testing and the expansion of military bases by administering Powers. Some of the islands of the French Polynesia territories have been used by the administering Power, France, to test nuclear weapons.

Oppression and lack of rights-

Indigenous people in non-self-governing territories suffer from the use of force and violence. Reports of violence have stemmed from the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in West Papua, including severe human rights violations such as death and perpetual discrimination. Racist attitudes toward West Papuans among police and military, insufficient legal protection, a lack of proper law enforcement, inconsistent policy implementation and corrupt practices amongst government officials only worsen the situation. Freedom of opinion and expression on the topic of independence is also restricted. Local journalists and reporters have been targeted, with foreign journalists facing “obstruction, surveillance, intimidation and physical violence”.

Power Imbalances-

It is important to consider the long and often times violent histories of many non-self-governing territories today. Generations of power imbalance and economic hardship have shaped the issue of independence for non-self-governing territories into a multifaceted and complex issue. Even with the Special Committee's case-by-case basis, the goal of a completely decolonized world is a far from completion. Countries governing non-self-governing regions are very reluctant to allow the United Nations or outside groups to become involved, working to maintain their dominance over these territories in most cases.

For residents of these territories who do want independence it can often be difficult when they are working against more powerful countries militarily and economically, not to mention diplomatically. Generally, non-self-governing territories are not afforded diplomatic recognition and face difficulties in getting their cases heard by other countries who might be more interested in maintaining their relationships with non-self-governing territories ruler. At the United Nations this diplomatic imbalance becomes more important as the governing-country can work to prevent their recognition at the United Nations and, in regards to the permanent members of the Security Council, veto resolutions and recommendations to the international criminal court. The United Nations must work together with both the people of non-self-governing territories, but also the administering powers of those territories.

The Special Political Committee and Decolonization Committee-

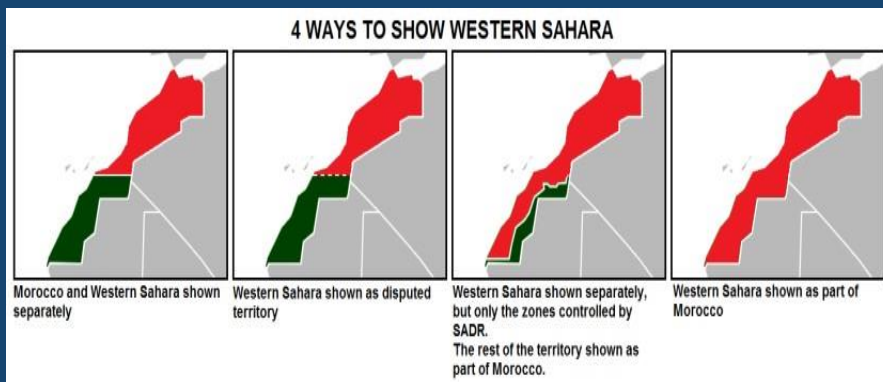
Currently, the Special Political Committee and Decolonization Committees reviews the political, economic, and social states of non-self-governing territories, provides information on territorial developments, facilitates territory specific decolonization processes, and offers advice on decolonization options under the Declaration.

As is often the case many countries ruling over non-self-governing territories vote against resolutions related to them. In 2017 Morocco, along with the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Israel, Gabon, and Cote d'Ivoire, voted against a resolution related to giving colonized people a right to self-determination. The resolution urged administering powers to safeguard and guarantee inalienable rights to the peoples of non-self-governing territories. While the resolution did pass, with 107 nations voting in favour and 40 abstentions, demonstrating support for non-self-governing people's, the opposition from influential countries underlines the challenges these peoples face both internationally and at the United Nations.

Most recently, on June 22 2018, the Special Committee approved 22 draft resolutions and decisions on remaining self-determination questions in Non-self-governing territories. The resolutions sought to reaffirm previous United Nations resolutions dealing decolonization and dealt with non-self-governing territories such as French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Turks and the Caicos, the US Virgin Islands, and Tokelau. Due to the Committee's case-by-case basis for decolonization, the territory of French Polynesia was of special interest during the 2018 session.

Richard Ariihau Tuheiava of the Tavini Huiraatira Group, an elected member of the French Polynesia Assembly, pointed out issues that continue to stall French Polynesia's sovereignty and independence. He stated that, "the administering Power, France, continued to control its resources and to insist on control over undersea and seabed resources, recalling that the most egregious of its activities had been 30 years of nuclear testing that had impacted the health of native French Polynesians."

Case Study: Western Sahara-



Western Sahara is a disputed territory in the Maghreb region of Northern Africa.

The territory is mainly comprised of desert flatlands, with a sparse population of just over 500,000. Western Sahara is the largest and most populated non-self-governing territory (NSGT) on the U.N. list of NSGT's. It is bordered by Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria. The territory was under Spanish rule until 1976 when Spain withdrew its colony. It was then annexed by Morocco. Mauritania also held claims over the land and started a war with the Polisario Front, a Sahrawi rebel national liberation movement, which gained support from Algeria. However, the war was damaging for Mauritania and it withdrew in 1979.

The guerrilla war between the Polisario Front and Morocco over the Moroccan claims for sovereignty ended in 1991 with a cease-fire agreement and the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation, MINURSO.

The UN was planning on offering the people of Western Sahara the chance to hold a referendum to choose between independence (supported by the Polisario Front) and Moroccan ruling, but the referendum never took place due to a lack of agreement on voter eligibility. Morocco maintains a heavy security presence in the territory.

In 2006 the Moroccan Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS) proposed a plan for the autonomy of Western Sahara and made visits to a number of countries to explain and gather support for their proposal. The plan was presented to the UN Security Council in April 2007. On 30 April 2007, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1754, which urged

Morocco and the Polisario Front 'to enter into direct negotiations without preconditions and in good faith'. As a result of the passage of this resolution, the parties involved met in Manhasset, New York to once again try and settle the dispute. The talks between the Moroccan government and the Polisario Front were regarded as landmark peace negotiations. However, after several rounds of inconclusive talk led to both parties agreeing on, "the need to move into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations". To date, all negotiations have failed to resolve the dispute.

Currently, the Polisario controls about 20–25% of the Western Sahara territory. The Polisario's government, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), claims sovereignty over all of Western Sahara. SADR refers to the territories under its control the Liberated Territories or the Free Zone, while Morocco controls and administers the rest of the disputed territory and calls these lands its Southern Provinces. The SADR government considers the Moroccan-held territory occupied territory, while Morocco considers the much smaller SADR held territory to be a buffer zone.

The United Nations has repeatedly sought to bring a peaceful resolution to this conflict, with the Security Council extending MINURSO in 2018 and calling for all parties to initiate a dialogue. The areas under Moroccan authority have seen some human rights abuses that are common in Morocco, such as the jailing of political prisoners, high levels of corruption, and limits on free speech and the right to assemble. That being said, Moroccan authorities have been known to come down hard, through police violence and unfair trials, against groups and individuals seeking the independence of the Western Sahara.

Case Study: Gibraltar-



Gibraltar is located at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula and is a British overseas territory. Great Britain took control of the peninsula from Spain in 1713 and was formally declared a colony in 1830. In the early 1970s,

Gibraltar witnessed advances in autonomy under British rule. From 1997 to 2002, the United Kingdom and Spain held a series of talks about temporary joint custody over Gibraltar.

Subsequently, the Gibraltar government called for a referendum in late 2002 on the topic. The people of Gibraltar voted against any form of Spanish sovereignty. The Chief Minister of Gibraltar has stated that the country will never be Spanish. Since late 2004, Spain, the UK, and Gibraltar have held talks that aim to cooperatively resolve problems affecting the local population, ranging from financial and taxation services to environmental protection.

In 2007, a new non-colonial constitution was implemented. This constitution led to the European Court of First Instance recognizing Gibraltar's right to regulate its own tax regime in December 2008. However, the United Kingdom retains responsibility for issues such as defence, foreign relations, and internal security. Spain and the UK have continued their historical struggle over Gibraltar into the late 2000s.

Throughout 2009, a dispute over Gibraltar's territorial waters led to periodic non-violent maritime confrontations between

Spanish and UK naval patrols. In 2013, the British reported a high amount of entries by Spanish vessels into waters claimed by Gibraltar after a dispute over Gibraltar's creation of an artificial reef. When the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union, Spain renewed its demands for an eventual return of Gibraltar to Spanish control.

However, the UK has disregarded any connection between the vote and its future commitment to Gibraltar. The European Commission has said that the UK will need to reach a separate agreement with Spain to allow Gibraltar to be covered by the UK's broader European Union exit agreement.

In particular, Gibraltar has long acted as a tax-haven for companies and individuals seeking a low-tax environment. Brexit threatens this as the European Union has announced its intention to back Spain in future disputes over Gibraltar and stop the territory from being a tax-haven in the future.²¹ To this end the Spanish government has continuously lobbied to include Gibraltar as a chapter (or section) of the Brexit negotiations between the European Union and the United Kingdom in order to stop tax avoidance, smuggling, and clarify the border between Gibraltar and Spain.

Case Study: Falkland Islands-



The Falkland Islands located in the South Atlantic serve as a point of contention between Argentina and Great Britain. In April of 1982,

Argentine forces temporarily occupied the island, starting the beginning of the Falklands War. This war lasted for 10 weeks and included the dispute over both the Falkland Islands and the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. Argentina surrendered 74 days later on June 14th 1982. Argentina believes it has a right to the islands because it inherited them from the Spanish crown in the early 1800s, and due to their close geographic proximity. The Argentine government views the islands as Argentine territory, and characterizes their military action as the reclamation of their own territory. However, the British government views the actions made by the Argentine government as an invasion of territory held by the Crown since 1841. More recently, in 2013 a referendum was held on whether the territory should remain a British Overseas Territory. The referendum had a 92% turnout, with 99.8% of Falkland Islanders voting to maintain that status. The referendum was met with Argentinian criticism. The Argentinian Embassy in London called the referendum, "a further attempt by the British to manipulate the question of the Malvinas Islands." The Argentine government rejected to meet with Falklands representatives, refusing to see them as a legitimate party. Analysing the status of the Falkland Islands, it is crucial to address the historical, political, and social contexts of the islands.

Questions a Resolution must answer-

1. In what ways can the UN provide a clearer distinction between the non-self-governing people and people looking for self-determination?
2. Consider the reasons why the independence in the given non-self-governing regions has not happened yet - and what the UN can do to speed up the process and aid the independence?
3. How to further effective actions of the third decolonisation decade that would eventually lead to delisting the territories as non-self-governing by?

4. How can the international community translate the provisions for self-determination, granted in United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into viable actions bringing the indigenous communities to self-governance?
5. How can the UN detect and monitor as well as counteract the acts of violence and breach of human rights directed at the indigenous communities striving for self-determination?
6. How can the UN ensure peaceful and effective transition into a self-governing territory?
7. By what means can the UN support and promote the empowerment of vulnerable people and role of women the process of self-determination?
8. What would be the role of education in this context?
9. How can the UN further develop the cooperation with international agencies such as UNICEF and UNESCO and UNDP in protection of the rights of non-self-governing territories?
10. When referendum votes maintain the status quo, should self-governance still be sought after?
11. What are potential complications regarding legal decolonization process?
12. Taking into consideration the vast complex social, political, and economic issues, what is the most effective way to begin the process of decolonization in the 21st century?
13. Should these non-self-governing-territories still be ruled by their administering powers?
