



AUS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4
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Introduction

Director's Welcome Letter

Dear delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to AUSMUN 2024, where you will play an essential role in shaping global discourse about world issues. This year's conference is set to be a platform for innovation, collaboration, and meaningful dialogue. Here we will explore global issues, analyze the complexities of the same, and propose solutions that satisfy the varying perspectives of countries in the international community.

It is important to remember that you think critically, engage in constructive debate, and seek to achieve common ground with your fellow delegates. At AUSMUN, we encourage you to approach this experience with an open mind and a commitment to finding a solution. This conference is not only a simulation but also an opportunity for you to develop skills that benefit your academic, professional, and personal lives. It is a chance to form connections with individuals who share a similar passion for global issues and diplomacy. I encourage you to make the most of this unique experience and to challenge your limits by thinking beyond the ordinary. Together, we will all contribute to the legacy of excellence that AUSMUN is known for.

I look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the remarkable contributions each of you will make to our conference.

Welcome to AUSMUN 2024, and let us embark on this enriching journey together.

Warm regards,

Sarvagya Sharma

Director of Research

AUSMUN 2024

Moderators' Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor to welcome you to AUSMUN and the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (GA4): Special Political and Decolonisation.

Your dedication to these critical issues is commendable, and your deliberations will contribute to the search for a just and lasting solution. We encourage you to approach the topics with an open mind, a commitment to respectful debate, and a determination to make progress in understanding and addressing the complexities involved. When facing such arduous issues, we encourage beginner delegates to take a leap of faith and immerse themselves in the fast-paced yet intricate nature of MUN. To those with loads of experience, we ask that you continue to seek challenges while using your knowledge to guide the committee in the direction of success. Regardless of the paths you are on, we guarantee that this will be a gratifying experience.

We will be here to guide you with any questions or concerns that may arise, so please do not hesitate to contact us at ga4ausmun24@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Maryam Al Khayatt

Amanah Fathima



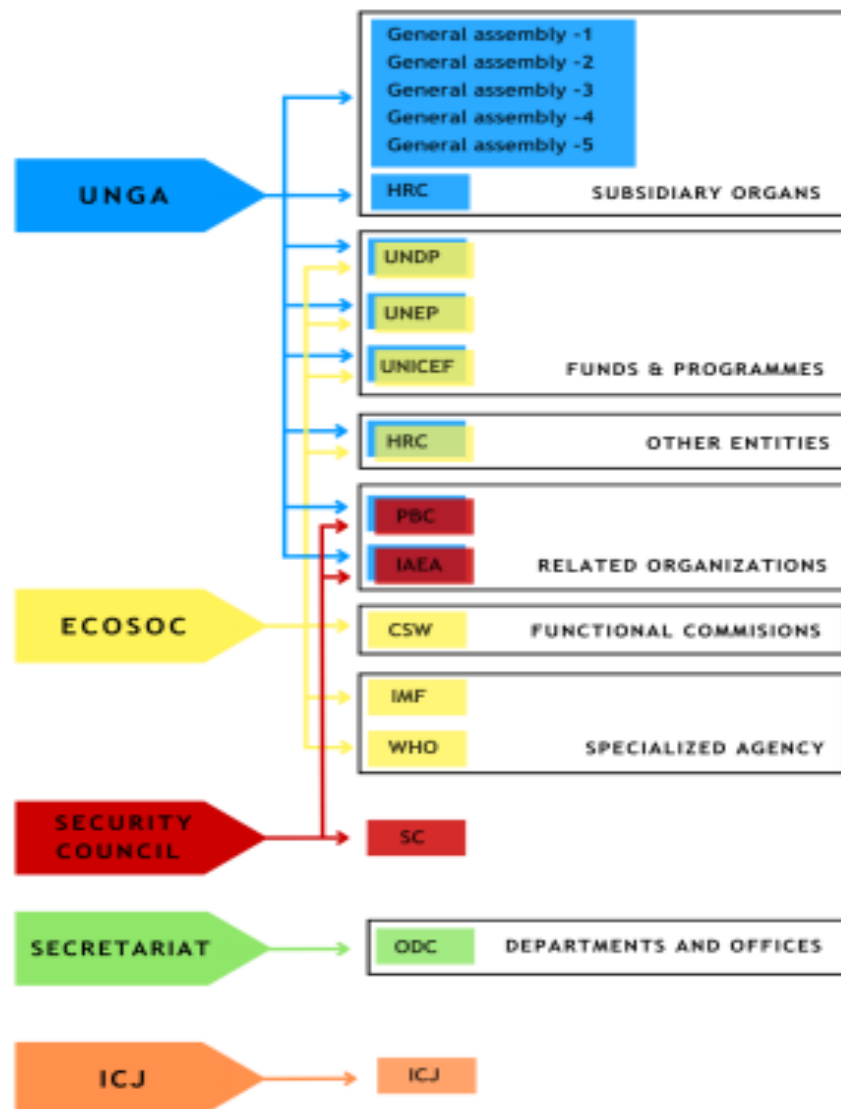
Brief About the Committee

GA4 is a committee in the UN that considers a broad range of issues. This committee plays a crucial role in addressing and advancing various topics, including those related to decolonization, the effects of atomic radiation, information-related questions, peacekeeping operations, and special political missions. GA4 deals with five distinct agenda items related to decolonization. These issues pertain to the process of granting independence and self-determination to non-self-governing territories and addressing any outstanding colonial situations. This includes discussions on the progress and challenges associated with decolonization efforts worldwide.

Another important focus of GA4 is to examine and address the consequences and impacts of atomic radiation. This can include discussions on the health effects, environmental concerns, and humanitarian aspects related to nuclear accidents and atomic testing. Furthermore, GA4 conducts comprehensive reviews of peacekeeping operations. These reviews assess the effectiveness, challenges, and overall performance of peacekeeping missions deployed by the United Nations in conflict-affected regions around the world. The aim is to improve the capacity of these missions to maintain peace and security.

The funding for the activities of GA4, including the discussions, research, and initiatives related to the aforementioned agenda items, is derived from the overall budget allocated to the United Nations General Assembly's work. This budget is primarily financed by the member states of the United Nations. Member states contribute to the United Nations based on a scale of assessments, which takes into account their respective gross national income and other factors. The funds allocated to GA4 are part of the collective financial resources that support the operations and activities of the United Nations as a whole, and they are not funded separately from the general budget of the organization.

This diagram visually represents the UN system and corresponds to AUSMUN. It reflects the relationships between committees and clearly demonstrates the committee's position, significance, and powers as defined under the UN charter.



The Function of the Committee

The GA4 committee was formed within the United Nations to address a range of issues related to decolonization, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and other political matters. It was established to focus on specific concerns and challenges that did not fall under the purview of the other UN committees, making it a specialized body for addressing political and decolonization-related matters.

In GA4, each Member State has one vote. Decisions on such key issues as international peace and security, admitting new members, and the UN budget are decided by a two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by a simple majority. Many decisions are reached by consensus without a formal vote.

TOPIC 1: Discussing the Legal Status of Palestine: State or an autonomous entity?

Summary & History

The issue at hand is the conflicting interpretations of Palestine's status in international law and diplomacy. Some argue that Palestine should be recognized as a full-fledged state with sovereignty over its territory, while others view it as an autonomous entity, limited in its political and territorial control.

In 1922, Palestine, along with other former Ottoman territories, came under UK administration as mandated by the League of Nations. While most of these territories achieved full independence, Palestine did not. The British Mandate for Palestine, which lasted from 1922 to 1947, included the endorsement of the 1917 Balfour Declaration, supporting the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. During this time, there was significant Jewish immigration, particularly from Eastern Europe, with increased numbers in the 1930s due to Nazi persecution. Arab demands for independence and resistance to immigration led to a rebellion in 1937, followed by ongoing violence and terrorism from both Jewish and Arab communities. In light of the ongoing violence, the UK explored various options for granting independence to Palestine and eventually turned the issue over to the United Nations in 1947 (United Nations, n.d.).

When the conflict was passed on to the UN in 1947, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) passed Resolution 181, proposing the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem as an international city. This decision prompted the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, which led to the first “Nakba,” which refers to the mass displacement and dispossession of Palestinians during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Following the war, the State of Israel was established on 15 May 1948 and admitted to the United Nations; however, a Palestinian State was not established. It was not until 2011 when President Mahmoud Abbas submitted the application of Palestine for membership in the UN that Palestine was recognized as an “observer” state.

The remaining territories of pre-1948 Palestine, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, were administered from 1948 to 1967 by Jordan and Egypt, respectively. Following the six-day war in 1967, these territories were occupied by Israel and have come to constitute the occupied Palestinian territory (United Nations, n.d.).

The question of Palestinian statehood revolves around whether the international community should recognize Palestine as a sovereign, independent state. 139 countries have recognized Palestine as a state, but this recognition remains a subject of debate (Palestine UN, n.d.).

The Oslo Accords, signed in the 1990s, established a framework for Palestinian self-governance in parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, the extent and effectiveness of Palestinian autonomy have faced numerous challenges and obstacles. The

Gaza Strip is governed by Hamas, while the West Bank is under the control of the Palestinian Authority. The division between these two entities remains a major hurdle in achieving a unified and autonomous Palestinian territory.

Ongoing conflicts and disputes between Israel and Palestine have played a central role in shaping the issue. The question of statehood or autonomy is closely tied to the conflict's resolution. Additionally, the recognition of Palestine as a state by numerous countries and its admission to international organizations, such as the United Nations, has fueled the debate.

Discourse on the Issue

The issue at hand has a direct impact on the stability and peace in the Middle East. Furthermore, the status of Palestine is a contentious topic in international relations, with various countries taking sides. Most of the global powers, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, powers do not recognize Palestine as a state. On the other hand, China and Russia do recognize Palestine as an independent state. This has strained diplomatic relations and influenced alliances on the global stage. Additionally, the issue relates to the fundamental right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. How this is resolved has implications for their political future and the recognition of their identity. The prolonged dispute has humanitarian consequences for the people living in the region, impacting their access to basic services, rights, and living conditions.

The issue has also violated the UN charters many times. For instance, in the most recent attacks on Gaza, Israeli authorities have cut electricity, water, fuel, and food in Gaza, in violation of international humanitarian law which prohibits collective punishment. Additionally, The UN Security Council (UNSC) has stated that Israel's creation of settlements in Palestinian territories is legally invalid. This action is considered a clear breach of international law and a significant impediment to the vision of two independent states coexisting peacefully with recognized borders (United Nations, 2016). Moreover, Article 1 of the UN charter establishes that one of the main purposes of the United Nations, and thus the Security Council, is to develop friendly international relations based on respect for the “principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples” (Purposes and Principles of the UN, n.d.). The status of Palestine, with disputed territories, has implications for this principle.

The individuals most affected by these issues are the Palestinian and Israeli People. The Palestinian population is directly affected by the issue, as their rights, safety, and future are at stake. Moreover, Israel is deeply involved in the conflict and its resolution, affecting its security and international standing. Nevertheless, other allies of Israel, such as the US, are greatly affected. The United States has given Israel more than \$260 billion in combined military and economic aid since World War II, plus about \$10 billion more in contributions for missile defense systems like the Iron Dome (Wolf, 2023).

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

Numerous IOs have been working on this issue ever since the 1948 war. First, the United Nations has played a central role in addressing the legal status of Palestine, particularly through the UN Security Council (UNSC) and the UN General Assembly (UNGA). Furthermore, the Arab League has been active in supporting the Palestinian cause and advocating for their rights. The European Union (EU) has also been involved in diplomatic efforts and humanitarian assistance in the region. Lastly, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has voiced strong support for the Palestinian cause.

The UN has addressed the issue of the legal status of Palestine on numerous occasions. Some notable resolutions include:

- UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 242 (1967) called for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied during the Six-Day War.
- UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 338 (1973) emphasized the implementation of Resolution 242.
- UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 67/19 (2012) granted Palestine non-member observer state status.

The effectiveness of these resolutions has been limited due to a lack of enforcement mechanisms. In other words, resolutions have not been effectively enforced, leaving parties involved in the conflict with weak incentives to comply. Effectiveness is also limited due to ongoing disputes. The deep-rooted Israeli-Palestinian conflict has made it difficult to achieve lasting peace or resolution based solely on UN actions.

Nevertheless, the UN continues to be actively involved in the issue of the legal status of Palestine. Various UN bodies, including the Security Council (SC) and General Assembly (GA), continue to discuss and debate the issue. Furthermore, UN agencies provide humanitarian assistance to Palestinians in need. For instance, UNRWA is sheltering approximately 137,500 displaced individuals in its schools due to heavy airstrikes, while 18 of its facilities have sustained damage (United Nations, 2023). Furthermore, the World Food Programme and UNRWA are coordinating food distribution efforts.

The GA-4 mandate includes addressing issues related to decolonization and self-determination. The committee has the authority to discuss and pass resolutions related to decolonization and self-determination, which are fundamental principles enshrined in Chapter XI and Article 1 of the UN Charter, respectively. Nevertheless, the committee cannot enforce these resolutions. In the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict, the committee may engage in discussions related to the self-determination of the Palestinian people and the broader issues surrounding statehood. While the Fourth Committee's actions can influence the broader discussion on the legal status of Palestine, its decisions are subject to the consensus and political dynamics within the United Nations, which can pose limitations on its effectiveness in directly resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict. For instance, the global powers (i.e., China,

United States, France, United Kingdom, and Russia) hold Veto power, in which they can unilaterally stop an official UN decision. Nevertheless, the committee plays an integral role in keeping the issue on the international agenda and promoting the principles of self-determination and decolonization.

Questions that the Committee and Resolutions Should Address

1. How will the recent tensions between Palestine and Israel affect Palestine's development as an independent state?
2. What role do the five world powers play in this conflict?
3. How can the issue of Israeli settlements in occupied Palestinian territories be addressed, and what measures can be taken to end the occupation?

Suggestions for Further Research

- Investigate the historical events leading to the Israel-Palestine conflict, including the British Mandate, the 1947 UN partition plan, and the wars in the region.
- Examine the policies and positions of different countries regarding the recognition of Palestine as a state, and how this recognition impacts the conflict.
- Investigate the impact of the conflict on the human rights of Palestinians, including issues like access to healthcare, education, and freedom of movement.
- Analyze the status of Jerusalem in the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict, considering the religious, cultural, and political significance of the city.
- Examine the roles of external powers, such as the United States (US), in influencing the peace process and the legal status of Palestine.
- Investigate the impact of public opinion, advocacy groups, and civil society movements on the issue, including the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement.
- Explore the security concerns and challenges faced by both Israelis and Palestinians and the role of security arrangements in potential peace agreements

Suggested Resources:

The Israel-Palestine conflict: a brief, simple history. VOX.

https://youtu.be/iRYZjOuUnlU?si=krL8O_FgoQqNuCvo

The Question of Palestine. The United Nations. <https://www.un.org/unispal/>

The Status of Jerusalem. The United Nations.

<https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/The-Status-of-Jerusalem-English-199708.pdf>

Timeline of the Major Events

1917: The British government issues The Balfour Agreement, which is a statement expressing support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.

1947: The United Nations approves a partition plan for Palestine, leading to the creation of separate Jewish and Arab states within the territory.

1948-1949: Israel declares independence, leading to a war with neighboring Arab states and an armistice agreement. The status of Palestine remains unresolved.

1967: Israel captures the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and other territories, intensifying the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and having the Six-Day War.

1974: The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is recognized as the representative of the Palestinian people in the UN.

1988: The Palestinian National Council proclaims the State of Palestine.

1993: Israel and the PLO sign the Oslo Accords, which establish a framework for Palestinian self-rule.

2000: A violent Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation begins, leading to the second intifada.

2005: Israel unilaterally withdraws from the Gaza Strip, although it retains control of its borders.

2012: The UN General Assembly grants Palestine non-member observer state status.

2014: A 50-day war erupts between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, resulting in significant casualties and destruction.

2020: Israel signs the Abraham Accords, normalizing relations with the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, but without addressing the Palestinian issue.

2021: Another intense conflict takes place between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, resulting in a ceasefire.

2023: Another intense conflict takes place between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, resulting in many casualties on both sides and the displacement of many Gazans.

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- United Nations (2023). *The United Nations has been working in the Middle East region around the clock to de-escalate the Israeli-Palestinian crisis*. United Nations.
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- Wolf, C. (2023). How much aid does the U.S. give to Israel? | best countries | U.S. news. USNEWS.
<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2023-10-10/how-much-aid-does-the-u-s-give-to-israel>

Topic 2: Discussing and Tackling Neocolonialism in Development Funds

Summary & History

The term "neocolonialism" was first coined in 1956 by Jean-Paul Sartre and gained significance in the 1960s, primarily in the context of African countries undergoing the process of decolonization. It is a concept that describes the continued or residual economic, political, and cultural influence of former colonial powers over their former colonies. This influence often persists through various means, including the allocation and management of development funds.

Neocolonialism in development funds occurs when powerful nations or organizations use their financial influence to maintain or increase their control over the economic and political decisions of developing countries. This can happen through several mechanisms - namely, debt, trade imbalances, resource exploitation, and policy conditionalities.

The emergence of neocolonialism in development funds is influenced by a complex interplay of historical political factors that resulted in an unequal power dynamic between developed and developing nations. One prominent factor is the historical legacy of colonialism. The historical ties, language, and legal systems inherited from colonial rule contribute to ongoing relationships that can favor the interests of former colonial masters. For example, in Africa, countries like Nigeria and Kenya, which were once British colonies, continue to face economic and political influence from the United Kingdom (UK).

Economic interests, particularly resource exploitation, also drive neocolonialism. An illustrative example is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has vast reserves of minerals like cobalt and coltan. Despite its wealth of resources, the DRC has struggled with foreign exploitation, where multinational corporations (MNCs) and neighboring countries have sought control over these resources to the detriment of the nation's own development.

Debt and economic dependence are also pivotal factors. Take the case of Haiti, which has been heavily burdened by external debt. The country's debt obligations have constrained its fiscal policies and development efforts, rendering it dependent on foreign assistance and subject to the economic interests of creditor nations and international financial institutions.

Additionally, trade imbalances critically contribute to neocolonialism. A prime example is the trade relationship between the US and several countries in Latin America, such as Honduras. Trade agreements like the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) have often favored the US, resulting in unfavorable terms for the smaller nations involved. This perpetuates a situation where the more powerful nation exerts significant influence over the economic policies of the less powerful partner.

Key terms

- **Neocolonialism:** Neocolonialism refers to a foreign power indirectly controlling or influencing a territory and its people, usually through financial means.
- **Structural Adjustment Programs:** A structural adjustment is a set of economic reforms that a country must adhere to in order to secure a loan from the International Monetary Fund and/or the World Bank. Structural adjustments are often a set of economic policies, including reducing government spending, opening to free trade, and so on.
- **Debt:** Debt is an obligation that requires one party, the debtor, to pay money borrowed or otherwise withheld from another party, the creditor. Powerful countries or institutions may provide loans to developing nations with conditions that favor the lender's interests, leading to indebtedness and loss of economic sovereignty.
- **Trade Imbalances:** Unequal trade relationships can be a form of economic neocolonialism, where developing countries are forced into unfavorable trade agreements that benefit more powerful nations.
- **Resource Exploitation:** Developing nations may be pressured to exploit their natural resources at the expense of their long-term economic development, benefiting foreign corporations.
- **Policy Conditionalities:** Donors and lenders often attach conditions to development funds, such as economic policy reforms. These conditions may serve the interests of the donor more than those of the recipient nation.

Discourse on the Issue

Neocolonialism is the worst and most heightened form of imperialism. It is a multifaceted issue with a range of actors contributing to its perpetuation. The UN Charter upholds the principle that "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." (United Nations Charter, Article 2(4)) Neocolonialism severely infringes upon the political independence of nations, which contradicts the UN Charter's commitment to sovereign equality (United Nations Charter, Article 2(1)). The political influence of a dominant nation or institution over a developing nation's domestic policies, which primarily serves the interests of the former colonial power, can be observed in the relationship between the US and several Central American nations.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global framework aimed at eradicating poverty, promoting economic growth, and ensuring social inclusion by the year 2030. Neocolonialism, by impeding the equitable utilization of development funds, can obstruct progress toward achieving these goals, particularly in developing nations. It creates economic dependencies that hinder self-sufficiency and sustainable development. This contradicts the core objectives of the SDGs, which emphasize the importance of leaving no

one behind and promoting global economic and social development.

In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights | United Nations, 1948), several articles emphasize the right to participate in cultural, social, and economic life as a community, including Articles 22, 23, 25, and 27. Neocolonialism's influence on the adoption of Western values and consumerism can be perceived as a violation of these rights. The erosion of local cultures and traditional practices due to the dominance of foreign cultural influences can be observed in various Southeast Asian countries. For example, as a result of French colonialism from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century, many aspects of traditional Vietnamese culture and practices were suppressed. The French language became the medium of education and administration, leading to a decline in the use of the Vietnamese language. Traditional customs, practices, and rituals were often marginalized or prohibited in favor of French culture and values. The French influence extended to architecture, fashion, cuisine, and other aspects of daily life, leading to a transformation of Vietnamese society.

Superpowers like the US and China have faced accusations of exerting political, economic, and military influence over developing countries, influencing their policies, and potentially violating their sovereignty. Furthermore, many European corporations from the United Kingdom and France continue to exploit the natural resources of developing nations. The DRC is often cited as one of the countries most affected by neocolonialism due to its vast mineral wealth. Neocolonial practices, such as resource extraction and trade imbalances, have hindered the country's economic development and contributed to prolonged conflicts. Haiti, the first black republic in the world, has also faced significant neocolonial pressures, particularly from Western powers. First, the warfare of the Haitian Revolution destroyed the capital and infrastructure of the economy. Haiti even lacked diplomatic and trade relations with other nations, leading to a lack of foreign and domestic investment. Nigeria, with its vast oil reserves, has faced neocolonial influences in the form of oil exploitation by international corporations. The revenue from oil exports often benefited foreign interests more than the Nigerian population. While the impact of neocolonialism varies from one country to another, the injustice faced due to this exploitation persists to be a serious UN concern.

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

The UN's efforts in decolonization are rooted in the fundamental principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples," as articulated in Article 1(2) of the UN Charter. These principles are further elaborated in specific chapters of the Charter, particularly Chapter XI, which deals with "Non-Self-Governing Territories" (Articles 73 and 74). These chapters outline the core principles guiding the UN's decolonization initiatives, promoting self-government, and upholding the interests of dependent territories. The Charter obligates administering powers – UN member states responsible for governing territories with limited self-government – to prioritize the well-being and advancement of the territories' inhabitants. Administering powers must facilitate social, economic, political, and educational progress while respecting the culture of the people in those territories. They are also obligated to assist in developing appropriate forms of self-government, taking into account the unique circumstances and political aspirations of each territory.

One significant milestone in decolonization is the 1960 UNGA Resolution 1514, known as the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". This declaration underscores the UN's commitment to ending all forms of colonialism and recognizing the right of all people to self-determination.

According to General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 1960, which outlines the "Principles for Determining Obligations under Article 73(e) of the Charter," the achievement of full self-government in a Non-Self-Governing Territory is recognized through three key pathways. These pathways involve either attaining sovereignty as an independent, autonomous state, forming voluntary associations with independent states, or integrating with an independent state. These principles provide a framework for the self-determination and self-government of territories that were under colonial administration.

Furthermore, the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Regarding Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States," adopted by UNGA Resolution 2625 (XXV) in 1970, emphasizes the principles of international law governing harmonious international relationships and cooperation. This includes the principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples." Within this principle, it is affirmed that the establishment of a sovereign and self-governing state, the choice to form associations with independent states or the adoption of any other political status decided upon freely by a people all represent methods of implementing the right to self-determination by that population.

The principles enshrined in these UN resolutions and declarations, which emphasize self-determination, the end of colonialism, and the promotion of independence, can serve as critical tools in preventing neocolonialism. By adhering to these principles, former colonial powers and international institutions are encouraged to respect the sovereignty and self-governance of previously colonized nations. This includes respecting their cultural and economic rights, thereby mitigating the potential for neocolonial practices that undermine the development and sovereignty of these nations.

Timeline of the Major Events

1950s-1960s: Many African countries, including Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya, gained independence from colonial rule.

1956: French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre introduced the term "neocolonialism" in 1956, highlighting the continued economic and political influence of former colonial powers over newly independent nations, including Algeria.

1960: Countries like Algeria, gain independence from France in 1962, and are actively involved in the decolonization process, emphasizing the right to self-determination.

1970: Countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America embrace the principles of equal rights and self-determination, including nations like Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) and Angola (formerly a Portuguese colony).

1970s-1980s: Many Latin American countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, face economic difficulties due to high levels of debt, partly stemming from neocolonial practices.

1980s-1990s: Many African nations, including Ghana and Zambia, implement structural adjustment programs prescribed by international financial institutions, which have various economic and social consequences.

2000s-Present: Countries in Africa, like the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, struggle with the exploitation of their mineral resources by multinational corporations, impacting economic development and stability.

2010s-Present: Countries like Haiti, after the devastating 2010 earthquake, face debt-related challenges and were beneficiaries of debt relief initiatives.

2020-Present: Many countries in Africa, such as Ethiopia and Uganda, raise concerns about unequal trade relations, agricultural subsidies, and intellectual property rights impacting their economic development.

Questions that the Committee and Resolutions Should Address

1. What measures can be taken to address and alleviate the debt burdens that can contribute to neocolonialism in development funds?
2. How can existing international legal frameworks, like UN regulations, be effectively applied to address neocolonialism in development funds?
3. What are the main challenges in ensuring accountability for neocolonial practices in development funds?
4. How can development funding organizations respect the self-determination and sovereignty of recipient nations, allowing them to set their development priorities?

Suggestions for Further Research

- Role of civil society organizations in advocating for fair development funding practices and debt relief
- Research methods of preservation of local cultures and values by preventing the erosion of local identities
- Investigate alternative sources of development financing and explore options that may reduce dependence on neocolonial actors.
- Analyze the roles of regional groups, such as the African Union (AU), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in addressing neocolonialism within their respective regions.
- Assess the impact of Structural Adjustment Programs on the economic dependency and sovereignty in post-colonial nations.

Suggested Resources:

A Guide to Civil Society Organizations working on Democratic Governance. (n.d.). United Nations Development Programme.

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